

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
Honorary President.

TELEPHONE, LOMBARD 25-21.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

REV. CARL E. GRAMMER, S.T.D.,
President.

EDWARD M. WISTAR,
Vice-President.

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Treasurer.

HERBERT WELSH,
Corresponding Secretary.

MATTHEW K. SNIFFEN,
Recording Secretary.

Indian Rights Association,

995 DREXEL BUILDING,

Philadelphia,

DR. FRANCIS OLCOTT ALLEN, JR.,
H. H. BARTON, JR.,
MISS EDITH F. BIDDLE,
T. WISTAR BROWN, 3D,
WM. ALEXANDER BROWN,
CHARLES CHAUNCEY,
MRS. BRINTON COKE,
JOSEPH ELKINTON,
REV. CARL E. GRAMMER, S.T.D.,
JAMES S. HIATT,
MRS. JOHN MARKOE,
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD,
HENRY S. PANCOAST,
CHARLES J. RHOADS,
JONATHAN M. STEERE,
MATTHEW K. SNIFFEN,
MISS AGNES L. TIERNEY,
HERBERT WELSH,
EDWARD M. WISTAR.

*Answer 12/11
to H. H. Welsh
say*

December 1, 1914.

To our Members and Friends:

It gives us great pleasure to report to you, and we think it will give you equal pleasure to learn, the success of our Budget Plan to secure funds for the Indian Rights Association. It is true in all the long years of our history, thirty-two they now number, we never were a dollar in debt, but until we adopted this plan we often had moments of serious anxiety lest our standard in that regard should fall to the ground. Early in this year (February 20th), for the first time, we sent out to all our members and friends a clear statement of what amount of money we needed for 1914, and for what we proposed to spend it. The result was a splendid success. By May 1st we had \$6082 in hand, and \$2825 of pledges for their later payment, making a total of \$8907. With this money we were able to meet all our regular expenses, and to make extensive investigations in the Indian country during the past Summer, the results of which are likely to be far-reaching. In addition to this, two members of the Association, quite unsolicited, gave us \$1500 to enable us to send two representatives on a trip through the interior of Alaska, for a study of Indian conditions there.

We now have a balance of \$1085.48, which will keep us safely until the end of the present calendar year, covering fixed charges of \$983.98.

Ought not this method, which has been so comforting to those responsible for the outlay of the Society and which has been inaugurated by the great generosity of our faithful friends, be continued steadily and courageously into the future?

For the year 1915 we will need at least \$9,000. Our fixed charges—salaries, office rent and telephone service—amount to \$6,084. But it is necessary to provide for field investigations, travelling expenses, postage, printing, stationery and incidental expenses, for which the additional \$3,000 will be required.

If the wisdom of continuing this Budget Plan appeals to you, will you kindly indicate on the enclosed card whether we can depend upon you for any financial aid during the year 1915, and if so, to what extent, and when it will be forthcoming?

Very truly yours,

Charles J. Rhoads

Herbert Welsh

Matilda Markoe

H. H. Barton, Jr.

} Finance Committee

LAW OFFICES OF
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS
WALTER PENN SHIPLEY
GEORGE VAUX, JR.

1606 MORRIS BUILDING
1421 CHESTNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA

TELEPHONE SPRUCE 2-83

12th Mo. 4th, 1914

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ayer:-

Your thoughtful letter of November 13th came duly and both Mrs. Vaux and I have appreciated it very much. We were interested in your report of your trip home and are truly glad that you enjoyed it so much.

We have read with interest the account of Robert D. Hall. Between ourselves I have been a good deal disappointed in this young man who to me has not improved as time has gone on. He has recently been very closely associated with the people who were trying to knock our Board, and I am told that after our Secretary returned from Canada he went over some ground for the purpose of visiting Young Mens Christian Associations, notwithstanding the fact that there are no such organizations in the regions which he visited. This may be all right, but it looked a little queer to me. Mr. Hall's bringing up was of such a character as to make one expect the highest things of him, and I sincerely trust that my feeling of disappointment is not actually justified.

With kindest remembrances to Mrs. Ayer, in which Mrs. Vaux joins, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wm Vaux

GV DS

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 5, 1914

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Answered
1914

It was good of you to
take your busy time to write
a note expressing your pleasure
with the memorandum of
Nov. 24, and I appreciate it.

Your report on Menominee
is being bound and will be
ready for distribution some time
next week. There is an
over-run of fifteen copies
which we can have if we
need them.

Commissioner Ketcham's
reports, and mine, on Flathead
and Fort Peck are completed
and are being typewritten for
transmittal to Chairman Vaux.

Sincerely
F. H. Abbott

see Abbott's letter 12/5/14

December 9, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I wish you would send with my compliments each member of the House and Senate a copy of the Report; also one to each member of the Commission and to Leonard Wood and General Hugh Scott.

I have forgotten just how many you have had printed but I would like fifty or sixty sent here, if there is enough, and upon receipt of this if you will kindly notify me how many there are, I will be exceedingly obliged,

Very truly yours,

Edw. H. Hays

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

December 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Welsh:

I have the circular of the Indian Rights Association of December 1, 1914.

I write you personally on account of your long and faithful connection and faithful work for the help of the Indian.

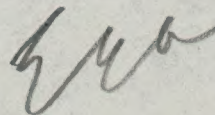
During my two years connection as Indian Commissioner it has cost me about \$2500 in money, outside of my own expenses, as I have never used any of the Government's money for the purpose under the circumstances. I should still contribute to the Indian Rights Association under different conditions. You all probably know that your President went out of his way to show an article from a scurrilous sheet in Ohio, where I was branded as a fakir, in connection with my Menominee Report, and permitted it to be published in Philadelphia without protest.

I am still keeping up my dues hoping the time will come when your fine Society will have a Christian gentleman at its head, who won't try to blast the reputation of one of the members of his own Society.

Any time you are in Chicago, Mr. Welsh, I should like to know it very much as I am more than anxious to take you through the Indian Library that I was so many years collecting, which is now in two rooms at the Newberry Library.

Congratulating you personally on the work you have always done, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,



Mr. Herbert Welsh,
995 Drexel Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Purchase
Supplies
H J S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 927.

Washington

December 12, 1914.

Purchase of coal.

To the Superintendents of Indian Schools:

Hereafter in purchasing coal in car-load lots or more it will be necessary for the Office to know the following facts, viz:

- The name of mine;
- The location of mine (town, county, and State);
- The coal bed operated;
- The trade name of the coal;
- The name of the operator of the mine.

It is therefore necessary that in asking for quotations you set out in your advertisement requests for the above data.

In submitting your requests you should also accompany same with a report describing the character of your power equipment such as: the name of type of boiler, the type of setting, the kind and type of grate or stoker, if such is used, the horsepower of the boilers, and the grate-surface area.

The Bureau of Mines is assisting the Office in the purchase of coal for the Indian Service and, where the quantity warrants our doing so, all proposed purchases are referred to that Bureau for due consideration.

Inasmuch as it is necessary that the Bureau have the information outlined herein you are requested to see that it is furnished with each request for the purchase of coal in car-load quantities.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

12-MMA-1.

Assistant Commissioner.

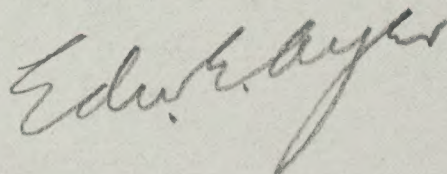
Chicago, December 14, 1914.

Dear Mr. Sells:

I received from Mr. Abbott this morning the extract from the Indian Bill on the selling of lumber on the Menominee Indian Reservation. I am very, very glad you have left it just this way. It is just as it ought to be and I thank you most sincerely.

I shall start for California the first of March and try and visit the different tribes the whole length of the State during my three or four months there. I shall take my automobile with me so I shall be equipped for the purpose. If you come over to the Exposition any time in March, April or May, and desire to visit any of the Reservations or Indian tribes there, it would give me great pleasure to take you about.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Edward H. Taylor", written in a cursive style.

Hon. Cato Sells,
Washington, D. C.

December 14, 1914.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

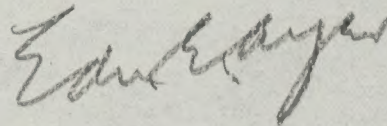
I got a letter from Mr. Abbott this morning.

My book is out and I will see that you get a copy. I also send you a copy of the Act in the Indian Bill in regard to the selling of lumber.

I also received a letter from Oshkosh, which I send to you. Of course, I am fond of Oshkosh, and if it is very necessary and he could not get through, I would be glad to help him out. Of course, I don't want to do anything of this kind up there unless it is absolutely necessary and there is no other way out. I wish you would not say to him that I wrote you and sent you this letter, but tell me what to do and I will answer him. Please return to me Oshkosh's letter.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Nicholson and yourself, I am,

Yours very truly,



Mr. A. S. Nicholson,
Neopit, Wis.

Chicago, December 14, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

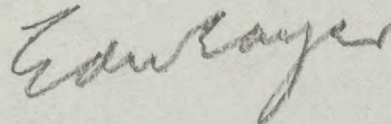
I have yours of December 12th and contents noted.

I am very much obliged to you for your interest in the Report and in getting it out so promptly.

You say you are sure you could make up a list of thirty or forty of my friends who would be interested and would like the book. I wish you would do so and send me the list. In the meantime, I wish you would send me 25 copies to my office by express. I will wait for your list before I distribute any of these.

It is very gratifying, indeed, to find ~~that~~ the Government has adopted so many of our suggestions and I am certainly very pleased especially with that regarding the sales of lumber.

Yours very truly,



Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT WASHINGTON D. C., SECRETARY

12/16/14

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

December 14, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Mr. J. F. Kelly, watchman for the Bureau of Mines, handed me the enclosed copy of an advertisement for rations for the Kickapoo and Pottawattomie Indians in 1833. He found it with a second hand book which he purchased. You may be interested to have it filed with other Indian papers in the Newberry Library.

I am sending you some franked envelopes.

Sincerely yours,

F. H. Abbott
Secretary.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT WASHINGTON D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

December 14, 1914.

Hon. Joe H. Eagle,
House of Representatives, U.S.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Eagle:

At the request of Hon. Edward E. Ayer, member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, I take pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of Mr. Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, with his compliments.

Cordially yours,

F. Abbott
Secretary.

Received - Thank you, Sir!
Joe H. Eagle

December 19, 1914.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I have yours of December 17th and contents noted.

You must not let a little thing of the nature I wrote you to humiliate or mortify you to the remotest extent. In these years you have had with your 1700 children, and in their future care, if you never get anything worse than that you will be in great luck.

I got a letter from Mr. Abbott this morning stating he had sent you a copy of my report. Please let Mr. Brigham and the other gentlemen that participated in the information see it and oblige.

I will write you the first of the week in regard to the amendment and condition of the bill at Washington.

Yours very truly,



Mr. A. S. Nicholson,
Supt., Menominee Indian Mills,
Neopit, Wis.

CHARLES S. THOMAS, COLO., CHAIRMAN.
ROBERT L. OWEN, OKLA. GEORGE SUTHERLAND, UTAH.
HENRY F. ASHURST, ARIZ. WESLEY L. JONES, WASH.
JOSEPH E. RANDELL, LA. MOSES E. CLAPP, MINN.
HENRY F. HOLLIS, N. H. THOMAS B. CATRON, N. MEX.
J. RAY ADAMS, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

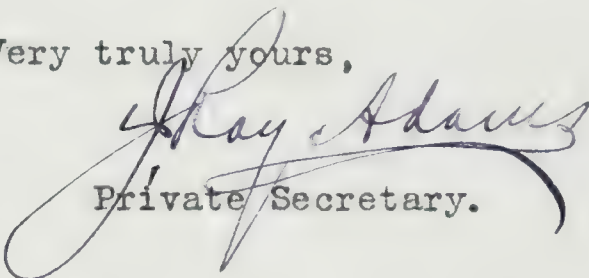
December 19, 1914.

Hon. F. H. Abbott,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Senator Thomas wishes me to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for the copy of Mr. Edward E. Ayre's Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, which he will take pleasure in examining carefully.

Very truly yours,


Private Secretary.

N.

United States Senate,

GEORGE T. OLIVER
PENNSYLVANIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

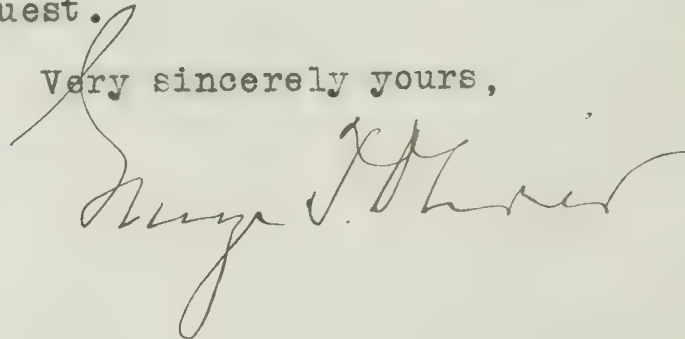
December 19, 1914.

F. H. Abbott, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

I acknowledge with thanks the copy of Mr. Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, which you have kindly sent to me at his request.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George T. Oliver". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "George T. Oliver".

C-B

F

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 19, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Bd. of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:-

I am just in receipt of a copy of the Report of Mr. Ayer on the Menominee Indian Reservation and I wish to thank Mr. Ayer and yourself for sending this to me. I feel sure I will find it of great interest.

With best wishes, I remain

Yours truly,

John F. Shafroth

JOHN R. THORNTON, LA., CHAIRMAN.

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, FLA. JOHN D. WORKS, CAL.

CHARLES F. JOHNSON, ME. WESLEY L. JONES, WASH.

THOMAS S. MARTIN, VA. GEORGE C. PERKINS, CAL.

HARRY LANE, OREG. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH, ME.

S. G. THORNTON, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES.

December 19, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Interior Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

I wish to thank you for your letter of December 14th,
enclosing copy of Mr. Ayer's report on the Menominee
Indian Reservation. Please accept my thanks for the same,
and convey them also to Mr. Ayer.

Very truly yours,

J. R. Thornton

T-S

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

December 19, 1914.

Mr.³ F. H. Abbott,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

Permit me to thank you, and, through you,
the Hon. ~~Edward~~ E. Ayer for the copy of Mr. Ayer's
report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, which
was duly received this afternoon.

Yours truly,

James Hamilton Lewis

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON ~~EF~~
EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

December 19, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,

Board of Indian Commissioners,

Bureau of Mines Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have your letter of December 14th together with copy of the report of Honorable Edward E. Ayer on the Menominee Indian Reservation, for which I thank you and which I will examine with much interest.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Miles Poindexter", written in a cursive style.

KEY PITTMAN, NEV., CHAIRMAN.
GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, OREG. KNUTE NELSON, MINN.
BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY, IND. JOSEPH L. BRISTOW, KANS.
CHARLES F. JOHNSON, ME. GEORGE P. MCLEAN, CONN.
GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, NEBR. HENRY F. LIPPITT, R.I.
THOMAS J. WALSH, MONT. WESLEY L. JONES, WASH.
ROBERT L. OWEN, OKLA.
PHILIP C. FISLER, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

December 19, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,

Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,

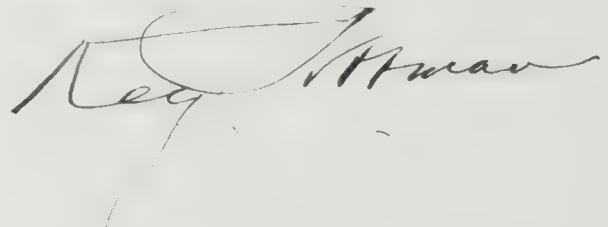
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

I have your letter of December 14th, inclosing copy of Mr. Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

I thank you for your courtesy.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Key Pittman", written in a cursive style.

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dec. 19, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
City.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I am in receipt of your kind favor of the fourteenth, accompanied by a copy of Hon. Edward E. Ayer's report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, and I cordially thank you therefor. With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
H. L. Myers.

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

JOHN H. STEPHENS, TEX., CHAIRMAN.

CHAS. D. CARTER, OKLA.

JAMES M. GUDGER, JR., N. C.

THOS. F. KONOP, WIS.

J. D. POST, OHIO.

CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.

LEWIS L. MORGAN, LA.

DORSEY W. SHACKLEFORD, MO.

ROBT. P. HILL, ILL.

ALLAN B. WALSH, N. J.

JOHN R. CLANCY, N. Y.

JOHN M. EVANS, MONT.

WM. H. MURRAY, OKLA.

DENVER B. CHURCH, CAL.

CHARLES H. BURKE, S. DAK.

PHILIP P. CAMPBELL, KANS.

BIRD S. MCQUIRE, OKLA.

CLARENCE B. MILLER, MINN.

CHARLES M. HAMILTON, N. Y.

PATRICK D. NORTON, N. DAK.

ARTHUR R. RUPLEY, PA.

JAMES WICKERSHAM, ALASKA.

JAMES V. TOWNSEND, CLERK.

PAUL N. HUMPHREY, ASS'T CLERK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

December 20, 1914.

Hon. F. H. Abbott,

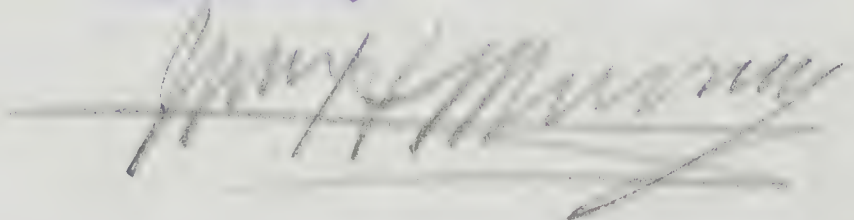
Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:-

I thank you very much for copy of Ayers' report on the
Menominee Indian Reservation received to-day.

Yours sincerely,



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT WASHINGTON D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I enclose herewith the bill to cover the delivery of your Menominee Report to the Senators and Representatives of the States having Indian interests.

Very sincerely yours,

F. H. ABBOTT

Secretary.

R. M. L.

H. T. HELGESEN

FIRST DISTRICT, NORTH DAKOTA

COMMITTEES:

AGRICULTURE
EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE
DEPARTMENT

3-A.

IN REPLYING REFER TO FILE NO. _____

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON

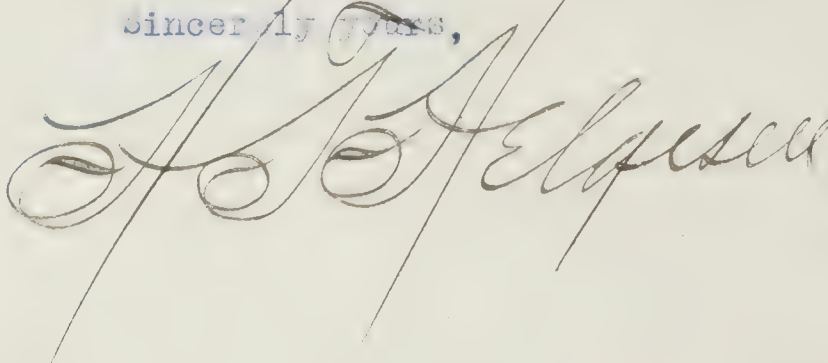
December 21, 1914.

Mr F. H. Abbott, Sec'y.,
Board of Indian Commissioners
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr Abbott:

I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of Mr
Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation so
kindly sent me under date of December 17, and hope to
have an opportunity to examine it carefully in the near
future.

Sincerely yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "H. T. Helgesen". The signature is written over the typed name and extends across the right side of the page.

B

MOSES E. CLAPP, MINN., CHAIRMAN.

HENRY A. DU PONT, DEL.

JOHN H. BANKHEAD, ALA.

JOHN K. SHIELDS, TENN.

WILLIAM HUGHES, N. J.

GERTRUDE B. SPAULDING, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON

STANDARDS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Washington, December 21st, 1914.

Hon. F. H. Abbott,
Sec'y Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Abbott:

Am in receipt of yours of the 12th inst. with report of the Hon. E. E. Ayer, member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, on the Menominee Reservation, which I have read with interest. It is needless to tell you that I think it is a great thing that men who are absolutely outside of a controversy one way or the other, can and will devote their time and energy to matters of this kind, and I believe his report will have a very salutary effect.

I am very much interested in the Menominee program. I think Senator LaFollette showed unusual courage and constructive statesmanship in his advocacy of the plan originally and I believe it is going to work out satisfactorily.

With the compliments of the season, I am,

Cordisly yours,

Moses E. Clapp

MARTIN D. FOSTER, ILL., CHAIRMAN.
EDWARD T. TAYLOR, COLO. JOHN J. CASEY, PA.
COURTNEY W. HAMLIN, MO. JOSEPH HOWELL, UTAH.
JAMES F. BYRNES, S. C. ROBERT M. SWITZER, OHIO.
SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, ARK. RICHARD W. AUSTIN, TENN.
JOHN M. EVANS, MONT. E. E. ROBERTS, NEV.
PETER J. DOOLING, N. Y. HOWARD SUTHERLAND, W. VA.
JAMES WICKERSHAM, ALASKA.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 21, 1914.

Mr. T. H. Abbott,

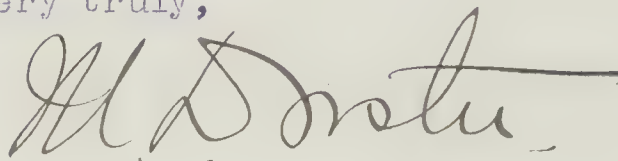
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I am in receipt of report of the
Menominee Indian Reservation and beg to thank you
for your kindness in sending this to me.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "M. D. Foster". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

SCOTT FERRIS, OKLA., CHAIRMAN.

JAMES M. GRAHAM, ILL.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR, COLO.

JOHN E. RAKER, CAL.

HARVEY B. FERGUSON, N. MEX.

CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.

SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, ARK.

LATHROP BROWN, N. Y.

TOM STOUT, MONT.

ANDREW R. BRODBECK, PA.

DENVER S. CHURCH, CAL.

M. M. NEELY, W. VA.

JACOB CANTOR, N. Y.

C. C. HARRIS, ALA.

IRVINE L. LENROOT, WIS.

BURTON L. FRENCH, IDAHO.

WILLIAM L. LA FOLLETTE, WASH.

WILLIAM KENT, CAL.

NICHOLAS J. SINNOTT, OREG.

JACOB JOHNSON, UTAH.

CHARLES M. THOMSON, ILL.

JAMES WICKERSHAM, ALASKA.

D. CAMERON CAMPBELL, CLERK.

House of Representatives U. S.

Committee on the Public Lands,

Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1914.

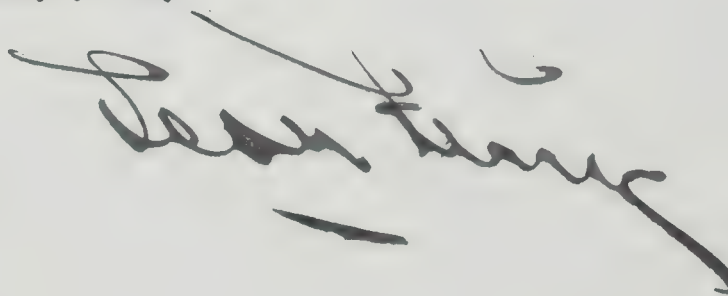
Hon. F. H. Abbott,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

It was very kind and thoughtful of you to send me a copy of Mr. Edward E. Ayer's report and I thank you so much for the same.

While I of necessity am not able to give us much attention to Indian matters as I should like to, due to the work in connection with this committee, I shall be glad to go over Mr. Ayer's report and try to give it the attention it deserves.

Very sincerely yours,



J. R. CLANCY
35TH DIST. NEW YORK

T. T. GOLDEN
PRIVATE SECRETARY

House of Representatives U.S.

Washington, D. C.

Dec. 21, 1914.

F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:-

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your esteemed favor of December 14th, together with a copy of Mr. Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

Yours very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in purple ink, reading "J. R. Clancy", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

House of Representatives U. S.

Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1914.

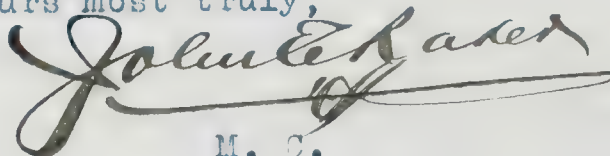
Mr. T. H. Abbott, Sec'y,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

Yours of December 19th, containing copy of Mr.
Ayres report on the Menominee Indian Reservation at hand,
and permit me to thank you and the Hon. Commissioner.

I am,

Yours most truly,


M. C.

House of Representatives U. S.

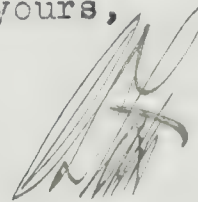
Washington, D. C.

December twenty-one,
Nineteen fourteen.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

Mr. Ayer's Report on the Menominee
Indian Reservation has been received, for which
accept my thanks.

Very truly yours,



Mr. T.H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON

December 21, 1914.

Mr. Frederick H. Abbott, Secy.,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

I beg to acknowledge the
receipt of copy of Report on the Menominee
Indian Reservation compiled by Hon. Edward
E. Ayer, and to thank you for the same.

Very truly yours,

Thomas G. Patten

GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, NEBR., CHAIRMAN.
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, FLA. JOSEPH L. BRISTOW, KANS.
JAMES A. REED, MO. COE I. CRAWFORD, S. DAK.
THOMAS J. WALSH, MONT. GEORGE P. MC LEAN, CONN.
HARRY LANE, OREG. HENRY F. LIPPITT, R. I.
WILLARD SAULSBURY, DEL. WILLIAM S. KENYON, IOWA.
JOSEPH E. RANDELL, LA. JOHN W. WEEKS, MASS.
JOHN F. SHAFROTH, COLO.
WILLARD D. EAKIN, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

December 21, 1914

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Senator Hitchcock desires me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 14th with which you enclose copy of Hon. Edward E. Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, and to thank you and Commissioner Ayer for the same.

Very truly yours,

W. D. Eakin
Secretary

WILLIAM KETTNER
11TH DISTRICT CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE
RIVERS AND HARBORS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON

December 31, 1914.

Hon. F.H. Abbott, Secy.,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

Mr. Edward E. Ayer's Report on the
enoninee Indian Reservation has been received
and I thank you sincerely for your courtesy in
this matter.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

William Kettner

REED SMOOT,
CHAIRMAN.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1914.

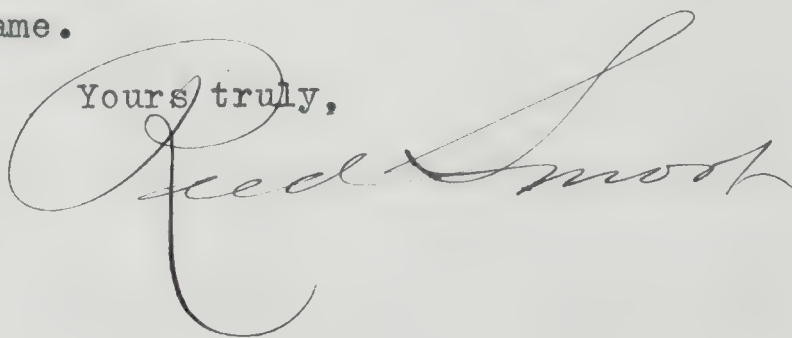
Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 14, 1914, and also a copy of Mr. Edward E. Ayer's report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, sent me at Mr. Ayer's request and with his compliments.

I wish you would express to Mr. Ayer my appreciation for the same.

Yours truly,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Reed Smoot". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Reed Smoot".

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, SENATOR FROM FLORIDA, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM E. CHILTON, SENATOR FROM WEST VIRGINIA
REED SMOOT, SENATOR FROM UTAH
HENRY A. BARNHART, REPRESENTATIVE FROM INDIANA
CLYDE H. TAVENNER, REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS
EDGAR R. KIESS, REPRESENTATIVE FROM PENNSYLVANIA
GEORGE H. CARTER, CLERK

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
WASHINGTON

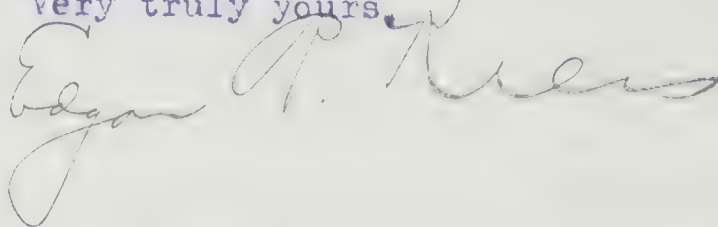
Dec. 21, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th, inclosing report of the Menominee Indian Reservation by Hon. Edward E. Ayer. The book looks very attractive, and I am sure contains interesting information. I shall be pleased to peruse same at my first opportunity, and thank you for sending the report.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edgar R. Kiess".

BURTON L. FRENCH,
IDAHO.

House of Representatives,
Washington.

December 21st, 1914

Hon. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I am in receipt of your communication
of the 16th instent and the copy of Mr. Ayer's
Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, and
I beg to thank you for your courtesy in this con-
nection.

Yours very truly,

Burton L. French

DUDLEY DOOLITTLE

4TH DISTRICT KANSAS

HOME ADDRESS: STRONG CITY
WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
108 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

H. C. HOLMES, SECRETARY

HOME ADDRESS:
ELMDALE, KANS.

House of Representatives U. S.

MEMBER

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1914.

F. H. Abbott, Secretary,

Board of Indian Commissioners,

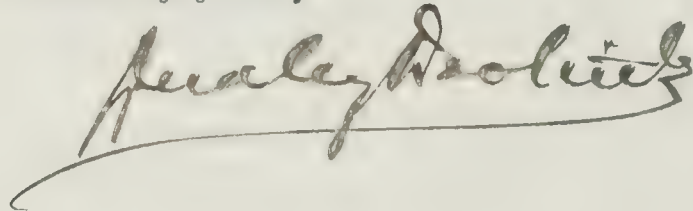
Bureau of Mines Bldg.,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:-

Your favor dated the 16th instant enclosing a copy of the report of Mr. Edward E. Ayer, member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, is received and I desire to thank you cordially for the report.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Dudley Doolittle". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

DD-CH

House of Representatives U. S.
Washington, D. C.

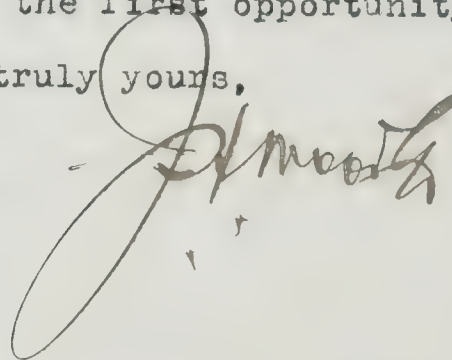
December 21, 1914.

Mr. Frederick H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have your letter of December 18th and
the copy of the report of Mr. Ayer on the
Menominee Indian Reservation which I will be
glad to look over at the first opportunity.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Hampton Moore". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

cm.

W. W. GRIEST
(9TH DISTRICT)
LANCASTER, PA.

House of Representatives U. S.
Washington, D. C.

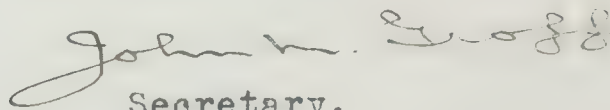
December 21, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines,
Department of the Interior.

Dear Sir:-

I am instructed by Congressman
W. W. Griest to acknowledge yours of the
sixteenth instant, and to thank you for
forwarding a copy of the report on the
Menominee Indian Reservation.

Yours very truly,


Secretary.

SENATORS:

JOSEPH L. BRISTOW, CHAIRMAN.
NATHAN P. BRYAN
CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.
FAY N. SEATON, SECRETARY.

REPRESENTATIVES:

DAVID E. FINLEY, VICE CHAIRMAN.
DAVID J. LEWIS.
JOHN J. GARDNER.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

JOINT COMMITTEE ON
THE GENERAL PARCEL POST.

Washington, December 21, 1914.

Honorable F. H. Abbott,

Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,

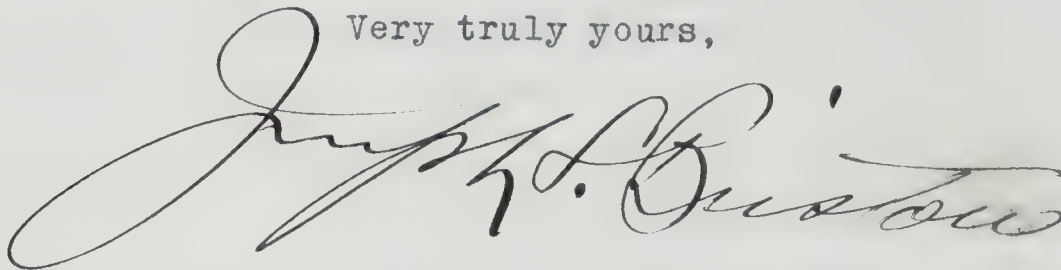
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 12th instant, advising me that a copy of the report of the Hon. Edward E. Ayer, member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, is being sent me with his compliments, and I thank you very much for the same. I shall examine the report with interest.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joseph L. Bristow". The signature is written in dark ink and occupies the lower right portion of the letter.

H

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FRANK CLARK, FLA., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN L. BURNETT, ALA.

JAMES C. CANTRILL, KY.

WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK, OHIO

JAMES M. GUDGER, JR., N. C.

J. WASHINGTON LOGUE, PA.

HATTON W. SUMNERS, TEX.

AUGUSTINE LONERGAN, CONN.

GEORGE MCCLELLAN, N. Y.

JOHN J. EAGAN, N. J.

EDWARD GILMORE, MASS.

FRANK PARK, GA.

RICHARD W. AUSTIN, TENN.

JOHN W. LANGLEY, KY.

J. M. C. SMITH, MICH.

THOMAS B. DUNN, N. Y.

SILAS R. BARTON, NEBR.

AARON S. KREIDER, PA.

CHARLES W. BELL, CAL.

EDWARD CLARK, CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dec. 21, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,

Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,

Wash., D. C.

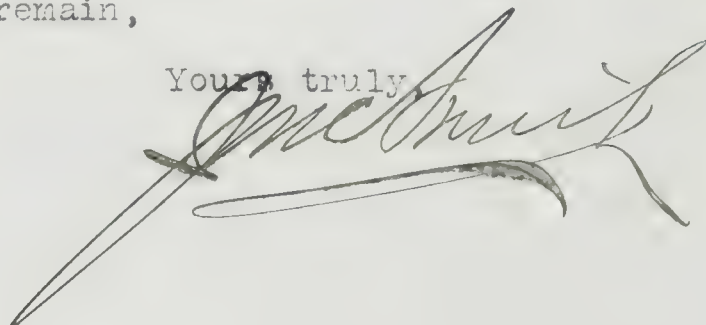
My dear Mr. Abbott:-

Acknowledging receipt of your favor of the 19th
inst., I beg to thank you very much for the copy of Mr.
Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

With best regards, I remain,

Yours truly,

JMCS-RMS.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to Frank Clark, the Chairman of the Committee. The signature is written over the typed name "Yours truly," and extends across the right side of the page.

CLARENCE D. CLARK,
CHAIRMAN.
E. J. WELLS,
CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Washington, D. C.,

December 21, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to thank you for the copy of Mr. Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, which I have just received through your courtesy.

Very truly yours,

C. D. Clark

FRANCIS E. WARREN
CHAIRMAN

UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSED BILLS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hon. F. H. Abbott, Sec'y.,

December 22, 1914.

Board of Indian Commissioners,

Bureau of Mines Bldg.,

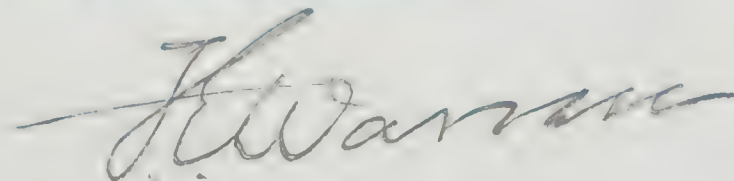
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

I am in receipt through your courtesy of a copy of the report made by Hon. Edward E. Ayer on the Menominee Indian Reservation, and thank you for sending it to me.

AP.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "F. E. Warren", written in a cursive style.

HOKE SMITH, GA., CHAIRMAN.

BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY, IND. WILLIAM E. BORAH, IDAHO.
CLAUDE A. SWANSON, VA. BOIES PENROSE, PA.
JAMES E. MARSH, N. J. CARROLL S. PAGE, VT.
CHARLES F. JOHNSON, ME. GEORGE P. MCLEAN, CONN.
JOHN K. SHIELDS, TENN. WILLIAM S. KENYON, IOWA.

JOSIAH CARTER, CLERK.
D. E. MONCRIEF, JR., ASST. CLERK.

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,

Board of Indian Commissioners,

Bureau of Mines Building,

Washington, D. C.

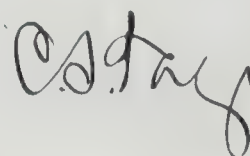
My dear Abbott:

I thank you for sending me the report on the Menominee Indian Reservation. Some five years ago, in company with Senator LaFollette, Senator Clapp and ex-Senator Brown of Nebraska, I paid a visit to this agency and studied with a good deal of interest, although briefly, the Menominee situation and the moment I get time to do so I am sure I am going to enjoy immensely going over this report with care.

And this reminds me that I always recall with keen interest my intimate association with you when we were working together on the Committee on Indian Affairs. How much you deceive me it is of course impossible for me to say, but really Abbott I think you know from the mere psychological contact with me that I took considerable stock in what you had to say and although criticisms of your conduct have come to me occasionally I have never yet reached the conclusion that your conduct was not on the highest plane of integrity.

Very truly yours,

CSP-S



December 26, 1914.

Dear Senator:

I am unable to tell you with what pleasure and appreciation I read your very kind letter of December 22nd. I certainly did feel, in my association with you on the Committee on Indian Affairs, not only your confidence in my assertions to the Committee, but your genuine high-minded interest in Indians, and, because of these facts, the memory of my association with you before the Committee is one of the most pleasant which I have carried away with me from the difficult task of managing the Indian Bureau, which, for a short time fell to my lot.

Commissioner Ayer, with his characteristic enthusiasm and thoroughness made his investigation of Menominee affairs, and I am delighted to know that you are going to take the time to read his report. I am sure you will be particularly pleased to read his constructive recommendations for the reform of business methods in the sale of lumber from the mill, and for the industrial advancement of the Indians on the reservation. His recommendation relative to the sale of lumber has been endorsed by the Secretary of the Interior and is embodied in an item in the pending Indian Bill, which I hope will have the sanction of Congress.

Thanking you for your letter and with my very best wishes,
I am, Very truly yours,

Secretary.

Honorable Carroll S. Page,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

FHA-JG.

H. B. FERGUSSON, M. C.
AT LARGE
NEW MEXICO

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC LANDS
IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS
EXPENDITURES IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

House of Representatives U. S.
Washington, D. C.

web

December 22, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of
the report of Hon. E. E. Ayer on the Meno-
minee Indian Reservation and to thank you
for sending the same.

Very truly yours,

H. B. Fergusson

web/cot

HENRY F. ASHURST,
ARIZONA.

United States Senate,

FILE NO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

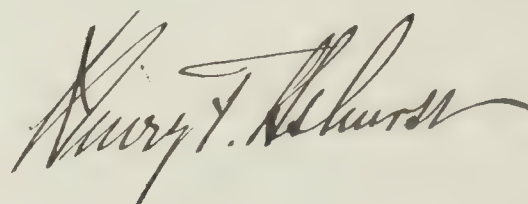
December 22, 1914.

Hon. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have received bound copy of Report on Menominee Indian Reservation, by Mr. Edw. E. Ayer, of the Board of Indian Commissioners. I wish you would kindly tender my thanks to Mr. Ayers for the complete and comprehensive manner in which he has performed the task set for him, and further for the elaborate manner in which he submits the facts. It is very well done indeed. I am

Respectfully, yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Henry F. Ashurst". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "H" and a long, horizontal flourish at the end.

HARRY LANE
OREGON

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 22, 1914.

F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 14th, together with a copy of Mr. Ayers' report, as mentioned, on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

I appreciate receiving this interesting volume, and anticipate reading it with pleasure when opportunity presents itself for so doing.

In the meantime I thank Mr. Ayers for remembering me in this manner and you, also, for giving me a copy of the Menominee report.

Very truly yours,

Harry Lane

1.

BEN JOHNSON, KY., CHAIRMAN.
WYATT AIKEN, S. C. ROBERT CROSSER, OHIO.
HENRY GEORGE, JR., N. Y. HORATIO C. CLAYPOOL, OHIO.
W. L. IGOE, MO. WILLIAM J. CARY, WIS.
T. H. CARAWAY, ARK. S. F. PROUTY, IOWA.
GEO. E. GORMAN, ILL. SAMUEL WALLIN, N. Y.
DENIS O'LEARY, N. Y. S. E. WINSLOW, MASS.
E. E. REED, N. H. A. L. KEISTER, PA.
R. G. BREMNER, N. J. CARL E. MAPES, MICH.
CLAUDE L'ENGLE, FLA. A. H. WALTERS, PA.
J. B. THOMPSON, OKLA.

J. ROGERS GORE, CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 22, 1914

Hon. E.E. Ayer,
Washington.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a
copy of your report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, for-
warded to me through, Mr. Abbott, your secretary.

Very truly yours,

Denis O'Leary

BEN JOHNSON, KY., CHAIRMAN.

WYATT AIKEN, S. C.

HENRY GEORGE, JR., N. Y.

T. H. CARAWAY, ARK.

GEO. E. GORMAN, ILL.

DENIS O'LEARY, N. Y.

E. E. REED, N. H.

CLAUDE L'ENGLE, FLA.

J. B. THOMPSON, OKLA.

ROBERT CROSSER, OHIO.

HORATIO C. CLAYPOOL, OHIO.

CHARLES P. COADY, MD.

ARCHIBALD C. HART, N. J.

W. O. MULKEY, ALA.

WILLIAM J. CARY, WIS.

S. F. PROUTY, IOWA.

SAMUEL WALLIN, N. Y.

S. E. WINSLOW, MASS.

A. L. KEISTER, PA.

CARL E. MAPES, MICH.

A. H. WALTERS, PA.

SAM W. ESKEW, CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 22, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,

Board of Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks,
the receipt of Mr. Edward E. Ayer's Report
on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

Yours very truly,

Geo. L. Sherman

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

HENRY D. FLOOD, VA., CHAIRMAN.
WILLIAM G. SHARP, OHIO.
CYRUS CLINE, IND.
JEFFERSON M. LEVY, N. Y.
JAMES M. CURLEY, MASS.
J. CHARLES LINTHICUM, MD.
ROBERT E. DIFENDERFER, PA.
W. S. GOODWIN, ARK.
CHARLES M. STEDMAN, N. C.
EDWARD W. TOWNSEND, N. J.
B. P. HARRISON, MISS.

CHARLES BENNETT SMITH, N. Y.
JOHN R. WALKER, GA.
HORACE W. VAUGHAN, TEX.
HENRY A. COOPER, WIS.
RICHARD BARTHOLOTT, MO.
GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, N. Y.
STEPHEN G. PORTER, PA.
WILLIAM D. B. AINEY, PA.
JOHN J. ROGERS, MASS.
HENRY W. TEMPLE, PA.

ROBERT CATLETT, CLERK.
B. F. ODEN, ASST. CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 22, 1914.

Mr. T. H. Abbott,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Interior Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:-

I thank you for the copy of
Mr. Ayer's Report on the Menominee Reservation which
came to me, together with your cordial communication
yesterday.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,

Charles B. Smith

SYDNEY ANDERSON
FIRST DISTRICT
MINNESOTA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON

December Twenty-two
Nineteen Fourteen

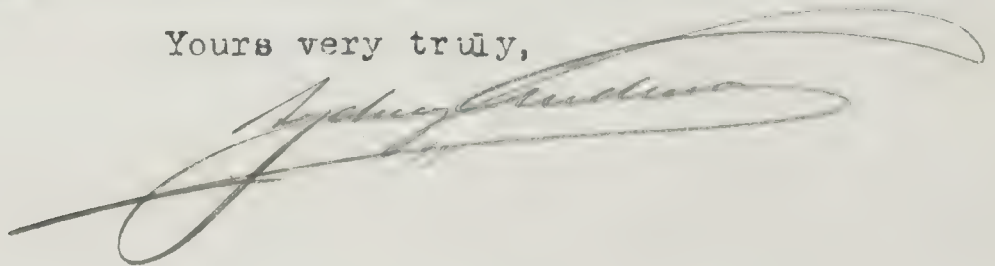
Hon. F. H. Abbott, Secretary
Board of Indian Commissioners
Bureau of Mines Building
Washington D C

My dear Mr. Abbott:

Receipt is acknowledged of your favor of
the 14th instant and also copy of Mr. Ayer's report on the
Menominee Indian Reservation.

Thanking you very cordially for the courtesy, I am

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sydney Anderson", with a long, sweeping horizontal flourish extending to the right.

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WILLIAM W. RUCKER, MO., CHAIRMAN.
ROBERT F. BROUSSARD, LA. WILLIAM D. B. AIMEY, PA.
ALEXANDER W. GREGG, TEX. FRANK PLUMLEY, VT.
CHARLES R. CRISP, GA. CARL E. MAPES, MICH.
GUY T. HELVERING, KANS. DOW H. DRUKKER, N. J.
FRANKLIN BROCKSON, DEL. FRED E. LEWIS, PA.
JACOB A. CANTOR, N. Y.
MATTHEW M. NEELY, W. VA.

G. H. APPLEGATE, CLERK.

House of Representatives,
Committee on Election of President, Vice President,
and Representatives in Congress,

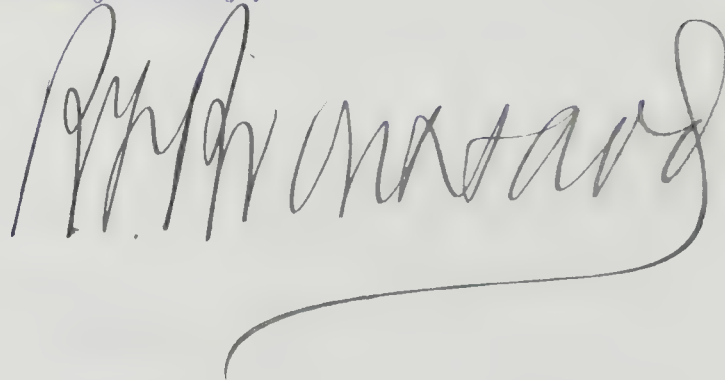
Washington, D. C. December 22, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Bureau of Mines Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for Mr. Ayer's report.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. F. Broussard", with a long, sweeping flourish extending from the bottom right of the signature.



J. N. LANGHAM
27TH DIST. PA.

House of Representatives, U.S.
Washington,

Dec. 22, 1914.

F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of
your copy of Mr. Ayer's Report on the
Menominee Indian Reservation, and thank
you very kindly for the same.

Very respectfully

J. N. Langham

JNL/EVH

Dec. 23, 1914.

MEMORANDUM

for the

Members of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The following letter was received from Senator Poindexter,
December 22, 1914:

December 21, 1914.

Mr. F. B. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 17th addressed to my secretary enclosing marked copy of the Board's annual report relative to your recommendations on the taxation of Indian lands. I am particularly glad to have this information as the subject is a most important one and if worked out carefully and successfully should accrue to the benefit of both the Indians and the white people. I will be obliged if you will send me six additional copies of the annual report.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Miles Poindexter.

December 22, 1914.

Hon. Miles Poindexter,
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I am gratified to note your interest in the investigation on the subject of taxation which the Board of Indian Commissioners has earnestly undertaken, and I take pleasure in sending you under separate cover the six copies of the Board's Annual Report which you request.

When our investigation is a little further advanced I should be glad to avail myself of the privilege of conferring with you on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) F. B. Abbott

Secretary.

Chicago, December 23, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

Please send me at your earliest convenience a copy of the Act for selling lumber and other forest products on the Menominee Indian Reservation as it will stand provided they pass it as now introduced.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely of the sender, is written above the typed address.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building, Washington, D.C.

BOIES PENROSE, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MILES POINDEXTER, WASH.
WILLIAM J. STONE, MO.
WILLIAM HUGHES, N. J.
JAMES K. VARDAMAN, MISS.
LEIGHTON C. TAYLOR, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS
FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

December 23, 1914.

Mr. T. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by Senator Penrose to acknowledge your communication of 14th instant, and to state that he has received the copy of the Report of the Menominee Indian Reservation, and shall examine the same with interest.

Thanking you, on behalf of the Senator, for your courtesy in sending the document to him, I am

Yours very truly,


Secretary.

M. J. GILL
12TH DIST. MISSOURI

House of Representatives U. S.
Washington, D. C.

December 23rd, 1914.

Hon. Edward D. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your report on the Menominee Indian Reservation and I shall take great pleasure in its reading.

Permit me to thank you for the same, and wishing you the usual compliments of the season, I am

Very truly yours,

M. J. Gill

D. C. 12th. Mo. District.

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

JAMES M. GRAHAM, ILL., CHAIRMAN.
OSCAR CALLAWAY, TEX. FRANK W. MONDELL, WYO.
JOSEPH A. GOULDEN, N. Y. CHARLES H. BURKE, S. DAK.
DUDLEY M. HUGHES, GA.
TOM STOUT, MONT.

JOHN F. MCCARRON, ILL.,
CLERK.

House of Representatives,
Committee on
Expenditures in the Interior Department,
Washington, D. C.

December 23, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,

Secretary Board of
Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Abbott:-

Mr. Ayer's Report on the Menominee

Indian Reservation is received for which please

accept my thanks.

Very truly yours,

James M. Graham

DUDLEY M. HUGHES, GA., CHAIRMAN.
WILLIAM W. RUCKER, MO.
ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, N. C.
JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE, ALA.
J. THOMPSON BAKER, N. J.
JOHN R. CLANCY, N. Y.
THOMAS C. THACHER, MASS.
STEPHEN A. HOXWORTH, ILL.
JAMES F. BURKE, PA.
CALEB POWERS, KY.
HORACE M. TOWNER, IOWA.
EDMUND PLATT, N. Y.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY, MASS.
SIMEON D. FESS, OHIO.
ARTHUR R. RUPLEY, PA.
JAMES L. FORT, CLERK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
WASHINGTON.

December 23, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I have your favor of 19th instant together
with copy of Mr. Ayer's report on the Menominee Indian
Reservation, for which I thank you.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

Arthur R. Rupley

CLARENCE B. MILLER
EIGHTH DISTRICT MINNESOTA

House of Representatives U. S.
Washington, D. C.

December 24, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

I have your letter of December 18 and also
the copy of Mr. Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation.
I thank you very much for sending this book to me and shall take
great pleasure in reading it.

With best wishes and Christmas greetings, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. B. Miller

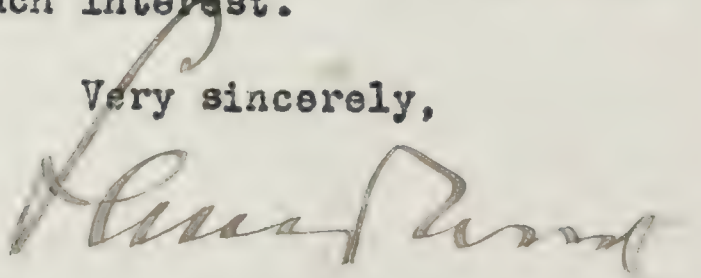
HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

Dec. 24th, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

Thank you very much for
the report of Mr. Ayer. I shall read
it with much interest.

Very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely reading "Philip S. Smith", written in dark ink.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Sec. Board of Indian Com'rs,
Bureau of Mines Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

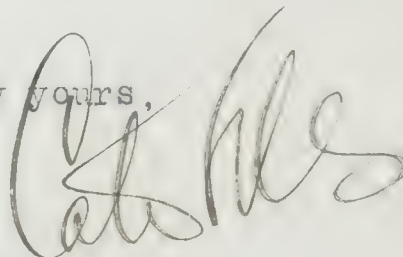
My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your letter of December 14, and wish to thank you for your words of commendation.

I trust that your trip to California will be both pleasant and profitable.

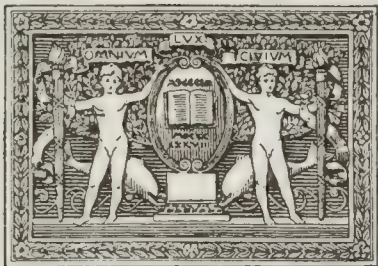
Wishing you the compliments of the season,
I am,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "C. H. H. S.", written in a cursive style.

Commissioner.

Hon. Edward A. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.



HORACE G. WADLIN, LIBRARIAN.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD
BE ADDRESSED TO THE
LIBRARIAN.

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A. *Dec. 26, 1914*

Edward E. Ayer, Esq.
Railway Exchange Building
Chicago.
Dear *Sir:*

In reply to your inquiry of *Dec. 21* you will find below the
report of my assistant.

Very truly yours,

H. G. Wadlin
Librarian.

U. S. L. FORM NO. 338-3.

The Library has:-

Rogers, Major Robert. Ponteach; or the savages of America. A tragedy. [Anon.]
London: Printed for the author; and sold by J. Millan, ... M.DCC.LXVI. 110 ff.
20 cm., in 8s.
We find no mention of the book in the catalogues of several other libraries.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

December 28, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

*Answer
1/2*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I have your letter of December 23, requesting a copy of the Act for selling lumber and other forest products on the Menominee Indian Reservation. The item as submitted to Congress in the Estimates of the Secretary of the Interior (copy of which I sent you) has been considered in the House Committee, which reported the Indian Bill to the House December 18. Copies of the Bill should reach the office this afternoon or to-morrow morning and one will be immediately forwarded to you.

Sincerely yours,

F. H. Abbott

Secretary.

P. M. S.

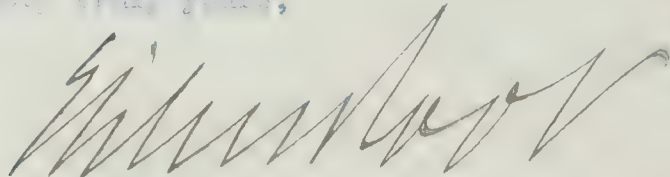
UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON.

December 29, 1914.

My dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge and thank you
for the copy of your report on the Menominee
Indian Reservation, which was sent to me
through Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary of the
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "William D. Hoar". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "W".

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago,
Illinois.

D.

JOSEPH E. RANDELL, LA., CHAIRMAN.
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, FLA. REED SMOOT, UTAH.
ROBERT L. OWEN, OKLA. ELIHU ROOT, N. Y.
JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, MISS. JOHN D. WORKS, CAL.
CHARLES A. CULBERSON, TEX. JAMES H. BRADY, IDAHO.
FRANK S. WHITE, ALA. JOHN W. WEEKS, MASS.
RUFUS W. FONTENOT, CLERK.
JOS. M. RAULT, ASST. CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC HEALTH AND NATIONAL QUARANTINE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 29, 1914

Mr. F. H. Abbott,

Secy, Board of Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of the Report
of the Menominee Reservation and to thank you and Mr.
Ayer for the courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph E. Randell

Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

JAMES C. COURTS, CLERK.
MARCELLUS C. SHEILD, } ASSISTANT CLERKS.
WILLIAM A. RYAN, }

Hon. Frederick H. Abbott,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D.C.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of a report by the Hon. Edward E. Ayer, on the Menominee Indian Reservation and to assure you that I shall be pleased to examine it very carefully at the earliest opportunity. Permit me to thank you for your kindness in forwarding me a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

in forwarding me a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. H. L. L.

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD, ARK., CHAIRMAN.
MARTIN A. MORRISON, IND. HUNTER H. MOSS, JR., W. VA.
FRANK CLARK, FLA. AARON S. KREIDER, PA.
JOSHUA W. ALEXANDER, MO. FRANCIS O. LINDQUIST, MICH.
OSCAR CALLAWAY, TEX. JOHN I. NOLAN, CAL.
HERMAN A. METZ, N. Y. CALVIN D. PAIGE, MASS.
ROBERT P. HILL, ILL.
WOODSON R. OGLESBY, N. Y.
WILLIAM KENNEDY, CONN.

CLARENCE E. KAY, CLERK.

House of Representatives U. S.,

Committee on Patents,

Washington, D. C.,

December 30, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Board of Indian Commissioners,

Department of the Interior.

My dear Sir:

I have received a copy of your report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, and wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for your courtesy in remembering me.

Very truly yours,


5th District California.

ALBERT JOHNSON
3D DISTRICT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

COMMITTEES:
TERRITORIES—ALASKA
IMMIGRATION
WAR CLAIMS

House of Representatives U. S.
Washington, D. C.

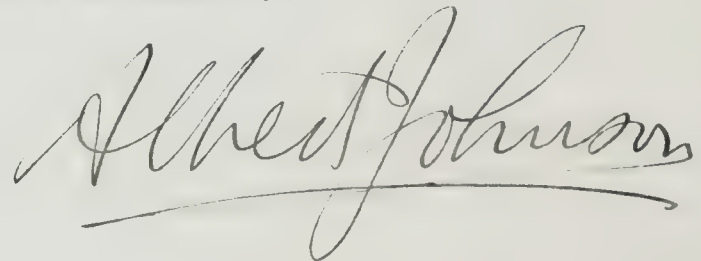
December 31, 1914.

Hon. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Department of the Interior.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

Permit me to thank you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of Commissioner Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, which I have found to contain an interesting description of conditions obtaining among the Menominees.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Albert Johnson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Albert Johnson".

MEMORANDUM

For the

Members of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

December 31, 1914.

Yesterday there was mailed each member of the Board a copy of the Indian bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. For your further information there is enclosed herewith a copy of the printed report on said bill prepared by Hon. J. H. Stephens, Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, which, on pages 2, 3 and 4, has arranged, in parallel columns, very convenient for purposes of comparison, the amounts allowed by the committee this year, the estimates made by the Secretary of the Interior and the amounts appropriated by the current law for the same purposes.

There is also enclosed a copy of the ^{printed} ~~private~~ hearings before the subcommittee on the bill to which page references are given in the committee's report.

Aside from continuing the spoils system in Oklahoma to which the Board objected before the Senate Committee last year and again in its Forty-fifth Annual Report, I think there is no objectionable principle of legislation contained in the pending bill.

On the other hand, there is much in it to gratify the Board and to cause its members to feel that their efforts for improved

methods of Indian administration have not been in vain. To enumerate briefly:

1. The bill contains under the head of "Wisconsin" an item which embodies Commissioner Ayer's recommendation for a change of method in selling the product of the Menominee Mill at Neopit, Wis. This item was included in the estimates submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. An examination of all the irrigation items, especially the Yakima item under the head of "Washington" will show adoption, by the Secretary of the Interior and by the House Committee, in various parts of the bill of every single principle recommended last year in the Brief prepared by your Secretary on the subject of Irrigation, except the one providing that Congress shall appropriate no more Indian funds for irrigation purposes without first consulting the Indians. In view of the above endorsement, it ought not to be difficult to secure the enactment into law of the whole draft of irrigation legislation as recommended in the Board's last annual report.

3. The Secretary of the Interior also submitted to Congress, with his estimates, an item embodying the Board's recommendation that the Secretary of the Interior be given jurisdiction over the leases of restricted Indian lands in the Five Civilized Tribes. This item was struck out of the bill by the House subcommittee, but my understanding is that no objection is to be interposed if the item is later inserted in the Senate. Recent publicity of Oklahoma affairs has undoubtedly had a most salutary effect and I feel confident this item, one which will have most far-

reaching effect in improving conditions for restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, will be adopted by this Congress. There is also the strongest reason to believe that Probate matters in Oklahoma will be remedied by proper action on the part of the Oklahoma Legislature, another recommendation urged by the Board.

4. Many of the recommendations of Commissioners Eliot, Ayer and Ketchum, relating to administrative matters have also received favorable action at the hands of the Indian Bureau.

The bill carries \$4,000 for the expenses of the Board. Upon advice of the Chairman of the Board, no efforts whatever have been made to have this amount increased in the House. By the time of the Board's annual meeting, February 1, 1915, reports of the present year's activities on the part of members will be available and it will then be much easier to justify a continuation of our present appropriation than it is at this time. There appear to be lacking the efforts of last year from within the Indian Bureau to destroy the Board, and a much less hostile attitude from that and other quarters.

Reduction by the House Committee in the following items as compared with last year's appropriations are worthy of the Board's careful attention:

1. Most of the estimates for non-reservation boarding schools have been cut. Note especially the following schools: Phoenix, Riverside (California), Haskell (Lawrence, Kans.) Mount Pleasant (Michigan), Genoa, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Wahpeton (North Dakota), Salem, Flandreau, Pierre, Tomah.

Note.-- The reasons for these reductions are given at the top

of page 2 of the Committee's printed report.

2. "Industrial work and care of timber" has been cut \$50,000. This item pays farmers and field matrons and should not be reduced.

3. "Industries among Indians" has been cut from \$300,000 to \$200,000. This is the reimbursable loan appropriation. I am not sure but that this reduction is wise. A present working loan fund of about \$750,000 with \$200,000 additional I believe is enough, unless definite plans for the use of additional funds are already worked out, and I doubt if such plans have been worked out.

4. For administrative expenses of the Five Civilized Tribes the present appropriation of \$175,000 has been reduced in the pending bill to \$150,000. This reduction should be vigorously opposed. If any reduction is to be made in the appropriations for the Five Civilized Tribes at any point the reduction should fall on the appropriation for the politically appointed probate attorneys and not upon the appropriation for the much needed force of Civil Service employees.

You will note that Indian health has been dealt with most generously by the House Committee which allowed \$50,000 more than the Secretary of the Interior asked.

The item for a per capita payment to the Oklahoma Choctaws it is understood will be vigorously opposed by friends of the Mississippi Choctaw on the floor of the House and the possibility of a filibuster has been intimated.

5.

Mr. Gabe E. Parker, Register of the Treasury, an eighth blood Choctaw Indian, formerly principal of the Armstrong Academy an Indian School in Oklahoma, where he made a good record, has been appointed Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes to succeed Superintendent Dana H. Kelsey, Superintendent of Union Agency and Mr. J. George Wright, Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

F. R. Abbott,

Secretary.

Circular No. 928.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

Reports on
litigation.

January 2, 1915.

To all Superintendents and Disbursing Officers:

Many cases, pending and disposed of, involving the legal rights of Indians have been called to my attention concerning which there was no information on file. It is highly essential that the Office be kept fully posted on all such matters, both for the protection of the rights of the Indians and in order that we may be in a position to advise the Indians, you and others of their rights.

By Circular Letter No. 853 you were instructed to submit reports of such matters and you are hereby reminded and directed to see that prompt and complete reports are furnished, regardless of whether the litigation is in the State or Federal courts or in the civil, criminal, or equitable tribunals.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

Chicago, January 2, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have yours of December 28th, and the bill in regard to selling lumber on the Menominee Reservation has arrived, and it seems to be perfectly satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.



Chicago, January 4, 1915.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

Of course, I received your letter in regard to the introducing of the bill for selling of lumber, etc., but before answering I was waiting to get a copy of the bill as presented. The bill reads as follows:

"That the lumber, lath, shingles, crafting, ties, piles, poles, posts, bolts, logs, bark, pulp wood, and other marketable materials obtained from the forests on the Menominee Reservation shall be sold under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe."

It seems to me to be perfectly satisfactory.

Hoping that you and all of your friends had a splendid Christmas and New Years, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Mr. A. S. Nicholson,
Supt., Menominee Indian Mills,
Neopit, Wis.

"That the lumber, lath, shingles, crating, ties, piles, poles, posts, bolts, logs, bark, pulp wood, and other marketable materials obtained from the forests on the Menominee Reservation shall be sold under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe."

GE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
RILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
LLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

*Answered
1/12*

Manchester, N. H., January
Six
1915

My dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am sending you herewith the 45th annual report of the Board which the Assistant Secretary of the Interior desires that each member of the Board shall sign.

A letter of instruction accompanies the report. I presume after you have signed it, you will forward it to Commissioner Ketcham.

The whole performance illustrates beautifully the fatuous pursuit of red tape which characterizes most government bureaus.

I feel sorry for poor Dockweiler for by the time the report reaches him, he will have to sign his name on the margin and that probably will compel a complete new performance of the Board all around.

I extend to you my heartiest best wishes and look forward to seeing you in Washington on February 1.

Yours very truly,

Franklin

Hon. Edward E. Ayer
Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT WASHINGTON D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

January 7, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

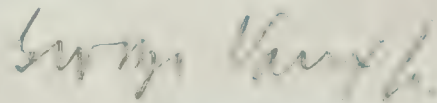
This is to remind you that our next regular meeting is to be held at the Board's offices in Washington during the week beginning February 1, 1915. I hope very much that you can arrange your plans to be in Washington during the whole of the week, as matters of special interest and importance are to be considered.

Among the reports that will be presented at that time, are the following: Commissioner Eliot's report on the Quinaelt and other Puget Sound reservations; Commissioner Ketcham's reports on Flathead and Fort Peck; report on open market purchases by the Chairman; report on late phases of Oklahoma conditions by Commissioner Moorehead; a report by Commissioner Smiley on the New York Indian situation, which, recently, has assumed new importance; and report of the Board's secretary concerning Canadian methods of Indian administration.

In addition, there are important matters of legislation and plans for the Board's future activities which, if possible, should have the attention of the entire Board.

The date for the open meeting with the representatives of the various missionary organizations has been fixed for Thursday, February 4.

Sincerely yours,



Chairman.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

JG.

Unless otherwise directed by the members of the Board, it is proposed to call the first business session to order at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, February 3rd.

January 8, 1915.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Enclosed please find my address and desire for all future reports of the Mohonk Conference.

If you could spare me another copy of this one I would like it very much, as I want one in my great Philippine Library at the Newberry Library, and one at my home.

Yours very sincerely,

Mr. H. C. Phillips,
Secy., Lake Mohonk Conference,
Mohonk Lake, N. Y.


January 12, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Knox:

Yours of January 6th duly reached me, and the papers a day or two afterwards. I have forwarded same to Commissioner Ketcham as requested.

I am looking forward to our meeting in Washington with great pleasure to be with you all again.

Very truly yours,



Mr. Frank Knox,
Manchester, N. H.

Chicago, January 12, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Vaux:

I received yours of January 7th this morning with great pleasure.

I shall try to guide myself with your wishes in regard to the time in Washington and shall certainly look forward with great pleasure to meeting you all again.

Yours very truly,



Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago, January 12, 1915.

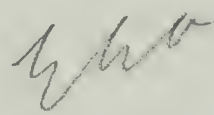
Dear Father Ketcham:

Enclosed please find a copy of the 45th Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners to the Secretary of the Interior, and the letter to President Vaux, which explains itself.

Please sign on page 14 and return same to Mr. Abbott.

I am looking forward with great pleasure to meeting you in February.

Very truly yours,



Rev. William H. Ketcham,
1326 New York Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, January 12, 1915.

Personal & Confidential

Dear Commissioner Vaux:

The enclosed clipping was sent to me, as you will see, by Mr. A. F. MacColl. He was a former employe in the service and had become a good deal of a nuisance to me and I finally turned him down thoroughly.

I send you copy of my answer to him.

Very truly yours,



Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners.
Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

1st Mo. 13th, 1915

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:-

My attention is called to the fact that some members of the Board had understood that our first meeting would be held on Monday morning, February 1st, and not on Wednesday morning, February 3rd as stated in my recent communication to members of the Board. As there appears to have been some diversity of convenience in connection with the matter, in order to as nearly as possible meet the desires of everyone, I beg leave to notify you that it is now proposed that the first session of the annual meeting of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners shall be held in the Board's office, Bureau of Mines Building, Washington, D. C. on Tuesday February 2nd, 1915, at 10 o'clock.

Trusting this may suit your convenience and meet with your approval, I am

Cordially yours,

George Vaux, Jr.

Chairman.

GV DS

Purchase

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

W B F

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 931.

Washington

January 14, 1915.

Flour and grain
purchases, 1915.

To Superintendents and Other Disbursing Officers.

The present extremely high price of wheat and grain, as quoted on the Chicago Exchange, which consequently places the cost of flour and bi-products of that and other grains at such a very high figure, makes it necessary that the Indian Service at this period purchase just as little flour and other products similarly affected as it is possible for it to get along with, and only as needed.

You have been advised that but little of the flour and grain allowed on your annual estimate has been purchased under the proposals received last August, and Circular 917 not only advised you as to what these amounts were, and also the items on which no purchases had been made, but at the same time advised you that as these products were needed in the future, you were to advise the Office.

It becomes necessary, in view of the fact that the grain market seems to have developed a more or less permanent upward turn, that the Office know just how much of each of these articles will be needed by you for the remainder of the fiscal year (in all cases figuring on the closest basis), and how the deliveries should be made; that is, show what your weekly requirement is of flour and each of the other products. The Office therefore wants the following information stated in the order outlined, namely:

FLOUR. (Family-for bread.)

1. Quantity originally allowed on 1915 annual estimate--
 - (Day Schools
 - (Boarding school
 - (Police
 - (Other agency purposes.
- (a) Number of pupils estimated for--boarding school.
- (b) Day school allowance.
- (c) Number of agency rations estimated for.

Circular No. 931--2.

2. Number of pounds contracted for by Indian Office at fall letting.

- (a) Give contractor's name.
- (b) How much of this quantity has been ordered and when?
- (c) " " " " " " " shipped " "
- (d) " " " " " " " delivered " "

3. Number of pounds purchased under regular authorities from Indian Office (either for immediate delivery or under contract, other than covered by Item 2 hereof).

- (a) Give authority number.
- (b) From whom purchased.
- (c) Amount purchased.
- (d) Price paid, with delivery point and style of container.
- (e) Date of delivery at school or agency.

4. Quantity purchased without authority.

- (a) From whom purchased.
- (b) Amount purchased.
- (c) Price paid, with delivery point and style of container.
- (d) Date of delivery at school or agency.

5. Specify comparative quality of open market purchase with quality of flour purchased this fiscal year, or if none, in previous fiscal years, giving years.

6. What will be your minimum weekly requirement for remainder of fiscal year?

For day schools.

" boarding school.

" police.

" agency (other than police).

7. What amount have you now on hand?

8. How long will present supply last you?

9. What is your local price now?

10. To whom do you send requests for quotations?

11. Report immediately any unauthorized purchase made subsequent to the preparation by you of the report called for herein, giving the quantity, price paid, and delivery point.

Circular No. 931--3.

Reports similar to the foregoing are required for flour (whole wheat), flour (graham), corn meal (yellow), corn meal (white), cracked wheat, hominy, rolled oats (in cartons), rolled oats (in tins), oats, bran, shorts and feed, ground, each on a separate sheet.

Economize in the use of flour and other high priced commodities as much as possible and increase the issues of those articles which may serve as a substitute and on which the price at present is normal.

Let the fact be impressed upon your mind that this is a very important matter and should be handled carefully and promptly, as it is essential that the information called for be in the Office at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

1-JSW-9

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON
1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 14th, 1915

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Answered 1/18

Dear Commissioner Ayer:-

I have just received word that
there will be ^{public} no hearings before the Senate Committee this
year, but Senator Ashurst requests that representatives of
the Board meet the Committee in Executive Session on
Thursday, January 28th. I think it would be very advisable
for you to be present in order to discuss your recommendations
respecting your recent investigations. Will it be possible
for you to be there? It would be advisable to be in Washington
the day before to arrange a program with the other members of
the Board who may be present and our Secretary.

Yours very truly,

George Vaux
Chairman.

GV DS

Chicago, January 15, 1915.

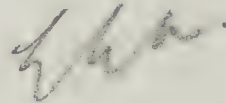
Dear Mr. Vaux:

I have yours of January 13th and contents noted.

I will surely be on hand at the meeting on Tuesday, February 2nd.

If you find it necessary to make any other changes, any time will suit me that will suit the rest.

Very truly yours.



Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

(COPY)

Department of the Interior,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.
Washington.

January 18, 1915.

Hon. Henry F. Ashurst,
Chairman Senate Committee on Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

In accordance with the verbal arrangements between the Clerk of your Committee and our Secretary, I have the honor to submit herewith a memorandum of recommendations relative to legislation for your consideration in connection with the pending Indian appropriation bill.

In a separate communication I have submitted to you a statement covering the Board's work for the present fiscal year.

On account of your known desire to report the bill at an early date, I am limiting the recommendations to subjects which, in my judgment, are of outstanding importance.

For recommendations agreed upon at the Board's last regular meeting of the preceding fiscal year, you are referred to pages 7 to 14 of the Board's Forty-fifth Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior, and especially to the recommendations under the head of "The Five Civilized Tribes" on page 9, and those under the head of "Recommendations Relating to Legislation" on page 10 and following.

It is noted with gratification that some of the recommendations contained in the Board's annual report were included in the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior to the Congress, especially an item providing for conferring upon the Secretary of the Interior jurisdiction in the matter of leases of restricted Indian land in the Five Civilized Tribes, and another amending the law relating to the sale of lumber from the Menominee Indian Mills.

For convenient reference a copy of this letter, a copy of the memorandum on legislation recommended, and a copy of the last annual report of the Board are sent to each member of the Committee.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) GEORGE VAUX JR.
Chairman.

MEMORANDUM OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

First,- Nations:

The Board is convinced that there is need of decisive legislative, as well as administrative action to effect a radical change in the present ration system. Almost without exception, the Board's investigations on Indian reservations during the past year have disclosed cases of Indians suffering from hunger and destitution. Many of these cases are those of Indians owning valuable allotments of land or timber and often entitled to share in large incomes from the leasing of tribal lands.

In the emphasis given to encouraging industry among the able-bodied, a most praiseworthy aim, and in eagerness to do away with the ration system, an admittedly undesirable system, the old Indian appears to be side-tracked and neglected, and sometimes starved. The report of the Secretary of the Interior to Congress (see Doc. 1222, H.R., 63rd Congress, 2nd Session), shows the expenditure of \$678,311.90 during the fiscal year 1914, for agency and tribal purposes, that is for salaries and other administrative expenses, from the fund designated "Indian Money, Proceeds of Labor", a fund derived largely from the leasing of tribal lands. It is earnestly recommended that the use of this fund for administrative expenses be prohibited

until after the Indians entitled to share in the same are first consulted and given opportunity to vote said funds, where needed, for the support of their aged and infirm. It is firmly believed that all Indian tribes enjoying an income from this source would gladly vote its use for this purpose. While it is realized that it is difficult to provide adequate rations for the deserving old Indians without danger of abuses on the part of those who are undeserving, nevertheless, it is the deliberate judgment of the Board that there is something radically wrong with a system that will permit old Indians to starve while they have title to funds that are either tied up or directed to other uses.

We also recommend that the appropriation carried in this Bill which is available for the relief of old and infirm Indians who have no funds of their own, or for whom other specific appropriations for this purpose are not available, shall be made adequate to meet the needs of this class.

Second,- The Five Civilized Tribes:

It is earnestly recommended that the pending Indian Bill shall be made to include the following provisions affecting the Five Civilized Tribes:

(a) That section 9 of the Act of May 27, 1898, (Stat. L.165), be amended by cutting out the following phrase, beginning with line 5 of said section: "The court having jurisdiction

over the settlement of the estates of said deceased allottee", and substitute therefor, "and by the Secretary of the Interior or some person duly appointed by him".

(b) That the following item, recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and contained in the estimates to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, be included, namely: "That no lease executed by a member or members of the Five Civilized Tribes covering lands from which restrictions from alienation have not been removed shall be valid, unless approved by the Secretary of the Interior or by some officer located in the State of Oklahoma designated by him for that purpose, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe".

The reports of former Commissioner Wright and former superintendent Kelsey for a number of years, have emphasized the need of extending the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior over the leasing of restricted lands in the Five Civilized Tribes. At present leases of surplus land may be made for five years and of homesteads for one year by the Indians without approval of the Secretary of the Interior. This power of the Indians to lease without supervision has enabled them to tie up their lands by means of a succession of leases for many years, at prices generally inadequate. This deprives the Indian's legal guardian, in the person of the representative of the Secretary of the Interior, of the means of inducing the Indian to farm his land or to sell all or a part of it to advantage, the lease in fact becoming a cloud on the title. The law permitting the sale of inherited lands of restricted Indians on approval of the State probate courts of Oklahoma is just as mischievous in

its effect. The Indian's legal guardian, charged with responsibility for preparing the Indian for citizenship, may find the land of his ward sold just at the time when he could make the land practically useful to said ward. The absurdity of the government's pretending to continue a guardianship over restricted Indians while permitting its wards, either by the direct leasing of their lands or by the sale thereof through a State court, to take out of the hands of the guardian the sole and only instrument which can give the guardianship any real value, would be ludicrous, if it were not so serious in its consequences. The laws permitting these absurd and intolerable conditions should be ~~be~~ amended. If the relief herein recommended is not granted by Congress, we believe that the wrongs and frauds that have been committed against the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, under existing law, constitute sufficient justification for a complete retaking by the Federal government of the jurisdiction over the affairs of the restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes.

For other recommendations of the Board relative to the Five Civilized Tribes, see page 9 of the Board's Forty-fifth Annual Report; also the paragraph on civil service under the head, "Recommendations referring to Legislation", on page 10.

Third.- The Osage Indians:

Attention is particularly invited to the recommendation

made by the Board to your Committee last year and repeated in its Forty-fifth Annual Report at the bottom of page 12, that the Act of April 18, 1912, Public No. 125, providing for the probate of the estates of the Osage Indians in the State courts of Oklahoma, be repealed. Recent information which has come to the Board's attention indicates that the full-blood Indians of the Osage Reservation are displeased with this law and that it is resulting in unreasonable cost, if not absolute fraud, in its operation.

Fourth,- Warehouses:

(a) It is recommended that the proviso limiting the appropriation for purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service to the maintenance of not to exceed three warehouses in the Indian Service, be eliminated from the Indian Bill as it passed the House of Representatives. The law imposes special duties upon the Board of Indian Commissioners with respect to this subject and the Board's Chairman has given it careful study and consideration. It is not believed that the proposed reduction in the number of permanent warehouses will result either in economy or efficiency. The views of the Board are fully set forth in paragraph numbered 4 on page 11 of its Forty-fifth Annual Report and in paragraph numbered 6 on page 410 of part I, "Hearings before the Committee on Indian Affairs, United States

Senate, 63rd Congress, 2nd Session, on H.R. 13579".

(b) The estimates to Congress for appropriations for the Indian Service contained a provision that section 3709 Revised Statutes, requiring advertisement before purchases may be made, should apply only to purchases over One hundred dollars. The House Committee on Indian Affairs eliminated this item from the Bill. The Chairman of the Board is in accord with the action of the House Committee in this matter. It is not believed that the waiving of the requirement of advertising would have the effect of preventing the present delays in completing purchases for Indian schools and agencies, while it, undoubtedly would let down the bars to extravagance and remove a protection needed by the field superintendent. In a recent investigation of this subject which has not yet been reported to the Secretary of the Interior, it has been found that the chief cause for delay in the purchase of Indian supplies, is in connection with the regulations of the Indian Bureau, requiring superintendents to obtain authorities previous to completing purchases.

Fifth,- Indian Schools:

We strongly urge that the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior for all Indian schools be retained in the Indian Bill. In our judgment any reduction in those items will not be for the best interests of the Indians.

Sixth,- Peyote:

The Board is convinced that legislation for the suppression of the use of peyote among Indians should have the earnest and early consideration of your Committee. This subject has been referred to Commissioner Dockweiler for special investigation and report at our next regular meeting on February 2, 1915, at which time it is probable the Board will have further definite recommendation to present for your consideration.

Seventh,- Appropriations recommended in the Report of Commissioner Eliot:

Quinalt Reservation:

\$10,000 for the construction of a road from Point Granville to Tahola;

\$1,500 for the construction of a bridge crossing the Meclips River, on condition that the county commissioners of Jefferson County pay \$1,000, the balance of the estimated cost; an appropriation sufficient to build revetment along the Quinalt River to protect government property at Tahola.

Tulalip School, Washington:

\$10,000 for five new cottages for employees;
\$15,000 for a hospital;
\$25,000 for an additional dormitory;
\$ 5,000 for the construction of a new laundry building;
\$ 8,000 for a gymnasium;
\$ 5,000 for a carpenter and blacksmith shop;
purchase of 100 acres of land near Port Gamble for forty Indian families.

Chemawa School, Washington:

\$ 8,000 for four new cottages for employees;
an appropriation sufficient to build a new office building;

Chemawa School, Washington: (Cont'd.)

an appropriation sufficient to construct a subway under the Southern Pacific Railroad at Chemawa School, on condition that the railroad bear half the expense, to provide against present danger to life of pupils who are compelled to cross railroad tracks in going to their classes.

California:

\$30,000 to provide homes for 2,000 landless Indians in northern California;

an appropriation sufficient to provide for the education of 1,000 Indian children in northern California who are getting no education;

an appropriation sufficient to provide for 500 or more old and helpless Indians in northern California.

Eighth,- Miscellaneous:

In addition to the above recommendations, your attention is respectfully invited to the Board's recommendations on irrigation, paragraph 2; forestry, paragraph 3; inspection of oil and gas wells in Oklahoma, paragraph 7; Navaho Indians, paragraph 10, on pages 10, 11 and 12 of the Board's Forty-fifth Annual Report. Also to the suggestions and recommendations from missionaries and others, found on pages 13 and 14 of the same report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 18, 1915.

Hon. Henry F. Ashurst,
Chairman Senate Committee on Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I take pleasure in submitting herewith for the information of your Committee a brief statement of the work performed by the Board of Indian Commissioners from July 1 to December 31, 1914, and the expenditure of public funds made in connection therewith, also a statement of the work projected for the remainder of the fiscal year and estimate of the cost thereof. An examination of this statement will show that the \$10,000 appropriated last year for the expenses of the Board will all be used. The present plans of the Board for the coming fiscal year contemplate the investigation of important matters which will require the appropriation of at least an equal sum. These plans, the Board, at your pleasure, will be glad to present in detail to your Committee at any time during the first week in February, after Tuesday, February 2, when it will hold its annual meeting in Washington.

For the convenience of your Committee, a copy of this letter and the attached memorandum are sent to each member.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) George Vaux, jr.,

Chairman.

MEMORANDUM

Showing the Work Performed or Projected by the Board
of Indian Commissioners for the Fiscal Year end-
ing June 30, 1915, and the Actual or Esti-
mated Cost of the Same.

EXPENDED UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1914.

OFFICE:

Salaries of Secretary and clerical assistants	\$2,190.08
Incidental expenses	118.81

FIELD:

Western Washington, Oregon and northern California	375.36
Fort Peck and Flathead	319.28
Canada	480.90
Travel of members to meetings of the Board	<u>831.13</u>
Total, actual expenses, July 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914,	\$4,013.26

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FROM JANUARY 1 to JUNE 30, 1915.

OFFICE:

Salaries of Secretary and clerical assistants	\$2,150.00
Printing	900.00
Incidental expenses	125.00

FIELD:

Proposed investigation of three Ute Indian Reservations	750.00
--	--------

Brought forward	\$3,925.00
Proposed investigation in Wisconsin and possibly other neighboring States	300.00
Proposed investigation of New York Indians	225.00
Proposed investigation in Oklahoma	300.00
Probable investigations in California and the southwest	275.00
Visitation lettings, two warehouses	300.00
Traveling expenses to regular and special meetings of the Board and special committee assignments	<u>681.74</u>
Total, estimated expenses, January 1 to June 30, 1915	\$5,986.74
Total	\$10,000.00

OFFICE INVESTIGATIONS.

1. Open Market Purchases.

The Chairman of the Board has personally directed an investigation of open market purchases with the view to determine the causes of unreasonable delays in the purchase and delivery of supplies at the various Indian schools and agencies, and will soon make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior concerning the same, which, if adopted, it is believed, will promote efficiency and economy in that branch of the field Indian service.

2. Subject of Taxation of Indian Lands.

A very difficult and complex piece of work has been undertaken by the Board in the investigation of the subject of taxation of Indian lands, or rather, an investigation to determine

the loss to the various States by reason of the non-taxability of restricted Indian lands, and the probable effect thereof on the Indians. It is believed that this is one of the most important subjects, the investigation of which the Board of Indian Commissioners has undertaken, and that its results will prove beneficial to the interests of the Indians of the country, and be of interest and value to Congress.

3. Rental of Indian Lands.

During the present year data will also be assembled in the matter of rental income on Indian lands and income from interest on individual Indian money. It is believed that this investigation may result in a plan for placing the administration of these matters, at least partially, on a self-supporting basis and relieving Congress of the necessity of appropriating several hundred thousand dollars for administration each year.

FIELD WORK.

1. Investigation of Indian Conditions in Washington, Oregon and Northern California, by Commissioner Eliot.

Commissioner Eliot spent from October 24 to December 5 in a careful study of conditions among the Indians in the Puget Sound country, and especially on the Quinalt Reservation, visited the non-reservation schools in Washington and Oregon, and made a brief investigation of the affairs of the Indians of northern California. His report, which has just been submitted to the Chairman of the Board, is a most constructive and comprehensive treatment of the subject. The plan submitted by him for correcting existing evils among the Indians in the Puget Sound country is especially worthy of consideration by the committees on Indian affairs.

2. Investigation of Flathead Reservation, Mont., by Commissioner Ketcham.

A small part of the report of Commissioner Ketcham, that part relating to homestead settlement on the Flathead Reservation, has already been printed for use by the Committee on Public Lands of the United States Senate. Other sections recommend important changes in administrative methods on this reservation. Increased rations for the old Indians; more hospital facilities; need of change in the present policy of appropriations for irrigation; need of change in the present method of selling and leasing Indian lands; and the need of saving timber lands for the Indians, many of whom will soon become landless, are some of the more important subjects discussed in this report, which was transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, December 30, 1914.

3. Investigation of Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., by Commissioner Ketcham.

The more important recommendations in this report relate to the needs of promoting the cattle industry; of increased rations for the old Indians; of a change in the present methods of handling "Indian Money, Proceeds of Labor"; and of a plan for developing future irrigation on this reservation under a unit system, taking water only to the Indians who will use it. This report was transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior December 30, 1915.

4. Investigation of Canadian Indian Administration.

Believing that there are certain fundamental defects in some of the legislative and administrative methods in connection with

Indian affairs in the United States which might be corrected, at least partially, by a comparative study of the Canadian system, the Board, after referring the matter to the Secretary of the Interior, sent its Secretary to Canada for that purpose, his trip covering the period between August 24 and October 14. The report of this investigation, which extended from the Province of Quebec to Calgary, and included a thorough study of methods of procedure in the headquarters office at Ottawa, has just been completed and will soon be ready for transmittal to the Secretary of the Interior and to Congress.

PROPOSED FIELD INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

Some of the most important of the field investigations planned by the Board for the present fiscal year are yet to be made. These include investigations of the three Ute Reservations and the New York Indians where important treaty relations, as well as questions of correct administrative method, are to be considered. There are also important educational and land questions in California which will be given further attention, and one or two reservations in Arizona, if time and funds permit, will be investigated. Investigations of conditions on Wisconsin reservations and in Oklahoma have already been authorized, and one of them is now under way.

Purchase
W B F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 940.

Washington

January 18, 1915.

Purchase of filing
equipment.

To Superintendents and Other Disbursing Officers.

Sir:

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the Secretary of the Interior, invites attention to the following resolution, presented to the Treasury Department by the General Supply Committee:

It is recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury request the heads of the several executive departments and independent Government establishments having field services, where work is conducted in conjunction with the Washington offices which requires the use of cards, filing equipment, or other office equipment which has been standardized, to use in the field service the sizes upon which the Government has standardized in the Washington offices, as this is the only means by which confusion and embarrassment will be avoided.

Hereafter, so far as it is practicable to do so, filing equipment will be purchased under contract with the General Supply Committee. The contracts of this committee on filing equipment are awarded annually after a very careful comparison of the articles offered, price and quality considered, and by so purchasing we will be assured of obtaining articles of good quality. Therefore hereafter, when making requests for filing equipment, follow the suggestion made above. If it is practicable to do so, the office will obtain from the General Supply Committee for the fiscal year 1916, a sufficient number of reprints of that section of their book of awards which pertains to this equipment and distribute a copy to each superintendent in the field.

When submitting a request for filing equipment always specify, together with the complete description of what you want, the make of the equipment on hand and whether it is necessary for the new articles to intermember with the old.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

2-JSW-12

Assistant Commissioner.

Chicago, January 18, 1915.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

To be sure and be in Washington Tuesday, the 2nd. I will have to leave here Sunday, arriving in Washington on the 1st.

I shall be at the New Willard Hotel, Washington.

Very truly yours,



Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago, January 18, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have your telegram of January 17th and will surely be on hand the 2nd of February.

Very truly yours.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. A. Tamm", is written over the typed signature line.

Mr. E. A. Abbott,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

LUKE LEA, TENN., CHAIRMAN.
BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY, IND. ALBERT B. CUMMINS, IOWA.
HOKE SMITH, GA. ELIHU ROOT, N. Y.
ROBERT L. OWEN, OKLA. THEODORE E. BURTON, OHIO.
FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS, NEV.
MARVIN CAMPEN, CLERK.

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

Washington, January 19, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:-

In reply to your favor of the 14th, I thank
you for your courtesy in furnishing me with a copy of Mr.
Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, which I
have received.

Very truly yours,



Mr. T. H. Abbott,

Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,

Bureau of Mines Building,

Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 930.

Washington

January 19, 1915.

Infectious diseases
in boarding schools.

To Superintendents and Physicians:

As most of the acute infectious diseases are brought into boarding schools by children coming from infected districts, more care should be exercised by superintendents in filling their schools. Where practicable, a physician's certificate stating that infectious maladies do not exist in the community from which pupils are taken, should accompany the children. Where this is not practicable or where uncertainty exists as regards exposure, pupils should be isolated for a sufficient length of time for the disease to develop before they are allowed to mingle with other pupils at the schools.

Physicians should advise the superintendents whenever pupils are sent to boarding schools from districts where there are any communicable diseases which might possibly be conveyed by the new pupils.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 930.

Washington

January 19, 1915.

Infectious diseases
in boarding schools.

To Superintendents and Physicians:

As most of the acute infectious diseases are brought into boarding schools by children coming from infected districts, more care should be exercised by superintendents in filling their schools. Where practicable, a physician's certificate stating that infectious maladies do not exist in the community from which pupils are taken, should accompany the children. Where this is not practicable or where uncertainty exists as regards exposure, pupils should be isolated for a sufficient length of time for the disease to develop before they are allowed to mingle with other pupils at the schools.

Physicians should advise the superintendents whenever pupils are sent to boarding schools from districts where there are any communicable diseases which might possibly be conveyed by the new pupils.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

2148-15

Circular No. 932

Washington

January 19, 1915.

Brief:

Examination Specimens
by Public Health Service.

To Superintendents:

The United States Public Health Service has agreed to cooperate with the physicians of the Indian Service in extending the benefit of laboratory facilities to them in the study of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

It will be practicable to have such examinations made in reasonable amounts at stations of the Public Health Service, and specimens intended for examination may be addressed to any of the following stations:

Medical Officer in Charge, U. S. Public Health
Service Laboratory, Seattle, Washington.

Medical Officer in Charge, U. S. Public Health
Service Laboratory, Army & De Haro Sts.,
San Francisco, California.

Medical Officer in Charge, U. S. Public Health
Service Laboratory, St. Louis, Missouri.

Medical Officer in Charge, U. S. Public Health
Service Laboratory, Tchoupitoulas & Henry
Clay Sts., New Orleans, La.

Medical Officer in Charge, U. S. Public Health
Service Laboratory, 4141 Clarendon Ave., Chicago,
Illinois.

Director, Hygienic Laboratory, 25th & E Sts., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Medical Officer in Charge, U. S. Public Health
Service Laboratory, Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

The officers in charge of the above mentioned stations have been instructed to examine such specimens as may be sent to them, and to furnish the results of these examinations to the officers of the Indian Service concerned.

Please furnish copies of this circular to the physicians under your jurisdiction.

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 19th, 1915.

My dear Mr. Ayer :

I have just received a letter from Mr. Abbott, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners in this city, informing me that he is sending me, with your compliments, a copy of your report on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

I thank you very much for your kindness, and shall read the report with great interest.

I passed through Chicago the other day on my return from the South West, and am very sorry that I did not have a chance to see you; I shall look forward to better luck next time.

With all best wishes, I am,

Ever sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ills.

J. L. Scott

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

CARTER GLASS, VA., CHAIRMAN.

CHARLES A. KORBLY, IND.

WILLIAM G. BROWN, W. VA.

ROBERT J. BULKLEY, OHIO.

GEORGE A. NEELEY, KANS.

THOMAS G. PATTEN, N. Y.

CLAUDIUS U. STONE, ILL.

MICHAEL F. PHELAN, MASS.

JOE H. EAGLE, TEX.

OTIS T. WINCO, ARK.

HARRY H. SELDOMRIDGE, COLO.

EMMETT WILSON, FLA.

CLAUDE WEAVER, OKLA.

J. WILLARD RAGSDALE, S. C.

EVERIS A. HAYES, CAL.

FRANK E. GUERNSEY, ME.

JAMES F. BURKE, PA.

FRANK P. WOODS, IOWA.

EDMUND PLATT, N. Y.

GEORGE R. SMITH, MINN.

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, MINN.

CHAS. D. HAMNER, CLERK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON.

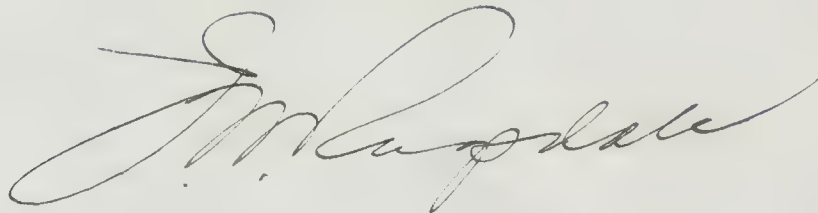
January 20, 1915.

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Sec.,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am just in receipt of your esteemed favor
of the 19th and a copy of Mr. Edward E. Ayer's Report
on the Menominee Indian Reservation, which I shall
read with interest and for which I beg to extend my
thanks to Mr. Ayer.

Yours very truly,



R/MC

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

JOHN T. WATKINS, LA., CHAIRMAN.
MARTIN A. MORRISON, IND.
WILLIAM B. FRANCIS, OHIO.
ROBERT L. HENRY, TEX.
JAMES T. LLOYD, MO.
J. WASHINGTON LOGUE, PA.
FRANK PARK, GA.
CHRISTOPHER C. HARRIS, ALA.
EDWIN A. MERRITT, JR., N. Y.
CHARLES H. DILLON, S. DAK.
CALVIN D. PAIGE, MASS.
WILLIS J. HULINGS, PA.

LAMONT SEALS, CLERK.
W. K. WATKINS,
REVISER FOR COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

COMMITTEE ON
REVISION OF THE LAWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

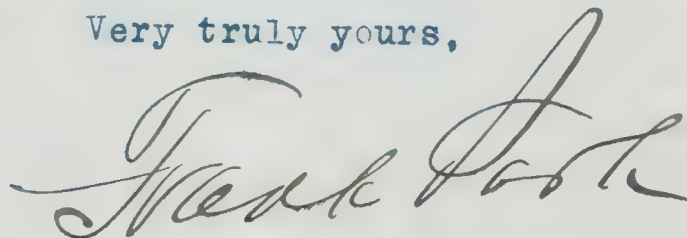
January 20, 1915.

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for the copy of
Hon. Edward E. Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian
Reservation, which you so kindly sent me. I shall
read it with much pleasure.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Frank Park". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Very truly yours,".

A. P. GARDNER
SIXTH DISTRICT
OF
MASSACHUSETTS

W. W. LUFKIN
SECRETARY

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

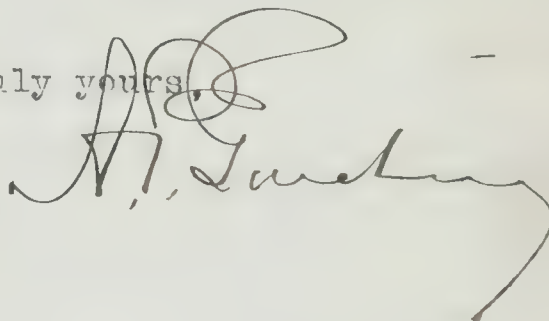
January 20, 1915.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

Thank you for your letter of December 16, 1914, which I have just received, sending me a copy of the report of Hon. Edward M. Ayer.

I shall look it over with interest at the first opportunity.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "A. P. Gardner". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

F. H. Abbott, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

BEN JOHNSON, KY., CHAIRMAN.
WYATT AIKEN, S. C.
HENRY GEORGE, JR., N. Y.
T. H. CARAWAY, ARK.
GEO. E. GORMAN, ILL.
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CLAUDE L'ENGLE, FLA.
J. B. THOMPSON, OKLA.
ROBERT CROSSER, OHIO.
HORATIO C. CLAYPOOL, OHIO.
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WILLIAM J. CARY, WIS.
S. F. PROUTY, IOWA.
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CARL E. MAPES, MICH.
A. H. WALTERS, PA.
SAM W. ESKEW, CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

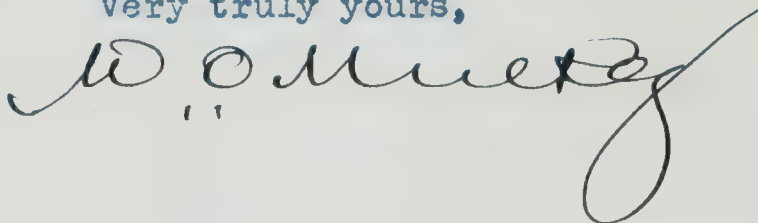
January 20, 1915.

Hon. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:-

I acknowledge receipt of your favor of
the 18th inst., sending me copy of report on the
Menominee Indian Reservation prepared by Mr. Ayer,
and I thank you very much for the same.

Very truly yours,



SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FRANK CLARK, FLA., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN L. BURNETT, ALA.

JAMES C. CANTRILL, KY.

WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK, OHIO

JAMES M. GUDGER, JR., N. C.

J. WASHINGTON LOGUE, PA.

HATTON W. SUMMERS, TEX.

AUGUSTINE LONERGAN, CONN.

GEORGE MCCLELLAN, N. Y.

JOHN J. EAGAN, N. J.

EDWARD GILMORE, MASS.

FRANK PARK, GA.

RICHARD W. AUSTIN, TENN.

JOHN W. LANGLEY, KY.

J. M. C. SMITH, MICH.

THOMAS B. DUNN, N. Y.

SILAS R. BARTON, NEBR.

AARON S. KREIDER, PA.

CHARLES W. BELL, CAL.

EDWARD CLARK, CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Edward Gilmore

CARTER GLASS, VA., CHAIRMAN.
CHARLES A. KORBLY, IND.
WILLIAM G. BROWN, W. VA.
ROBERT J. BULKLEY, OHIO.
GEORGE A. NEELEY, KANS.
THOMAS G. PATTEN, N. Y.
CLAUDIUS U. STONE, ILL.
MICHAEL F. PHELAN, MASS.
JOE H. EAGLE, TEX.
OTIS T. WINGO, ARK.
HARRY H. SELDOMRIDGE, COLO.

EMMETT WILSON, FLA.
CLAUDE WEAVER, OKLA.
J. WILLARD RAGSDALE, S. C.
EVERIS A. HAYES, CAL.
FRANK E. GUERNSEY, ME.
JAMES F. BURKE, PA.
FRANK P. WOODS, IOWA.
EDMUND PLATT, N. Y.
GEORGE R. SMITH, MINN.
CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, MINN.
CHAS. D. HAMNER, CLERK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON.

January 20, 1915.

F. H. Abbott, Secretary,

Board of Indian Commissioners,

Bureau of Mines Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of
receipt date, enclosing a copy of Mr. Ayer's Report
on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

I wish to thank you for your courtesy
in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Michael F. Phelan

MFP:NR

House of Representatives U. S.
Washington, D. C.

January 20, 1915.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Care Board of Indian Commissioners,

Bureau of Mines Building, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Through Mr. F. H. Abbott, I am this day in receipt of a copy of your Report on Menominee Indian Reservation, with your compliments. Please accept my thanks for this very interesting book.

Yours very truly,

Wm J Browning

House of Representatives U. S.
Washington, D. C.

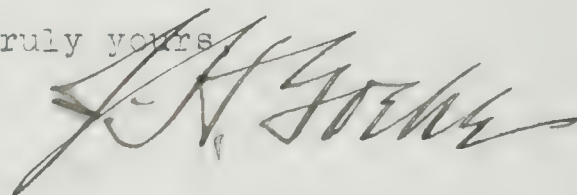
January 20, 1915.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Bureau of Mines Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Abbott:-

I desire to thank
you for forwarding to me with Mr. Ayers'
compliments, his Report on the Menominee
Indian Reservation. I am sure the book
contains many interesting and valuable
items.

Very truly yours



JHG/JL

House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 20th, 1915

Mr. T. H. Abbott, Sec'y,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt
of report of Hon. Edward E. Ayer, member of the Board
of Indian Commissioners, which you kindly sent me.

Yours very truly,



OTIS WINGO,
4TH DISTRICT ARKANSAS.

J. G. WHITESIDE,
SECRETARY.

House of Representatives,
Washington.

Jan. 20, 1915.

Hon. F.H. Abbott,
Secretary,
Washington, D.C.
My Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter and book,
the same being a copy of Mr. Ayer's Report on the
Menominee Indian Reservation. Kindly convey my thanks
to Mr. Ayer.

Very truly yours,

Otis Wingo.

BEN JOHNSON, KY., CHAIRMAN.

WYATT AIKEN, S. C.

HENRY GEORGE, JR., N. Y.

T. H. CARAWAY, ARK.

GEO. E. GORMAN, ILL.

DENIS O'LEARY, N. Y.

E. E. REED, N. H.

CLAUDE L'ENGLE, FLA.

J. B. THOMPSON, OKLA.

ROBERT CROSSER, OHIO.

HORATIO C. CLAYPOOL, OHIO.

CHARLES P. COADY, MD.
ARCHIBALD C. HART, N. J.

W. O. MULKEY, ALA.

WILLIAM J. CARY, WIS.

S. F. PROUTY, IOWA.

SAMUEL WALLIN, N. Y.

S. E. WINSLOW, MASS.

A. L. KEISTER, PA.

CARL E. MAPES, MICH.

A. H. WALTERS, PA.

SAM W. ESKEW, CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 20, 1915.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Member of Board of Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ayer:-

I wish to acknowledge receipt, with thanks
through Mr. F. H. Abbott, your Secretary, copy of your
report on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

I shall read the same with pleasure, and I am
confident with much profit.

Very truly yours,

W. O. Mulkey

WILLARD SAULSBURY, CHAIRMAN.
CHARLES A. CULBERSON. CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.
JOHN H. BANKHEAD. JOHN D. WORKS.
KEY PITTMAN. JAMES H. BRADY.
BLAIR LEE. THOMAS STERLING.
JONATHAN H. BROWN, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON
COAST AND INSULAR SURVEY.


January 20, 1915.

Frederick H. Abbott, Esq., Secy.,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Report
on Menominee Indian Reservation, sent at the request of
Honorable Edward E. Ayer, and express my pleasure at
its receipt.

Yours very truly,



SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EDWIN Y. WEBB, N. C., CHAIRMAN.

CHARLES C. CARLIN, VA.
JOHN C. FLOYD, ARK.
R. Y. THOMAS, JR., KY.
H. GARLAND DUPRE, LA.
WALTER I. MCCOY, N. J.
DANIEL J. MCGILLICUDDY, ME.
JACK BEALL, TEX.
JOSEPH TAGGART, KANS.
LOUIS FITZHENRY, ILL.
JOHN F. CAREW, N. Y.

JOHN B. PETERSON, IND.
JOHN J. MITCHELL, MASS.
ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD, MINN.
JOHN M. NELSON, WIS.
DICK T. MORGAN, OKLA.
HENRY G. DANFORTH, N. Y.
GEORGE S. GRAHAM, PA.
FRANK PLUMLEY, VT.
WALTER M. CHANDLER, N. Y.

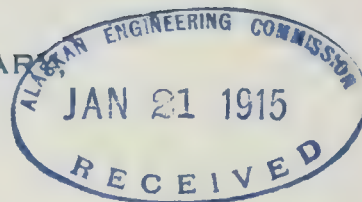
A. L. QUICKEL, CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 20, 1915.



Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Mr. Frederick H. Abbott transmits to me copy of
your report on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

I thank you very much for this publication, and
am,

Very truly yours,

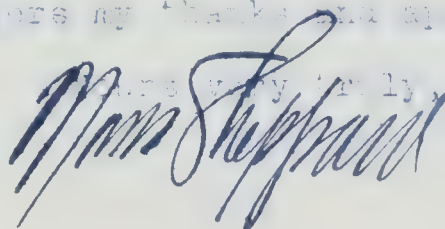
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
CHAIRMAN.

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

January 31, 1915.

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 14 together with copy of Mr. Ayer's report on the Menominee Indian Reservation. I am glad to have this book and I beg to request that you express to Mr. Ayers my thanks and appreciation.

Very truly,


Mr. F. H. Abbott,

Secy. Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

JOHN K. SHIELDS, CHAIRMAN.

JOSEPH E. RANSDELL.

THOMAS J. WALSH.

THOMAS P. GORE.

JOHN WALTER SMITH.

GEORGE T. OLIVER.

THEODORE E. BURTON.

ELIHU ROOT.

LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN.

CHAS. M. MCCABE,
CLERK

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON CANADIAN RELATIONS.

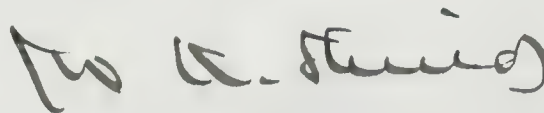
January 21, 1915.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of a copy of
your Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation,
for which I thank you.

Very truly yours,



S-R

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

JOHN A. MOON, TENN., CHAIRMAN.

DAVID E. FINLEY, D. C.

THOMAS M. BELL, GA.

WILLIAM E. COX, IND.

FRANK E. WILSON, N. Y.

WILLIAM E. TUTTLE, JR., N. J.

ARTHUR D. ROUSE, KY.

H. ROBERT FOWLER, ILL.

FRED L. BLACKMON, ALA.

ALFRED C. ALLEN, OHIO.

THOMAS L. REILLY, CONN.

E. E. HOLLAND, VA.

SAMUEL W. BEAKES, MICH.

JAMES P. BUCHANAN, TEX.

SAMUEL W. SMITH, MICH.

HALVOR STEENBERSON, MINN.

MARTIN B. MADDEN, ILL.

WILLIAM H. STAFFORD, WIS.

WILLIAM W. GRIEST, PA.

AMBROSE KENNEDY, R. I.

IRA C. COPLEY, ILL.

J. KUHIO KALANIANAOLE, HAWAII.

JO J. IVINS, CLERK.

G. E. BRUCE, ASSISTANT CLERK.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads,

House of Representatives United States,

Washington, D. C.

Jan. 21, 1915.

Mr. F.H. Abbott,
Secretary
Board of Indian Commissioners

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of
Mr. Ayer's report on the Menominee Indian
Reservation and thank you very much for sending
the same.

Yours very truly,

Fred L. Blackmon

THOMAS S. MARTIN,
CHAIRMAN.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

January 21, 1915.

F. H. Abbott, Esq., Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I write just a few lines to acknowledge receipt of the report on the Menominee Indian Reservation sent to me with the compliments of Hon. Edward E. Ayer. The courtesy is appreciated very much indeed.

Very truly yours,

Thomas S. Martin

ASHER C. HINDS
1ST DISTRICT, MAINE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON

Jan. 21, 1915.

Mr. Frederick M. Abbott,
Sec'y Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I thank you for your kindness in forwarding to me the
book of Hon. Edward E. Ayer, on the Menominee Indian Reser-
vation.

Very truly yours,

Asher C. Hinds

SAMUEL E. WINSLOW
FOURTH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

HOME ADDRESS
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON January 23, 1915

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Messrs. Ayer & Lord Tie Co.,

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

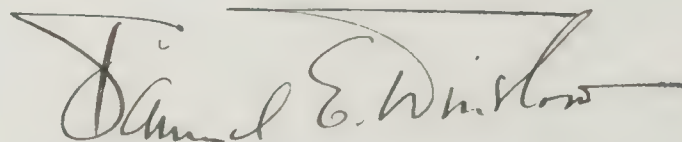
Dear Sir:

I have received through the Board of Indian Commissioners a copy of your report on the Menominee Indian Reservation, and I shall look it over with much pleasure because of my personal interest in any undertaking of yours.

Through my cousin, your business associate, I have come to know much of your work on civic lines.

Some time when I am in Chicago I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you, or if you are in Washington I would be very glad indeed if you would look me up.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Samuel E. Winslow". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Education-
Law and Order
F H D
Circular No. 935.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

January 23, 1915.

Handling of intoxicating
liquors by traders.

To Superintendents of Reservations:

It has been brought to my attention that the traders throughout the Indian country carry in stock and dispose of to Indian extracts, such as lemon and vanilla and proprietary medicines, which contain a large percentage of alcohol and are being used for beverage purposes.

Dependable information has reached me that many traders carry a large stock of lemon extract, far beyond any possible legitimate requirement, and that same is frequently sold with the evident knowledge that this extract will be used for unlawful purposes. I am also informed that lemon extract is not highly important in any respect, and that same can be dispensed with without great inconvenience or harm to anyone other than those who profit by its illegal sale.

The act of January 30, 1897 (29 Stats., 506), makes it an offense to "sell, give away, dispose of, exchange or barter in malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever under any name, label, or brand which produces intoxication," to certain classes of Indians or to "introduce or attempt to introduce any malt, spirituous or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever into the Indian country."

Except by permission of the Secretary of War, there appears to be no warrant of law whereby the traders can have or dispose of such articles, and in view of the large amount of disorder and the evils that have resulted from the use of these extracts and proprietary medicines, you are directed to advise all licensed traders and other persons engaged in introducing such preparations into the Indian country or disposing of them to Indians to discontinue such practices under the penalty of the law.

Each trader should be notified by letter, a copy being retained for your files. A reasonable time, say two weeks, should be given each trader to dispose of the stock on hand, and after that time periodical visits should be made by you and proper supervision exercised to determine whether the provisions of this law and our requirements are being complied with. Should it appear that they are not, a full and complete report should be submitted to me for action under the provisions of Sec. 2140 of the Revised Statutes, which reads that the trader's "License shall be revoked and his bond put in suit."

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 933.

Office of Indian Affairs

Schedule of stations to
accompany vouchers, etc.

Washington

January 23, 1915.

To Traveling Officers and Employees of the Indian Service:

To avoid suspensions under Circular No. 898 in the settlement of your vouchers for traveling expenses, whether paid as claims or by disbursing officers, you are requested to show hereafter in each voucher the date of your original arrival at each school, agency, or substation at which you claim reimbursement for traveling expenses, such as meals, lodging, and baths. This information may be shown on a separate schedule attached to the voucher or by explanatory statements written in the voucher proper accompanying the initial charges thereon for such items.

By "date of original arrival" is meant the date at which you come to a station or substation from a prior station or substation or on a new appointment. For example, if you arrive at Crow Agency, Montana, on September 10, 1914, and on November 1, 1914, were preparing a voucher covering your expenses for the month of October, 1914, you should give with reference to your charges for meals and lodging this information, "Arrived at Crow Agency, September 10, 1914." If you went to Lodgegrass, Montana, a substation, on October 5, 1914, you should show that fact also. If you remained at the same place where you arrived on September 10, 1914, without change until November 1, 1914, you should simply add, "No change of station after September 10, 1914."

If you are not in possession of a copy of the travel regulations effective November 1, 1914, procure a copy from the nearest agent or request one from this Office. Note particularly that charges for laundry and pressing clothes will not be allowed after November 1, 1914.

Your post-office address, as it will be from 15 to 30 days after the date of your voucher should always be shown in the proper blank therefor at the top of the instrument.

Frequent deficiencies in the following particulars have been noted:

- (1) Failure to attach copy of travel order.
- (2) Failure to state purpose of trip in blank at top of voucher.
- (3) Failure to show definitely that meals were not taken in connection with lodging when no subvoucher is furnished for the meals.
- (4) Failure to show whether portage charges on train were for night or day service.

Strict compliance in detail with the regulations will materially hasten your payments.

Respectfully,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 933.

Office of Indian Affairs

Schedule of stations to
accompany vouchers, etc.

Washington

January 23, 1915.

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- (1) Failure to attach copy of travel order.
- (2) Failure to state purpose of trip in blank at top of voucher.
- (3) Failure to show definitely that meals were not taken in connection with lodging when no subvoucher is furnished for the meals.
- (4) Failure to show whether portage charges on train were for night or day service.

Strict compliance in detail with the regulations will materially hasten your payments.

Respectfully,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

SAMUEL E. WINSLOW
FOURTH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

HOME ADDRESS
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON

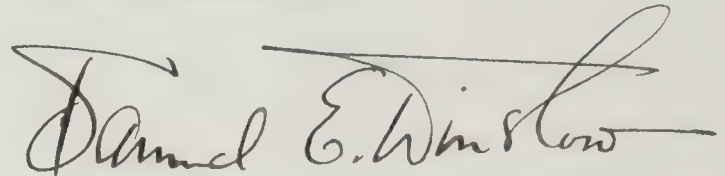
January 23, 1915

Frederick H. Abbott, Esq're, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have received duly the copy of the report
by Hon. Edward E. Ayer on the Menominee Indian Reservation,
and I shall look it over with much interest, especially as
I have a personal interest in any undertaking of Mr. Ayer.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Samuel E. Winslow". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

J. A. HUGHES

5TH DIST. WEST VIRGINIA

House of Representatives U. S.

Washington, D. C.

January 25, 1915.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Department of the Interior.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt
of Mr. Ayer's Report on the Menominee Indian Reser-
vation, directed to Congressman J. A. Hughes, and
to assure you that Mr. Hughes appreciates the cour-
tesy and shall read it with a great deal of interest.

Very truly,

Margaret A. Harbin

Secretary to Mr. Hughes.

W. S. GOODWIN
7TH ARKANSAS DISTRICT

E. L. SMITH
SECRETARY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON



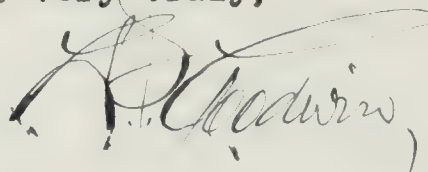
January 25, 1915.

My dear Sir:-

Please accept my thanks for
the copy of Mr. Ayre's Report on the
"Menominee Indian Reservation".

Yours very truly,

Mr. F. H. Abbott,



Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Ed-L&Q

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

F L S

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 934.

Washington

January 25, 1915.

Use of authorities granted
under Circulars 727 & 832.

Superintendents and Disbursing Agents:

Certain misunderstandings appear to exist among the superintendents and disbursing agents concerning the application of general authorities as provided for by Circulars 727 and 832, and in order to correct these your attention is invited to the following:

First: It is the intention of the Office that these general authorities shall be used only for miscellaneous unforeseen purposes, for which it is either impossible or impracticable to procure advance authority. A number of reports show that considerable sums have been expended for traveling expenses, automobile repairs, telegraph and telephone tolls, and in one instance, an office desk at \$31. The Office readily grants specific authorities to cover traveling expenses, automobile repairs and upkeep, telephone and telegraph tolls, and desires that superintendents shall provide themselves with such authorities, rather than use the general authorities for such purposes. The circulars on the subject already provide that not more than \$25 shall be expended for a single article unless an exigency exists. It is difficult to see how such an exigency could exist, except perhaps in case of fire, as would call for the purchase of an office desk, and under no other circumstances than a real exigency should such a purchase be made from the general authorities. It is desired that such matters shall first have the administrative attention of the Office, whereupon, if considered advisable, specific authority will be granted for the purpose.

Second: It appears to have been the impression throughout the service that the provision in Circular No. 727, which called for a report upon the last previous authority from a given fund in connection with an additional request, would not apply at the beginning of a new fiscal year. This is erroneous. It is the desire of the Office to keep in close touch with the manner of using these authorities by superintendents, in order that they may be denied any superintendents who abuse them, and the change in the fiscal years is not considered in this connection. Since July 1 it has been necessary to return a large number of requests of this nature for information as to the manner of expending the last previous authority. This mistake should not be made again.

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

February 2, 3, and 4, 1915.

Tuesday, February 3, 1915.

10 A. M.

The Board met at its offices in Washington.
Present: Chairman Vaux, Commissioners Gates, Walker, Eliot, Knox,
Ayer, Ketchum, Smiley and Secretary Abbott.

The MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING WERE READ AND APPROVED.
ADOPTION subject to the following correction:
OF MINUTES In the minutes of the Lake Mohonk Meeting, October 14,
MOHONK LAKE 1914 (See minute book p. 349), the word "verified" was
MEETING. changed to "ratified".

The following proposed order of business was presented by
the Secretary and approved by the Board:

First. -Financial report by the Secretary.

Second. -Discussion of place for hearing before the Senate
on Indian Affairs:

Third. - Appointment of special committees:

- (a) To consider and present disallowed and sus-
pended expense accounts of members and Sec-
retary of the Board to proper officials;
- (b) To formulate plan for future investigations.

Fourth. *Presentation of reports:

Conditions and Needs of the Indians of the	
Northwest Coast.....	Commissioner Eliot,
Flathead.....	" Ketchum,
Fort Peck.....	" "
New York Indians.....	" Smiley,
Open Market Purchases.....	Chairman Vaux,
Canadian Indians.....	Secretary Abbott,
Oklahoma.....	Commissioner Neerhood

(a) Question of printing reports.

Fifth, - What has been accomplished by previous reports?
(Report by Secretary).

Sixth, - Open meeting with missionaries and others interested in Indians, Thursday, February 4:

- (a) Brief presentation of views of those present on miscellaneous topics,
- (b) Discussion of peyote.

Seventh, - Report of special committee on disallowed and suspended accounts.

Eighth, - Report of special committee on plans future investigations.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs having notified the Secretary of the Board that his Committee would give a hearing to the Board at 2,30 p. m., a discussion was had as to the matters that would be presented to said Committee, and it was agreed to urge the recommendations as presented in the communication transmitted to the Honorable Henry F. Ashurst, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs by Chairman Vaux under date of January 18, 1915, and to give to the Committee any further information called for by members thereof.

UPON MOTION of Commissioner Walker, the Secretary was directed to communicate with the Secretaries to the President, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the purpose of arranging conferences between said officials and members of the Board.

UPON MOTION of Commissioner Eliot, Chairman Vaux and Commissioner Dockweiler were appointed a special committee, with power, to consider and instruct the Board's secretary as to the method of procedure in handling disallowed traveling expenses of the latter, suspended expense accounts of members of the Board, and as to any changes found by them to be desirable in the present method of examination and settlement of the Board's accounts.

UPON MOTION of Commissioner Ayer, the Chairman appointed the following committee to suggest future investigations to be made by members of the Board: Commissioners Eliot, Walker and Smiley.

Commissioner Eliot presented his report on the
Report on Conditions and Needs of the Indians of the North-
Indians of west Coast.
the North-
west Coast. UPON MOTION of Commissioner Ayer, the same was ap-
proved and ordered to be transmitted to the Secre-
tary of the Interior.

The report of Secretary Abbott on Administration of
Indian Affairs in Canada, and the reports of Commissioner Ketcham
on conditions among the Indians of the Flathead and Fort Peck Res-
ervations were formally presented to the Board, but not read.

The report of Commissioner Smiley, Chairman of the
Report on special committee on New York Indians was read and
New York accepted and the committee was continued. Commis-
Indians. sioner Walker explained to the Board his reasons for
retiring from the committee and declared his wish to
serve it to the fullest possible extent by giving it the benefit
of information gained by him on the subject in previous investi-
gations. It was understood that Chairman Vaux should assist Commis-
sioners Smiley and Moorehead on said committee. In accordance with
the recommendation of Commissioner Smiley that opinions as to the
jurisdiction over New York Indians be presented to the Attorneys-
General of the United States and of the State of New York, he was
authorized to ask said officials for their opinions.

The Board adjourned at 12.30 p. m., to meet before the
Senate Committee on Indian Affairs at 2:30 p. m.

.....
2:30p. m.

The Board assembled at its offices.

Present: Chairman Vaux, Commissioners Walker, Eliot, Knox,
Ayer, Ketcham, Smiley and Secretary Abbott.

The members of the Board proceeded at once to the committee
room of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. The Committee being
unable to hear them, they returned immediately to the Board's offices,
10:30 a. m., the following day being set for the hearing.

3:00 P.M.

The Board reconvened at its offices.

The secretary of the Board reported that he had received
notice from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that, owing to the
fact that his time was occupied by other official matters, he would

be unable to fix a time when he could receive a call from members of the Board; that the Secretary to the President had replied

PROPOSED

CONFERENCES

WITH GOVERN-

MENT OFFICI-

ALS.

that the President would be glad to meet the members of the Board a few minutes on Thursday, at noon, to shake hands with them, but, that, owing to previous appointments he would be unable to confer with them at length; that the Secretary to the Secretary of the Interior had informed him that the Secretary would be very glad to meet the members in conference on Thursday afternoon. Whereupon, the Board decided that it was inadvisable to take the time of the President for a formal call.

The Secretary of the Board presented the following financial report:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

(July 1, 1914, to January 31, 1915)

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS:--

Appropriated	Expended
\$4,000.00	\$1,370.48

Hon. Samuel A. Eliot	
Wash. agton, Oregon, and	
northern California,	\$375.36

Hon. Wm. H. Ketchum	
Fort Peck and Flathead	76.05

Hon. Warren K. Moorehead	
Oklahoma	180.32

F. H. Abbott	
Canada	480.00
Fort Peck and Flathead	142.33*
Testimony in Flathead	
Investigation	25.00

TRAVELING EXPENSES:--

600.00	539.60
--------	--------

Hon. George Vaux Jr.	
Atlantic City, N. J.	8.00
Schenck Lake, N. Y.	10.61

		Apportioned	Expended
Hon. Warren K. Moorhead			
Mohonk Lake, N. Y.	20.87		
Washington, D. C.	42.34		
Hon. Samuel A. Elliot			
Atlantic City, N. J.	57.55		
Mohonk Lake, N. Y.	21.51		
Washington, D. C.	45.20		
Hon. Daniel Smiley			
Atlantic City, N. J.	9.41		
Hon. Isidore B. Dockweiler			
Mohonk Lake, N. Y.	217.80		
F. H. Abbott			
Philadelphia, Pa.	11.21		
New York, N. Y.	35.95		
Atlantic City, N. J.	48.65*		
Philadelphia, Pa.	9.80		

SALARY OF SECRETARY:--		\$3,000.00	\$1,750.00

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE:--		1,200.00	840.00

OFFICE EQUIPMENT:--		200.00	63.75
L. C. Smith Typewriter	65.00		
2 Brief Cases	18.75		

PRINTING & MISCELLANEOUS:--		800.00	57.87
Telegraph service	17.04		
Telephone service	15.99		
Stationery	48.73		
Sundries	5.11		
		<u>\$10,000.00</u>	<u>\$4,671.76</u>

* Includes \$48.05 spent on Commissioner Ketcham's traveling expenses.

* Includes \$11.25 expended for Commissioner Smiley and \$2.75 for Chairman Vaux.

APPROPRIATION, EXPENSES OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
1915.

APPORTIONMENT, EXPENDITURES AND
BALANCE.

January 31, 1915.

	Apportioned	Expended	Remaining
Field investigations	\$4,000.00	\$1,370.46	\$2,629.54
Traveling expenses	800.00	539.60	260.40
Salary of Secretary	3,000.00	1,750.00	1,250.00
Clerical assistants	1,200.00	840.08	359.92
Office equipment	200.00	83.75	116.25
Printing & Miscellaneous	800.00	87.87	712.13
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 4,671.76</u>	<u>\$5,328.24</u>

.....

ESTIMATE
of
EXPENSES FOR REMAINDER OF THE YEAR.

Field investigations	\$1,850.00
Traveling expenses to lettings and meetings	981.75
Incidental expenses	125.00
Printing	900.00
Salaries of Secretary and clerical assistants	2,150.00

As presented to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

SUSPENDED BY THE AUDITOR.

Second Quarter, 1914, Voucher #3, George Vaux Jr., payment on October 6 for subsistence in excess of the amount allowed under the "Regulations for Traveling Expenses", 70¢. Suspended..... .70

Third Quarter, Voucher #10, George Vaux Jr., Board and lodging, February 4 and 5 paid \$15.00
Maximum allowance as per Regulation of December 17, 1912, at \$6.00 12.00
Suspended..... 3. 00

Fourth Quarter, Voucher #63, George Vaux Jr.,

May 4, meals,	\$4.30	room	\$4.00
" 5, "	3.15	"	4.00
Total	7.45		8.00

Total paid	\$15.45
Maximum allowance per regulations,	<u>12.00</u>

Suspended3. 45

Total suspended by Auditor \$ 7. 15

* * * * *

Second Quarter, 1914, Voucher #6, Frank Knox, Railroad fare, round trip, Manchester to Washington charged..... 24.80

In his letter, dated August 24, 1914, to the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Knox states that as the single fare is \$11.90, the round trip would cost 23.80
Overcharge 1.00

He also stated that he could not furnish any evidence of the meals taken other than that shown on the voucher. It would appear that, as he would have to leave Manchester in the morning of November 5 in order to reach Washington for conference at 10 a. m., November 6, his meals would probably be as follows:

SUSPENDED BY THE AUDITOR. (Cont'd)

	<u>Breakfast</u>		<u>Lunch</u>		<u>Dinner</u>		<u>Lodging</u>
Nov. 5		(a)	.45	(a)	1.35		
6	(a) \$2.00	(b)	1.00	(b)	2.00	(b)	\$3.50
7	(b) 1.25	(b)	1.10	(b)	1.95		
8	(a) 1.00	(a)	1.10				

(a) en route; (b) at the Raleigh, Washington. It will be seen, therefore, that on November 6 the expenses for board and lodging amounted to \$7.50, or \$1.50 more than the amount authorized by the Regulations approved Dec. 17, 1912.

\$2.50

Suspended

Third Quarter, Voucher #12, Frank Knox,

Board and room paid for as follows:

Feb. 4, breakfast, \$1.15, dinner, \$1.25
cafe at the Raleigh, \$5.10; room \$3.50,
Total \$11.00

Feb. 5, cafe at the Raleigh, \$4.90;
room \$3.50; total, 8.40

Total for the two days as shown by
the evidence on file, 19.40

Maximum allowance as per regulation of
December 17, 1912, at \$6.00 12.00

Suspended..... 7.40

Total suspended by the Auditor \$ 9.90

* * * * *

Third Quarter, 1914, Voucher 11, Warren K. Moorehead

Board and room at the Willard Hotel, Feb. 4

Meals, \$3.45; room, \$5.00; total \$8.45

Feb. 5 " 4.45; " 5.00; " 9.45

Less amount refunded by hotel 2.00

Net payment \$15.90

Maximum allowance as per regulation 12.00

Suspended..... \$3.90

Fourth Quarter, Voucher #41, Meals and Rooms as follows:

	<u>Meals</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Total</u>
March 31,	.90	\$5.50	\$6.40
April 1	1.70	5.50	7.20
" 2	3.75	5.00	8.75
Total	<u>6.35</u>	<u>16.00</u>	<u>22.35</u>

Maximum allowance as per regulation 18.00

Suspended..... 4.35

Total suspended by the Auditor \$8.25

SUSPENDED BY THE AUDITOR.

Third Quarter, Voucher 13, Samuel A. Eliot,
Board and room, Feb. 1 to 5 inclusive:

Feb. 1, board, \$3.05, room	\$3.50, total	\$6.55
2 " 3.35 " 3.50 "		6.85
3 " 3.35 " 3.50 "		6.85
4 " 3.00 " 3.50 "		6.50
5 " 3.25 " 3.50 "		6.75
Total		\$33.20

Maximum allowance as per regulation

30.00

Suspended 3.20

Fourth Quarter, Voucher #44, Samuel A. Eliot,
Railroad fare and chair fare, Boston to
Washington, \$ 6.75

The fare as quoted on page 136, I. C. C.
#36 is railroad fare, \$4.75, chair fare
\$1.00 or 5.75

Suspended..... 1.00

Total suspended by the Auditor 4.20

* * * * *

Fourth Quarter, Voucher #44, F. H. Abbott, traveling expenses.
As there is not provision of law authorizing the payment
of traveling expenses of the Secretary of the Board, it
should be explained under what authority, other than the
verbal instructions of the Chairman of said Board, such
travel should be stated. The voucher adds \$9.04 and not
\$8.94, for which credit is claimed.

Suspended..... 8.94

Voucher #47, F. H. Abbott, * * *

Subvoucher 3, May 28, Tailor (pressing) 50¢.

This charge should be explained as such payments
are not covered by the regulations. Suspended50

Same subvoucher, May 28, Steno., Miss Blalock,

\$1.50. If Miss Blalock performed services for
the Secretary for which she was paid \$1.50, such
services should have been included with her other
services on the Payroll of Employees, and cover-
ed by affidavit. Explanation required. Suspended 1.50

Telegrams improperly paid commercial rather than
government rate. Suspended 1.65

3.85

Total suspended by Auditor on Voucher 47

Total suspended by the Auditor

12.75

* 22.20

DISALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR.

Fourth Quarter, Voucher #47, F. H. Abbott,

May 30, railroad and Pullman fare, Oklahoma City to Los Angeles, \$84.35. This expenditure appears to have been incident to the expenses incurred in the awarding of contracts for supplies for the Indian Service.

The Auditor cites the Act of April 10, 1869, the Act of July 15, 1870 and the Act of August 24, 1913, as defining the Board's powers, and says:

"There appears to be no provision of law which gives the Board of Indian Commissioners the right to delegate any of its powers or duties authorized by law to its secretary who is not a member thereof. Neither is there any provision of law for the payment of traveling expenses of said secretary.

"Therefore, the expenses of the Secretary incurred in going to Los Angeles, Cal., for the purpose of awarding contracts for supplies for the Indian Service, were not legally authorized and were disallowed.

Disallowed on voucher 47.....	\$84.35
Voucher 48, F. H. Abbott, disallowed	64.35
Voucher 49, F. H. Abbott, "	40.80
Voucher 50, F. H. Abbott, "	<u>152.25</u>
Total disallowed by the Auditor	\$341.75

EXCEPTIONS BY THE INDIAN OFFICE.

First Quarter, F. H. Abbott, Voucher #4,

Exception is taken to charges for portage and taxicab and laundry, etc., in the sum of \$4.45

Voucher #14, F. H. Abbott, trip to Canada,

Exception is taken to charges for laundry in the sum of .93
 Excess board and lodging 17.70
 Portage and cab fares 4.00

(It is probable the Auditor will pass the portage and cab fares)

\$22.63 \$27.06

The Indian Office takes exception to all traveling accounts of F. H. Abbott in the following paragraph from the letter of the Commissioner, date November 20, 1914.

"The approval of the Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the travel to New York is required, provided the Commissioners have a legal right to delegate to their Secretary the duty of making investigations. Further, there does not appear to be any authority of law for the Commissioners to delegate to their Secretary the duty of making certain investigations relative to open market purchases, or to proceed to New York for this purpose."

* * * * *

In a letter to the Auditor for the Interior Department, dated January 11, 1915, the Indian Office says:

1-3. Under the order of the Board the Secretary does not appear to be entitled to an increase of salary prior to August 12, 1914, in view of the decision of the Comptroller dated July 14, 1910, which states that:

"Where a person accepts an appointment in the Government Service the performance of duty thereunder implies a contract on the part of the appointee to abide by the conditions of the appointment as to compensation allowances, and restrictions and any modification of such conditions by the appointment power is only effective from and after the date of modification. -- See Vol. 17, page 15 Decision of the Comptroller."

The following resolutions concerning future policy of accounting were adopted by the Board, subject to the subsequent approval of Chairman Vaux and Commissioner Dockweiler, the special committee empowered to consider these matters:

VOTED: That the action of the Chairman of the Board in directing Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary of the Board, to travel on behalf of the Board, is hereby ratified and approved and the payment of his traveling expenses from the appropriation, Expenses Board of Indian Commissioners, is hereby approved and authorized as follows, to wit:

Voucher #44, Fourth Quarter, 1914, \$8.94
traveling expenses, incurred during a trip to Philadelphia April 17 and 18, for the purpose of consulting with the Chairman of the Board on official business, and authorized by him by telephone.

Vouchers #47, Fourth Quarter, 1914, \$74.54
#48, " " " 64.35
#49 " " " 40.90
#50 " " " 152.35
traveling expenses incurred on a trip to San Francisco to assist Commissioner Dockweiler who represented the Board at the letting in that city.

Voucher #4, First Quarter, 1915, \$38.95
traveling expenses incurred on a trip to New York to visit the warehouse in that city for the purpose of gathering information relative to the subject of open market purchases, investigation of which had been voted at the meeting of the Board, November 6, 1913, and on a trip to Atlantic City to make arrangements for a special meeting of the Board in that city, the travel to New York and Atlantic City having been verbally authorized by the Chairman.

Voucher #5, First Quarter, 1915, \$48.65
traveling expenses incurred during a trip to Atlantic City for the purpose of attending a special meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners held August 12 and 14, under specific authority from the Chairman.

Voucher #14, First Quarter, 1915, \$335.17

" #14 continued, Second

Quarter 1915, \$144.73

traveling expenses incurred during a trip to Canada for the purpose of investigating Canadian methods of administration of Indian affairs, which investigation was proposed at the special meeting of the Board at Atlantic City, August 13-14, 1914, and duly authorized by Commissioner Vaux, after having been endorsed by the Secretary of the Interior in a conference with Commissioner Ayer.

Voucher #22, Second Quarter, 1915, \$242.33

traveling expenses incurred on a trip to Fort Peck and Flathead Reservations, where the Secretary of the Board went to aid Commissioner Ketchum in an investigation of those two reservations, his presence having been authorized by the Chairman of the Board, in accordance with the intentions of the Board as expressed at the Atlantic City meeting when the members in attendance agreed that it was desirable that the Secretary should accompany and assist in every possible way the various members of the Board engaged in field and other investigations of the different branches of the Indian service.

Voucher #40, Second Quarter, 1915, \$9.80 traveling expenses incurred during a trip to Philadelphia on official business approved by Commissioner Vaux.

UPON MOTION of Commissioner Ayer, it was voted that all reports submitted to the Board should be printed, and Commissioner Knox and the Board's Secretary were appointed a special committee to procure bids and to report with recommendations to the Board.

The Board adjourned at 8:00 p. m. to meet in its offices the next morning.

.....
Wednesday, February 3, 1915.

10 A. M.

The Board assembled at its office.

Present: Chairman Vaux, Commissioners Walker, Moorehead, Eliot, Knox, Ayer, Ketchum, Smiley and Secretary Abbott.

The members present proceeded to the committee rooms of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and waited till 12:30 p. m., for a hearing. Other business before the committee preventing the appointed hearing, the members were asked to return the following morning.

2 P.M.

The Board reconvened in its offices.

REPORT Commissioner Eliot presented the following report from the special committee on future investigations, which was adopted:

1. OFFICE:

- (a) Completion of investigations of taxation; interest on individual Indian money, leases, etc., authorized Atlantic City meeting;
- (b) Next fiscal year, begin working out of comprehensive Indian Act for administering Indian affairs, to present to Congress.

2. FIELD:

- (a) Beginning of a systematic investigation of conditions on reservations where perpetual benefit treaties or those subject to discretion of President are in effect, with view to making or recommending new agreements with Indians for commutating annuities or making other changes where interest of Indians demand. (See page 199-fol., Hearings before House Sub-Committee, 1914).

The following reservations fall under this class:

- (1) Fort Hall, Idaho - Treaty with the Bannocks, July 3, 1868, (15 Stat. L. 673);
- (2) Cour d' Alene, Idaho - Treaty, March 3, 1891, (26 Stat. L. 929-1729)
- (3) Saxe & Foxes of Missouri and Iowa - Treaty March 6, 1861, (12 Stat. L. 1173);
- (4) Chippewa of the Mississippi - Treaty May 19, 1807, (16 Stat. L. 719-730);

- (5) Crow Reservation, Montana - Treaty, May 7, 1868, (16 Stat. L. 849);
- (6) Northern Cheyenne, Montana - Treaty, Sept. 28, 1878, (17 Stat. L. 354);
- (7) Senecas of New York - Act of Feb. 19, 1831, (4 Stat. L. 442);
- (8) Six Nations of New York - Treaty, Nov. 11, 1794, (7 Stat. L. 44);
- (9) Pawnee, Oklahoma - Agreement, Nov. 23, 1892, (27 Stat. L. 844). Treaty, Sept. 24, 1857, (11 Stat. L. 722);
- (10) Quapaw of Oklahoma - Treaty, May 13, 1833, (7 Stat. L. 434);
- (11) Choctaws, Oklahoma - Treaty, June 30, 1835 and other dates;
- (12) The Sioux Treaty, April 22, 1868, (15 Stat. L. 638-640).

- (b) Investigation of system of loans for industrial purposes on Indian reservations, with view to obtaining first-hand information as to needs of same and need of changes in plans; for example, Mescalero, N. M., Blackfeet, Mont., Fort Belknap, Mont.
- (c) Investigation of the system of transfer or promotion for the employees of the Indian Service:
This inquiry might well be made in cooperation with the National Civil Service Reform Association.
- (d) An inquiry into the methods employed in following up and assisting the returned students, or graduates, of the reservation and non-reservation boarding schools:-
The committee in charge of this inquiry might well discover if the methods of following up returned students, in use at the Hampton Institute, might not be applied to the government Indian schools.
- (e) Special investigations are now pending on the Ute Reservations; the Onida school; the condition of the New York Indians; the needs of the southern California Indians, and it is suggested that a further inquiry be made in regard to industrial conditions at Fort Apache.

(
 (SAMUEL A. ELIOT
 Committee (DANIEL SMILEY
 (WILLIAM D. WALKER

The special committee on printing was authorized to secure supplemental bids and proposals for the printing of 1200 copies, 1000 to be bound in paper and 200 in cloth, of the reports of REPORT ON Commissioner Eliot on Conditions and Needs of the PRINTING Indians of the Northwest Coast, of Commissioners OF BOARD'S Ketcham on Conditions among the Indians of the Flat-REPORTS. head and Fort Peck Reservations, and 1000 copies, 800 bound in paper and 200 in cloth, of the report by Secretary Abbott on the Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada.

UPON MOTION of Commissioner Moorehead, the following resolutions were adopted and the Secretary instructed to send copies to the persons concerned:

RESOLVED- "Resolved, that the thanks of the Board be extended LUTIONS to Hon. Dan V. Stevens, Representative in Congress ADOPTED. from the State of Nebraska, for his courtesy in sending a copy of the Congressional Record to the Board's office.

"Resolved, that the Board express its appreciation to Dr. J. A. Holmes and Mr. Van H. Manning for the many courtesies extended by them to the Board and its employees."

The Secretary made report to the Board as to the recommendations made by members of the Board in previous ACTION ON reports, showing that some had received favorable BOARD'S action, while no action, apparently, had been taken FORMER on others. Among the latter, he reported especially REPORTS. as to the failure of the department to approve any allotments made to the Navaho Indians on the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico.

The Board adjourned at 8 p. m., to meet at the Willard Hotel at 8 p. m.

S P. M.

The Board met in the rooms of Commissioner Ayer at the Willard Hotel.

Present: Chairman Vaux, Commissioners Walker, Moorehead, Ayer, Ketcham, Smiley and Secretary Abbott.

Minutes, Annual Meeting 1915.....17

The report of Commissioner Moorehead on conditions among
REPORT the Indians in McCurtain County, Oklahoma, was read,
ON approved, and directed to be transmitted to the
OKLAHOMA Secretary of the Interior.

The report of Chairman Vaux on Open Market Purchases was
REPORT ON APPROVED AND DIRECTED TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE
OPEN MARKET Secretary of the Interior.
PURCHASES.

The Board adjourned at _____ to meet at its offices
the following morning.

Thursday, February 4, 1915.

10 A. M.

The Board met at its offices.

Present: Chairman Vaux, Commissioners Gates, Walker, Moore-
head, Eliot, Knox, Ayer, Ketcham, Smiley and Secretary Abbott.

The following report and recommendations in regard to the
printing of reports was presented by Commissioner Knox and ad-
opted by the Board:

February 4, 1915.

To the Board of Indian Commissioners:

I have examined three bids for the printing of the reports
of the Board, referred to me, and found them to be as follows:

	:Reports of Com. :Eliot, Quinafelt, :etc. :	:Reports of :Com. Ketcham :Flathead & :Fort Peck	:Report of :Sec, Abbott; :Canadian In- :dian Admin.
	(1000copies in paper, 200 cloth)	(1000 paper 200 cloth)	800 copies paper, 200 clo
Byron S. Adams.....	159.00	397.00	711.00
Judd & Detweiler...	112.50	259.50	725.00
J. D. Milans & Sons	75.25	225.00	550.00

Minutes, Annual Meeting 1915.....18

TOTALS ----- Byron S. Adams.....\$1,267.00
Judd & Detweiler1,097.00
J. D. Milane & Sons..... 850.25

I recommend the acceptance of the bid of J. D. Milane and Sons, which is the lowest.

(signed) Frank Knox.

The board then proceeded to the Capitol, where they were given an extensive hearing by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. (See printed hearings before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 63rd Congress, 3rd Session, on H. R. 20150, pages 269 ff., and 566 ff.)

2 P.M.

The Board assembled at its offices.

Present: Chairman Vaux, Commissioners Walker, Moorehead, Eliot, Knox, Ayer, Ketcham, Smiley and Secretary Abbott.

The Board then proceeded to the office of the Secretary of the Interior, where there was a full and frank interchange of views regarding the Board's reports and its work with Secretary Lane. Commissioner Sells and Assistant Commissioner Meritt were present. At this meeting, it was agreed that Chairman Vaux and Commissioner Sells should confer and work out a more satisfactory plan of action and procedure relative to the reports of the Board.

4:30 P.M.

The Board reconvened at its offices to meet with missionaries and others in an open meeting.

Chairman Vaux being obliged to leave the meeting to attend important business at Philadelphia, the chair devolved upon Commissioner Walker.

In response to the Board's invitation, letters were received from ten mission societies stating their regret at not being able to attend, and brief suggestions tending to the betterment of conditions among the Indians were received from the following:

Mrs. Ada K. Wilson Sec. Indian Dept., Womens Gen. Mission
Society United Presbyterian Church of North America,
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Mr. Robert D. Hall, Sec. Dept. of Indian Schools,
The International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., New York, N.Y.
Mrs. Susie A. Winold, Office Secretary,
Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal
Church, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. J. S. Allen, Secretary,
Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in
America, New York.

The following were present at the meeting:

Mr. James Mooney,
Ethnologist, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Truman Michelson, Ph D.,
Ethnologist, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Francis LaFlesche,
Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.
Dr. P. P. Claxton,
Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Thomas L. Sloan,
Attorney-at-Law, Washington, D. C.
Mr. H. C. Phillips,
Sec. Lake Mohonk Conference, Washington, D. C.
Delegation of Comanche Indians, (Mr. Otto Wells, spokesman)
Delegation of Osage Indians, (Mr. Arthur Bonnicastle, spokesman)
Rev. and Mrs. Collett, California.
Mrs. Peck (widow of General Peck), Washington, D, C.

The subject of peyote was discussed, and upon invitation of the
chairman arguments in favor of it were presented by the following:

Mr. James Mooney,
Dr. Truman Michelson, Ph.D.,
Mr. Francis La Flesche,
Mr. Thomas L. Sloan,
Mr. Otto Wells, (spokesman Comanche Indians)
Mr. Arthur Bonnicastle, (spokesman Osage Indians).

A full transcript of these statements are on file in the Board's
offices.

The Chairman stated that the Board would like to hear both sides of the question and asked if there was any one present who desired to speak on the other side of the subject. There was no response.

The Chairman stated that the Board had expected to meet with some missionaries from different parts of the country familiar with the topic and who, last year, had given different testimony from that just heard, and he regretted that they were not present to give this information.

Attention was called to communications from Mrs. Mary W. Roe, urging the Board to use its influence in favor of legislation for the suppression of the use of peyote, and from Rev. G. A. Watermuller of Winnebago, Nebraska, referring to his address on the subject, printed in the last report of the Lake Mohonk Conference at page 68 ff., and also to an article under the title "A new religion of the American Indians - The Peyote Worship and its Degrading Results", by Mrs. Delevan L. Pearson, printed in the Missionary Review under date of February 25, 1915.

Dr. Claxton was called upon, but said the subject was unfamiliar to him and he could not discuss it. When asked if peyote was used by the Indians in Alaska, he stated that he did not know for certain, but had never heard of its uses there.

There being no further business, the open meeting adjourned at 8 p. m., the Chairman requesting the members of the Board to remain as there was business before the Board yet to be transacted.

8:15 p. m.

The Board met.

Present: Chairman Walker, Commissioners Moorehead, Eliot, Knox, Ayer, Ketcham, Smiley and Secretary Abbott.

A report concerning the Indians in California was made by Rev. and Mrs. Collett.

The reports of Commissioner Ketcham on Fort Teck and Flathead Reservations were presented in detail, were accepted, approved and directed to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior.

The report of F. H. Abbott, Secretary of the Board, on Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada was also presented in detail, accepted and ordered to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, through Chairman Vaux.

F. H. Abbott, the Secretary of the Board, having given notice to the Chairman on February 3 before the Board's meeting that, it would be necessary for him to retire from his position as Secretary within the, more or less, near future, an executive committee consisting of Chairman Vaux and Commissioners Smiley and Ketchum was appointed and instructed to employ a successor to Secretary Abbott, upon his retirement.

The following officers were elected:

George Vaux Jr., was reelected Chairman, and

F. H. Abbott was reelected Secretary until the date of his retirement.

Meeting adjourned at 7 P. M.

.....

C O P Y.

February 3, 1915.

Dear Father Duncan:

A few days ago I sent you a telebrax informing you that I expect to visit you during the coming summer, and that I hope then to come to a full and harmonious understanding between yourself, the Metlakahtlans, and the Government, if such an understanding is not reached before that time. I also urged you, as a man whom the Government has always treated with liberality, consideration, and respect, to respect the rights of the Metlakahtlans and of the Government.

I assure you that there is no desire on my part to injure in any way the noble work which you have accomplished; on the contrary, I wish to cooperate with you in this work, to build upon it, and to advance it. I realize that the wonderful progress which the Metlakahtlans have made in intelligence and their thirst for still greater knowledge have sprung from the seed which you have sown and from your untiring labors in their behalf. Your greatest monument will ever be the Metlakahtlans themselves.

However, I think that perhaps you do not yourself fully realize what you have accomplished. The people to whose spiritual and material welfare you have devoted your life are no longer children. You have led them far beyond the limits of childhood. The Metlakahtlans are intelligent, discriminating men and women, with commendable ambition to take their place in the world.

We must bear in mind the fact that the United States Congress did not set apart Annette Island for the Government nor for you, but for the Metlakahtlans themselves. The promotion of the highest good of the Metlakahtlans must be the sole object of yourself and of the Government in dealing with this matter.

For many years the Government felt that the highest good of the Metlakahtlans could best be promoted by letting them develop under your sole leadership. Accordingly, you were permitted the greatest freedom in your labors for the Metlakahtlans, the Government only extending financial aid to your school work from time to time.

(2)

Now that, after prolonged investigation and careful consideration, it has been deemed necessary in the best interests of the Metlakahtlans to establish and maintain a United States Public School in Metlakahtla, and otherwise to assume responsibilities in connection with the interests of the people of Metlakahtla, I must caution you not to interfere in any way with the work of the Government or of its agents, nor should you do anything which would lessen the respect of the Metlakahtlans for the federal Government or for its institutions, nor should you cause dissensions among the natives. If dissensions have arisen, I urge you to do what you can to repair the injury. Will you not give me your hearty good will in this whole matter?

Assuring you of my desire for your cooperation in arriving at an equitable adjustment of the rights of yourself, of the Metlakahtlans, and of the Government, I am,

Cordially yours,

(signed) Franklin K. Lane.

Rev. William Duncan,

Metlakahtla, Alaska.

Land-Allotments

15380-15

W A M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

To Field Officers:

For your information there is quoted below a copy of Executive
Order of February 3, 1915:

Executive Order.

It is hereby ordered, under authority found in the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats. L., 325-326), that the trust or other period of restriction against alienation contained in any patent issued to any Indian for any lands on the public domain, be and the same is hereby extended for a further period of one year in all cases where such trust or other restrictive period against alienation would otherwise expire during the calendar year Anno Domini nineteen hundred and fifteen.

WOODROW WILSON.

, The White House,

3 February, 1915.

(No. 2133.)

Respectfully,

C. F. HAUKE,

Second Assistant Commissioner.

2-JM-11

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 936.

Office of Indian Affairs

Relation of agency
to irrigation
employees.

Washington

February 4, 1915.

To Superintendents of Reservations
and Officers in Charge of Irrigation.

Gentlemen:

In carrying out irrigation projects for the Indians, I believe that a more harmonious and satisfactory cooperation will be effected by defining the relative authority of the superintendents of reservations and that of the Indian irrigation service.

The superintendent of the reservation is its administrative head and I hold him responsible for the general conditions and the advancement of the Indians upon his reservation unless he is specifically relieved of such responsibility along any special line, such as is usually the case with our irrigation construction. As it is obvious that the superintendents are not qualified irrigation engineers, therefore all technical questions involved in the initiation, design and construction of irrigation works, and largely their operation, are placed under the authority of the irrigation service. Normally each project is under the supervision of a district superintendent of Irrigation, who receives his instructions from this Office through the chief irrigation engineer or his assistant.

Where the school superintendent is required to disburse funds for the irrigation work, this fact does not in any way extend his authority over the employees engaged in the actual conduct of the irrigation work, and in this matter the superintendent acts as special disbursing agent for them. This distinction between the superintendent's authority over other employees and his assistance as special disbursing agent for the irrigation employees should be observed. As a disbursing officer it is his duty to see that all regulations and laws and proper authorities respecting the expenditure of public funds are complied with. The designated irrigation employee will specify the kind and quantity of various supplies needed, and the disbursing officer will purchase these after proper competitive bids are received. The disbursing officer has the right to determine the need for any emergency purchases he is requested to make without securing competition, and should also require that all vouchers or other expense items presented for payment are in proper form. He, however, should make no expenditures for irrigation work without the approval of the irrigation engineer, and, as provided in the authorities granted for the expenditure of funds, all pay rolls and vouchers for irrigation work shall bear the written approval of the engineer in order to facilitate the settlement of the accounts.

Circular No. 936--2.

The selection of irrigation irregular employees and registered classified employees, their number and disposition, are within the province of the engineer in charge. However, the Civil Service rules are to be followed in all such selections and the disbursing agent may refuse to enroll any employee not properly so selected. While it is also the duty of the engineer to specify the rates of compensation unless unusual conditions prevail (authority being first obtained from this Office), the irrigation employees will receive the same pay as others similarly located and advantage should be taken of the knowledge which the superintendent has of the local labor market, especially in the selection of Indian labor, which as heretofore should always be given preference, in the naming of employees, and in fixing the rates of pay.

Briefly, the engineering problems, technical design, methods of construction, men to be employed, preparation and acceptance of bids, are all under the direction of the engineer in charge, subject of course to the authority of this Office through the channel first described. But, as regards the broad questions of policy, the desirability of undertaking any irrigation, the needs and desires of the Indians, the extent and location of irrigated areas, and the relation of the work to the Indians themselves, I consider as being primarily under the superintendent of the reservation. It must be distinctly understood that in all administrative matters, in their general conduct as employees of the Government, and in their relations to other employees, the engineer and all irrigation employees are as completely under the jurisdiction of the superintendent as other employees.

However, I hope that the relations of the various branches of our Service will continue in such harmonious accord that I shall have the benefit of their united and friendly judgment for the advancement of the Indians in the very important activity which irrigation and water development has become.

While the question of responsibility for operation of irrigation systems is mentioned herein, I expect to make this the subject of a separate communication in the near future and have not covered this problem here.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

Inclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 937.

Office of Indian Affairs

Tuition for Indians
in public schools.

Washington

February 6, 1915.

To Superintendents:

The act making provision for the expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the current year provides that not more than \$20,000 may be expended for the tuition of Indian children enrolled in public schools. The placing of Indian children in these schools is a matter of very great importance and I desire each superintendent to give it his personal attention to the end that additional Indian children may be given public school facilities, and that the purposes of Congress in making this appropriation may be carried out. In order to do this, however, you are cautioned to exercise great care, and with reference thereto I wish to make a number of suggestions:

There are now many thousand Indian children enrolled in the public schools for whom no tuitions should be paid, their parents having attained a standing in the community that entitles them to public school facilities. This is a condition which I do not wish to disturb. There may be, however, a few cases among this class where the Indian parents are holders of a considerable amount of untaxed land in the school district and the district is not able, because of the scarcity of funds, to provide adequate school facilities or to maintain a term of six or seven months of school. In such cases, and if the public school authorities desire, your recommendation that a tuition be paid for the children of such parents will be given consideration.

In cases where the homes of Indian children are within reach of the public schools and they do not attend, either because the school authorities do not consider them eligible or because their parents are non-taxpayers, or for any other reason they are excluded, and the parents are not taxpayers, the Office will give favorable consideration to your recommendation that a tuition be paid. The amounts to be paid per day to approximate the amount that it costs to educate white children in the public schools. Of course, if Indian children are nonresidents of the district, a tuition may be paid for their enrollment therein as is done in the case of any nonresident pupil.

Indian children should not be enrolled in Indian boarding schools when they have not attained to the age of fourteen or have not completed the fourth grade, whose parents are half-breeds or less and live within reach of public schools which they can attend. If there are such children under

Circular No. 937--2.

your jurisdiction who are enrolled in Indian boarding schools and their homes are within two miles of a public school where they can receive training suited to their advancement, either without cost or upon the payment of the tuition as set out herein, I will consider your recommendation to have such children returned to their homes at the end of the present school year.

In order to reduce the number of contracts, where this is possible, superintendents should consider the making of contracts with county superintendents instead of with the individual districts, if, after inquiry, it is found that he has authority to contract in behalf of the district schools under his jurisdiction. There is inclosed herewith copies of application blanks which you may use. Should an application be made, these blanks should be filled out carefully, particular attention being given to the matter of determining the per capita cost in maintaining the school for white children.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

Copy
by the copy
Chicago, February 8, 1915.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

After your leaving, I staid until Sunday afternoon in Washington.

Friday I went and saw Mr. Merritt and asked him if he would not specially hurry up the report of Mr. Abbott in Canada as we were anxious to get it published as early as we could. He said that he would not care to look at any report of Mr. Abbott's in regard to Canada and I suggested that as Mr. Abbott went there with the knowledge and consent of the Secretary of the Interior, he of course should look it over. I asked him to issue some supplementary instructions to Mr. Nicholson for the Menominee Indians making temporary arrangements to help the selling conditions a little. He put it in force once and then it was retired after a month, but I think he will put it in again.

I met Senator LaFollette in the lobby and he was very gracious and is certainly devoted to the Indian Commission. He asked me if we needed any more money and I told him that I didn't think we did and that I thought the \$10,000 was a very fair appropriation and that we could use it all, and as an individual Member I thought it was sufficient and that I thought the Board did.

I met Mr. Sells and he said that we had been given \$10,000 and he said "Yes, but we only recommended \$4,000 to the House." I told Mr. Sells I knew that but said "I would say to you now, Mr. Sells, if the Congress of the United States didn't feel different from that, I shall

be one that will immediately retire from the Board". I said to Senator LaFollette that there certainly must not be any one divided in the conference in the House on this amount as it was the exact amount needed, but on the \$25,000 there was a chance to come down. He said there would never be an effort to have an atom taken off of that, but if there was he would take it to the floor of Congress first.

I met Mr. Linen and one of his first remarks was, "Why don't you people make Moorehead your Secretary". I told him that the first thought was that might be a good scheme and that I would take it under consideration personally and take it up with the Board. In talking with Father Ketcham, who dined with me Friday night, and we talked until about eleven o'clock on general propositions all along the line, and we both of us thought that, of course, it would be out of the question, as Moorehead would immediately have the entire enmity of at least all of the powers in Oklahoma and some in Minnesota, and that we wanted the Secretary a man that we could control better than we could if he was a member of the Board. I will send you with this a letter that I am writing Commissioner Moorehead on that subject.

About ten o'clock Thursday night, after I got home, Commissioner Gates called me up and wanted to know what the effect of my mission was at the Capital. I told him it was all right and everything was settled. He wanted to know if we had any talk about the successor of Mr. Abbott and I told him that we all came to the conclusion that it would be necessary to take a man from the Indian Department. I think, as far as I am concerned, I have headed off any ideas in that direction.

-3

Geo. Vaux, Jr. 2815

I put in my expense account to Atlantic City and Washington this time and assigned it over to Abbott, which would cover up all little things he had had while with us and the amount of salary that he lost by the appropriation being exhausted last year. I arranged the other little matter with him so that at the proper time he can avail himself of it.

I went to see Secretary Lane and simply asked him if he desired that I should suggest any rules in regard to calling lumber, after this bill passed, at Menominee, and he said that he would assume it a great favor if I would do so. I will proceed to make them up and send you a copy.

X I had Mr. Abbott give me all the information possible on the timber on the Apache Reservation. You know, my idea there is that the Government ought to save this timber and advance the money to buy cattle and let the timber stand, as it is growing more valuable very fast all of the time. There is very little timber left in Arizona and it will all be required at a much higher price within a few ^{years} hours. In talking over that with Father Ketcham, he felt it might be a good idea to change Mr. Elliott's recommendations on the Muscalera Reservation for the same reasons. To illustrate how pine timber has gone in the pine districts in Eastern Texas and Southern Louisiana, 25 years ago pine timber there was worth not over ten to twelve dollars an acre, perhaps a little less. Three or four years ago much of it sold as high as \$60.00 an acre. Timber in the West is a good deal scarcer than it was there and I know it would pay enormous interest to the Indians instead

of selling any timber that is owned by any reservation anywhere now and put it into cattle. If the Government would make a reimbursing appropriation it would be much better for the Indian to save the timber for later sale.

I had an hour and half talk with Mr. Dockweiler giving him a general impression of our action in the meeting, etc. He was in thorough harmony with everything done. He had intense sympathy for Mr. Abbott in his great affliction and as he had to leave Washington it solved the other part of the present problem, and I think he is going to be there about a week, and I think there will be a good many Democrats who will hear from him, and he don't think there will be an atom of difficulty now in everything running smoothly.

Very truly yours,



Mr. Geo. Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Ed-L&O

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 938.

Washington

Migratory game-
bird law.

February 15, 1915.

To all Superintendents:

Desiring to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of the migratory game-bird law, it is proposed to furnish all superintendents in the Indian Service with linen posters containing concise data regarding the provisions of such law.

Please inform the Office at once of the number of such posters you can advantageously use on or about your reservation. This information will be transmitted to the Department of Agriculture which department will cause the posters to be printed and mailed to you direct. On receipt, the notices should be posted throughout the reservation promptly.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

2-WWW-11

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
 MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
 WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
 WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
 SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
 FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
 EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
 WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
 DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
 FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

February 7, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am pleased to give you the following information
 which you wanted concerning the Fort Apache Reservation:-

1. Mr. W. M. Peterson is still in charge as superintendent and his Post Office address is White River, Ariz.
2. The area of the reservation is 1,681,920 acres.
3. The area of timber land is 650,000 acres.
4. Quantity of timber, 1,000,000,000 board feet.
5. Stumpage value, \$3,575,000.00.
6. Estimated quantity marketable to the north, approximately 350,000,000 (?) board feet.; the remainder, 650,000,000 (?) being on the opposite slope of the mountain is more readily marketable to the south.
7. This timber was sold about one year ago at \$2.50 per M., but the purchaser was unable to make the required payment and the sale was cancelled. This sale included 630,000,000 board feet.
8. The Forest Service has recently caused a thorough field investigation of the timber in the adjacent forest reserves and has in mind for some time during the coming season a sale of approximately 1,000,000,000 feet, including the 350,000,000 board feet, approximately, on the Indian reservation which was included in the sale referred to.

For your further information, I am enclosing a copy of the regulations which governed the previous sale of this timber, also a printed copy of a general selling prospectus of National forest timber in Arizona and New Mexico which may be of interest, also pages from a report which I made on Fort Apache on September 25, 1913, and a memorandum of data concerning the Fort Apache

Reservation taken from the last annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Assistant Forester, with whom I discussed the question of timber, has promised to send me a map in colors showing the proposed sale areas, including a part of the Fort Apache Reservation.

I shall be glad to secure any further information you may want in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. H. Abbott", with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,

Chicago, Ill.

FHA-JC.

MEMORANDUM.

FORT APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION

(From the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1914).

Population, -----2,484.
Crops raised,-----\$28,260.00.
Live stock sold,-----\$54,668.00.
Sale of baskets,-----\$ 550.00.
Timber by individual Indians, \$ 340.00.
Wages earned,-----\$21,668.00.
Rations distributed,-----\$ 5,780.00, \$2,180.00 of this amount
going to ration 95 disabled Indians.
Income from grazing leases,--\$60,987.00.
TOTAL INCOME, approximately, \$170,000.00.

18 families on this reservation live in permanent homes,
552 families in teepees.

The lands on the reservation exclusive of timber are valued at \$5,516,820.00.

The total personal property, including homes, agricultural implements and stock of all kinds, is estimated at \$431,360.00.

2,200 acres are cultivated by Indians, less than one acre per capita.

Horses and mules are estimated at 7,000 head; the reports showing the absurd ratio of 1,000 stallions and jacks, to 2,500 mares.

There are approximately 5,000 head of cattle and 1,000 of sheep and goats owned by Indians.

Please return for
files when it has
served your purpose.

F.H.A.,

*From my
report to the
Comm. of Indian
Affairs Sept 13, 1913
JHA*

to the Education Division.

FORT APACHE.

I left Gallup at four thirty on the morning of August 5th in company with Superintendent Peterson of Fort Apache. We left the train at Holbrook and drove by Government automobile 95 miles to Fort Apache the same day. There I met Superintendent Thackery of the Pima Agency by appointment and discussed with him very thoroughly the question of allotments to the Papago Indians. This question I consider one of the very most important of any that I investigated during my trip, and I feel thoroughly convinced of the soundness of the recommendations which I have made.

Stated in a sentence I recommend a thorough examination and survey of lands now occupied and used in common, especially in the villages occupied by the Papago Indians, and the reservation of such lands by Executive order and at the same time the relinquishment of allotments heretofore made on the public domain to the Papago Indians, which allotments are not found adapted to settlement. (See memorandum to Land Division on this subject.)

I discussed with Superintendent Peterson his plans for building up the Fort Apache School and Agency,

including the building of an agency office, a hospital, quarters for employees, the development of water to irrigate additional lands for the school and agency and a project for the irrigation of about 5000 acres of choice lands for assignment to Indians six or eight miles below the present school site.

Recommendations on most of these points are already before the Office in communications from the Superintendent. Every one of these recommendations is sane and conservative and should be carried out in order to make possible effective work on behalf of these Indians. (See memoranda to Education Division and Irrigation on these points.)

The greater part of August sixth I spent with Superintendent Peterson, visiting the school and agency farm and garden, the agency sub-station fifteen miles distant, and visiting the homes of the Indians. The condition of the farm or garden at the East Fork Day School, above the military post, is not what it should be. The pupils had started a good garden, but before any of the crops could be matured the Indian children went home, and the day school teacher was off on his vacation, the garden growing up to weeds and the children not having the benefit of the experience of harvesting

the same. Superintendent Peterson, who has not been in charge long enough to work out remedies for all these things, has in mind the prevention of a similar occurrence another year. In order that a situation like this may be avoided, not only at Fort Apache, but at other reservations, a flexible rule should be made in the matter of the school term, so that where it is necessary to give the pupils the necessary industrial training in connection with the school farm or garden, the school term might run over the most of the summer months and vacation be provided in the winter; or where that is not practicable, arrangements should be made with parents to have a sufficient number of pupils remain as boarding pupils over the summer to help to cultivate and harvest the school crops.

The school garden at Fort Apache was in most excellent condition; the two farmers stationed at Fort Apache apparently being interested in their work and among the best farmers I have met in the Service.

There are attached to this report several pictures (not very clear ones owing to the fact that it was a rainy day when the pictures were taken) showing fairly well the condition of the Indian farms, or rather

gardens, for I saw no farming by these Indians on a scale large enough to designate it as farming. The area of their farming lands is restricted because of the narrowness of the valleys and the comparative smallness of the area which can be brought under ditch by the Indians unaided. The chief crop of these Indians has been corn; practically all of which, from what I could learn, has been used in the manufacture of tulapai and for this purpose the Indians apparently obtain as large a comparative revenue out of their product as do the Moonshiners of North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Some oats are raised also, and there is a demand at very high prices for every pound of oats raised, to supply the large military post at Fort Apache. The haul ~~from~~ the railroad to this post is about a hundred miles, and the Indians who have oats to sell get the benefit of the market price at Holbrook, plus the cost of freighting this great distance over a rough mountain road.

Recently some of the Indians have begun the raising of small crops of alfalfa, and this can also all be sold to the post at extravagantly large prices. So far, the methods of agriculture are very crude, one of the pictures attached shows two Apache girls cutting

alfalfa by means of small hand sickles, a boy piling it up with the fork as it is cut. The harvesting of oats is done in the same manner, and the grain is tramped out of the straw by Indian ponies.

One of the most difficult problems of the Superintendent on this reservation is to prevent the use of tulapai, which apparently has the same effect upon them as that brand of whiskey described in a book I read a few years ago which, it is said, would "make a jack rabbit fight a bull dog". The lives of several Indians at not infrequent intervals pay the cost of these tulapai debauches. The problem of stopping the use of tulapai is made more difficult because of the great profit which comes to the Indians who raise the corn and manufacture the tulapai. When the Superintendent urges the Indians to stop making tulapai and to sell their corn to the Post, he is met with this question from the Indians: "Why sell corn at two dollars a hundred pounds, when I can make tulapai from the same hundred pounds of corn and get twenty dollars for it?" There has been one conviction of an Indian in one of the District Courts of Arizona for selling tulapai, the Court holding that it was an intoxicant. Superintendent Peterson has taken this matter up with Chief Special

Officer Larson, with both of whom I reviewed the tulapai situation fully, and they are planning a vigorous prosecution of all Indians who sell this intoxicant. In addition to this I suggested to Superintendent Peterson that he punish those who make or sell tulapai through the Indian court, and sentence them to work on the road. (Full reports and correspondence on this subject are in the files, making it unnecessary for me to submit a separate memorandum thereon for the direction of the proper division in the Office.)

I need not go into detail in the matter of the proposed advertisement of the timber on this reservation. My wire to you from Springerville on August seventh, recommending the addition of an area of thirty millions and the immediate advertising of the tract, covers this subject. On entering the reservation our road followed within a few miles of the proposed railroad through the reservation, and on going out, I rode through the whole tract of timber which is to be offered for sale. There is a large area of timber on the opposite slope of the mountain from this, which it will probably be many years before transportation facilities will make available for sale. However, the building of this railroad from Holbrook to a point on the reservation will bring the Agency and a market for Indian

products which may result from future development of the Reservation, sixty or seventy miles closer together than they now are.

The industrial possibilities on this reservation are among the greatest I have seen on any reservation in the country, while on the other hand the Indians are among the most primitive and undeveloped. They are indeed real Indians, in every sense of the term. Practically all of them live in brush and bear grass wickiups as they did perhaps a hundred years ago. For the most part, they are congregated in small camps or settlements, the individual families having their small separate gardens, grouped together in the small, narrow valleys under simple and small irrigation ditches constructed by their own labor.

There have been few intermarriages in this tribe, most of them being full bloods. Only a few have cattle, and a somewhat larger number have horses. The problem of taking these half-civilized natives and by the use of the proceeds of the timber sales and the proceeds of the hundreds of thousands of acres of grazing lands to construct irrigation ditches, purchase live stock and farming equipment for these Indians, and make them self-supporting, is one worthy of the efforts

of the strongest and most efficient corps of employees that can be found. Superintendent Peterson, I believe, fully appreciates his problem and I believe if he is kept there for a period of years, will meet it and solve it insofar as it can be met and solved through the efforts of one man. The present generation will not see the final working out and winding up of problems such as exist on this reservation. (For my recommendation respecting timber matters, see my telegram of August seventh; also memoranda relative to minor points of administration on the reservation, mailed from Springerville, Arizona, the same day.)

NAVAJO PROBLEMS.

I had arranged to leave Gallup on August 8, to examine a large number of public domain allotments near there and to meet the Indians interested at Manuelito, the first railroad station west of Gallup, but although I rode all night long the night of the seventh, owing to washouts and automobile trouble I was unable to get back to the railroad at Holbrook until the night of the eighth, after 36 continuous hours in the automobile. However, by leaving Holbrook at 10:30 on the night of the eighth, I was able to get an early start

February 8, 1915.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I just arrived from Washington this morning, and as you already know they have put in the Indian Bill this year, and it provides that the Secretary of the Interior should prescribe rules for the sale of all the material made on the Menominee Reservation. The Secretary has asked me to formulate some rules for him and I want to consult you before I do it.

I am going to leave for California the last of this month and some time want to see you before that time, if possible, to take the matter up and decide on the best thing to do.

With kindest regards to your Wife, and all the people that I like so much about you, I remain,

Yours very truly,



Mr. A. S. Nicholson,
Supt., Menominee Indian Mills,
Neopit, Wis.

Chicago, February 8, 1915.

Confidential

Dear Mr. Vaux:

In my interview with Senator LaFollette, he confidentially told me that a couple of days before he had sent his Secretary to the Secretary of the President and told him to tell the President that some of his employees in the Indian Department were fighting his (the President's) Indian Commission and that it ought to be stopped. He got word that it would be stopped.

I said, "Of course, this is confidential", and he said "Yes, but I don't mind your quietly saying it to the Members of the Indian Commission". Of course, I told Father Ketcham to tell you and I wish you would consider it confidential, because it would place Senator LaFollette in a position he would not like to occupy, and I therefore wish you would destroy this letter, and oblige,

Very truly yours,



Mr. Geo. Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago, February 8, 1915.

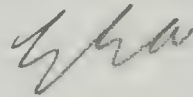
Dear Mr. Moorehead:

On Friday I ran across Mr. Linsen in the Capital and he said to me, "Why don't you people make Mr. Moorehead Secretary of your Board". I said that was worth considering and had not thought of the matter, but that I will think of it seriously and take it up with the other members of the Board. I said it would be a perfect wreck to your scientific career and it would be injurious to you to that effect. That night Father Ketchum dined with me and we discussed the proposition in all its phases.

First, it would make Gates more bitter than ever if we put any other member in. Then, no member could be as useful as if we could get a man anywhere near like Abbott, which can only be gotten out of the Department itself. Then, it would absolutely put you out of the running in science, and the place might only be temporary at most, as nobody can tell how long this Commission is going to last. Another phase, too. It will embitter certainly the Oklahoma delegation and perhaps some of the Minnesota delegation if we put in a man as Secretary that certain sections of the country disliked as much as Oklahoma does you. Of course, each and every member of the Board loves you for the enemies you have made, but whether we would jump from the frying pan into the fire by accepting Abbott's resignation and putting a man in

whom we know to be disliked by certain elements in the political world. I, too, thought it was not practical but neither of us had any idea that you would accept it under any circumstances. It came up through Linen's suggestion and we talked about it on these lines.

Yours very truly,



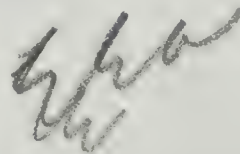
Mr. Warren E. Moorehead,
Andover, Mass.

Chicago, February 8, 1915.

Dear Father Ketcham:

I send the enclosed copy of letter to Mr. Moorehead today, which I feel will co-incide with your views in the matter.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "L. H. H." with a stylized flourish underneath.

Rev. William H. Ketcham
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, February 8, 1915.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

After your leaving, I staid until Sunday afternoon in Washington.

Friday I went and saw Mr. Merritt and asked him if he would not specially hurry up the report of Mr. Abbott in Canada as we were anxious to get it published as early as we could. He said that he would not care to look at any report of Mr. Abbott's in regard to Canada and I suggested that as Mr. Abbott went there with the knowledge and consent of the Secretary of the Interior, he of course should look it over. I asked him to issue some supplementary instructions to Mr. Nicholson for the Menominee Indians making temporary arrangements to help the selling conditions a little. He put it in force once and then it was retired after a month, but I think he will put it in again.

I met Senator LaFollette in the lobby and he was very gracious and is certainly devoted to the Indian Commission. He asked me if we needed any more money and I told him that I didn't think we did and that I thought the \$10,000 was a very fair appropriation and that we could use it all, and as an individual Member I thought it was sufficient and that I thought the Board did.

I met Mr. Sells and he said that we had been given \$10,000 and he said "Yes, but we only recommended \$4,000 to the House." I told Mr. Sells I knew that but said "I would say to you now, Mr. Sells, if the Congress of the United States didn't feel different from that, I shall

be one that will immediately retire from the Board". I said to Senator LaFollette that there certainly must not be any one divided in the conference in the House on this amount as it was the exact amount needed, but on the \$25,000 there was a chance to come down. He said there would never be an effort to have an atom taken off of that, but if there was he would take it to the floor of Congress first.

I met Mr. Linen and one of his first remarks was, "Why don't you people make Moorehead your Secretary". I told him that the first thought was that might be a good scheme and that I would take it under consideration personally and take it up with the Board. In talking with Father Ketchum, who dined with me Friday night, and we talked until about eleven o'clock on general propositions all along the line, and we both of us thought that, of course, it would be out of the question, as Moorehead would immediately have the entire enmity of at least all of the powers in Oklahoma and some in Minnesota, and that we wanted the Secretary a man that we could control better than we could if he was a member of the Board. I will send you with this a letter that I am writing Commissioner Moorehead on that subject.

About ten o'clock Thursday night, after I got home, Commissioner Gates called me up and wanted to know what the effect of my mission was at the Capital. I told him it was all right and everything was settled. He wanted to know if we had any talk about the successor of Mr. Abbott and I told him that we all came to the conclusion that it would be necessary to take a man from the Indian Department. I think, as far as I am concerned, I have headed off any ideas in that direction.

I put in my expense account to Atlantic City and Washington this time and assigned it over to Abbott, which would cover up all little shortages he had had while with us and the amount of salary that he lost by the appropriation being exhausted last year. I arranged the other little matter with him so that at the proper time he can avail himself of it.

I went to see Secretary Lane and simply asked him if he desired that I should suggest any rules in regard to selling lumber, after this bill passed, at Menominee, and he said that he would assume it a great favor if I would do so. I will proceed to make them up and send you a copy.

I had Mr. Abbott give me all the information possible on the timber on the Apache Reservation. You know, my idea there is that the Government ought to save this timber and advance the money to buy cattle and let the timber stand, as it is growing more valuable very fast all of the time. There is very little timber left in Arizona and it will all be required at a much higher price within a few ^{years} hours. In talking over that with Father Ketcham, he felt it might be a good idea to change Mr. Elliott's recommendations on the Muscalera Reservation for the same reasons. To illustrate how pine timber has gone in the pine districts in Eastern Texas and Southern Louisiana, 25 years ago pine timber there was worth not over ten to twelve dollars an acre, perhaps a little less. Three or four years ago much of it sold as high as \$60.00 an acre. Timber in the West is a good deal scarcer than it was there and I know it would pay enormous interest to the Indians ins^{tead}

of selling any timber that is owned by any reservation anywhere now and put it into cattle. If the Government would make a reimbursing appropriation it would be much better for the Indian to save the timber for later sale.

I had an hour and half talk with Mr. Dockweiler giving him a general impression of our action in the meeting, etc. He was in thorough harmony with everything done. He had intense sympathy for Mr. Abbott in his great affliction and as he had to leave Washington it solved the other part of the present problem, and I think he is going to be there about a week, and I think there will be a good many Democrats who will hear from him, and he don't think there will be an atom of difficulty now in everything running smoothly.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Geo. Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Philadelphia, Penna.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS
ORGANIZED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 February 1915.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Mr. Ayer:

Just a line to acknowledge receipt
of your letter of February six, inclosing list of
the activities of the Board of Indian Commissioners,
from January first, 1914 and February 4, 1915.

Very truly yours,

Robert M. La Follette

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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[Handwritten signature]
FEB 10 AM 10 15

B40W 28 GOVT

CA WASHINGTON DC 1055A 10

EDWARD E AYER

00878
RAILWAY EX BLDG CHICAGO ILL

SECRETARY LANE HAS NO OBJECTION TO YOUR QUOTING RECOMMENDATIONS
CONTAINED IN YOUR LETTER TO HIM OF FEBY 7

MCDOWELL SECTY.

Ans'd
2/15

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Feb. 10th

My dear Mr. Ayer,

I have your letter of Feb. 8th in reference to your wishing to see me about rules for sale of products of this operation in line with certain proposed amendments now before Congress. I shall be glad to be at your service any way I can. I am due to appear before U.S. Grand Jury on Feb 23rd 2 P.M. at Milwaukee to prosecute "boot leggers" on liquor violation here. If I can so arrange, want to also attend meeting of the Forest Products Federation at Chicago on Feb. 24th and 25th a meeting of Lumber associations, timber owners, Lumberman manufacturers etc in all matters pertaining to the Lumber industry. This of course depends on how close the U.S. Grand Jury will tie me up, but expect that I can do it. If this week were suitable to you, perhaps we could get together, otherwise I am at your service any time.

We are all sincerely glad to hear from you and know that you and your Board are still in the job for the Indian. With best wishes,

Very Respectfully

Augus. Nicholas

Supt.

*Answer'd
2/25*

Neopit, Wis., February 10, 1915.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

At various times our Superintendent has brought to our attention the desires of the U. S. Indian Office for progress of the Indian. He, through his farmers, has inaugurated and is pushing a campaign for increase of farming activities amongst our people, and is no doubt aiding them to such an extent as is possible with the implements furnished him.

We desire very much as Indians representative of the efforts the Government has put forth in the past to set out to you some facts which are vital to the success of any plan concerning our welfare and in which you must be interested. We aim not to represent any feeling or faction. What we propose is a consensus of the very best thought of we Indians, who have been reared on our Reservation, educated in the Indian Schools of the nation, returned home to make our own way and blaze a path for our people.

First we shall consider our people numbering to-day 1726 members. Of this number 70 per cent. may be considered of various degrees of Indian blood, 50 per cent. or more, one-half blood and less. Our people can be safely divided into three classes.

Competent - embracing those who earn their own living by daily

wage, or farming, and have such degree of education as to be able to read, write and speak English, and understand ordinary business transactions.

Semi-Competent - Those who earn a living but through lack of education, with no understanding of English, could be imposed upon enough so as to make it not yet the time to let them handle financial affairs without supervision.

Incompetent - The old and aged, the widow, the orphan, children, the helpless through disease or accident and those Indians not self-supporting or those who through acquired habits would waste financial resources and then become a burden on others.

Sixty per cent. of our people have some part of an education, acquired either through schools, or by residence amongst whites have picked up English so that they can converse intelligently.

We have at Keshena Government school giving industrial training to our children as well as Mission school doing the same under contract.

At Neopit is the timber operation of the Reserve, embracing large mill and manufacturing 40 million feet lumber yearly, and two day schools, Government and Mission, for educational purposes.

The Reservation consists of ten townships of land, the western portion heavily timbered and the eastern part cut over lands or open stands.

Two facts face us, that of earning a living by daily labor at the Menominee Lumber Mills plant, while not detracting a moment from its value as a center for industrial and social development, we have to consider this - that it but teaches the Indian to labor which earnings are principally spent for subsistence. The other opening left to the Indian for development is agriculture in all its various phases - stock, dairy, general farming.

We have provided educational facilities for our children, industrial education and wages for the able bodied who desire work, but for the class who should be of the most value to all there is no way out.

A remedy for this would be the depositing to the individual credit of each member of the tribe justly on the rolls by right of descent by blood as a Menominee Indian of a sufficient sum that would at once give him a good start.

If each member had to his credit \$500, this would give a man and wife \$1000 between them, ample means for good start in farming. It would be inducement to young people coming of age, to take hold and they too make a start. It would provide the aged or totally helpless, the widow and the orphan child, with ample to live out their lives.

With close supervision every interest would be protected, those whom it might be feared would waste their share could be

restrained until individual effort on their part showed they had mended their habits and would not become a dependent on their more careful brother members, regulation carefully proscribed that would induce or reward good agricultural or industrial effort.

We have here a certain number of members who farm in a way, and outside of the small number each year who can obtain aid through reimbursable fund, about 25 or 30, none can go ahead through lack of means, and even these when they should be enlarging and clearing, have to turn out to work to earn money to meet reimbursable payments.

For ten years past and longer our children have been coming back from the Indian schools, and excepting ordinary labor, they have nothing or means with which to start in to display what has been taught them and learned at school.

Common labor soon takes initiative away from men. Indian boys learning farming and dairy work at school have no chance to start in on return home because old folks not able to give them a chance. Young women educated in home making and the woman's part on a farm have nothing to start themselves and when they take a husband, he has nothing to look forward to but a job some place at which he can earn wages.

Some of our people will no doubt always be workmen, but from birth this and several generations past we first saw light in the little farm house. Before 1908 we were all an agricultural

people, from early times our people tilled the soil in some degree. Agricultural pursuit means independence to the Indian. We would be a producer rather than a consumer. We have the land but lack the individual means.

We ask and solicit your aid in thought and action for us for real first aid in line with our wish. We present you in crude form our idea in shape of a proposed bill, which is capable of improvement no doubt. If something in this line could be pushed through, a long start would be made in accomplishing what the U. S. Indian Office here wishes, what you wish, and what we desire to see and know will happen, a permanent improvement in every single condition on the Reservation, health, wealth and real progress.

Sincerely and respectfully,

Peter Lookhouse.....
James Martin.....
Reginald Schook.....
Peter Larnette.....
Louis & Mistle.....
Charles Frechette.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

PROPOSED AMENDMENT SUGGESTED AS WAYS AND MEANS.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian Tribes, and for other purposes, for the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

1. The Secretary of the Interior
2. is hereby authorized to withdraw
3. from the Treasury of the U. S.
4. at his discretion the sum of
5. \$600,000.- or so much
6. thereof as may be necessary
7. of the principal sum on deposit
8. to the credit of the Menominee
9. Tribe of Indians in the State of
10. Wisconsin, [^] arising under [^] *to make a private share 500 each*
11. Act of Congress approved
12. June 12, 1890, (26 Stat. 146)
13. and to use the same for
14. the purpose of promoting
15. civilization and self-support
16. among said Indians in manner
17. and for purposes provided for
18. in this act;
19. Provided: that not to exceed
20. \$30,000.- of this amount may
21. be used in building of homes

1. and clearing of land for
2. deserving and needy Indians to
3. encourage them in agriculture
4. and stock pursuits and that not
5. to exceed the sum of \$10,000.-
6. of this amount may be used to
7. purchase such stock, seeds,
8. implements and household goods
9. to encourage and improve home
10. condition and aid in self-support.
11. Provided further: that the
12. balance of this sum appropriated
13. as hereinbefore named shall be
14. distributed pro rata to the present
15. enrolled members of the tribe at
16. the time of passage of this act
17. and that this pro rata share shall
18. be deposited to the Individual
19. credit of each member of the tribe
20. as Individual Indian
21. moneys are now deposited and
22. under the regulations for same.

WESTERN UNION

Form 260

RECEIVERS NO.

TIME FILED



CHECK

Charge Ayer & Lord Tie Co

TELEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

COPY

32 Ch A 47 GOVT K.

Andover, Mass. Feb. 11th

Hon. Edw. E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

Agree with your letter Linnen and others suggested matter I told
him it would cause trouble I have written him today requesting that he
make no move in that direction Many thanks for your advice

W. K. Moorehead

9 30 AM

ALL TELEGRAMS TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeatable telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure telegrams*.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this telegram is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Telegrams will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. *No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.*

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, INC.
THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the next ensuing business day.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard night letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for each additional 10 words or less. Subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams. Must be written in plain English. Code language not permissible.

Telephonic delivery permissible. Day Letters received subject to express understanding that the Company only undertakes delivery of the same on the day of their date subject to condition that sufficient time remains for such transmission and delivery during regular office hours, subject to priority of the transmission of regular telegrams.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to midnight for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night telegram rates, as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less. Must be written in plain English. Code language not permissible. Mail delivery, postage prepaid, permissible.

February 11, 1915.

M E M O R A N D U M.

FOR

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

(Copy)

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON.

February 5, 1915.

My dear Mr. Vaux:

I have your report of February 4th, with respect to the purchase of supplies for the Indian Service. I find it very interesting and your criticisms most helpful, and I shall see that your suggestions are given careful consideration.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Franklin K. Lane.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT WASHINGTON D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

Andover, Mass., February 11, 1915.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

*Musson
2/16*

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your letter and wired you at once that I agreed with you and that Mr. Linnen should not make efforts on my behalf. The matter came up this way. Linnen and I have been personal friends for six years. He has told me on several occasions that I could become an inspector or special agent at any time, but I have declined to leave Andover. When it became apparent that our able Secretary would have to resign, Mr. Linnen told me that my appointment as Secretary would meet with general approval. He had quite a talk with me on this subject, which I have not mentioned to any member of the Board. Would not have mentioned it to you, had he not spoken to you, and you wrote me in such a friendly spirit. But you should know the facts. If any member of the Board speaks to you on the subject, you are at liberty to use ~~this~~ letter.

Curiously enough, while many of these men are not on friendly terms, excepting with some of the Congressmen I enjoy the friendship of all of them. Linnen has told me that even the Congressmen would not object to my appointment as Secretary and that we would work in harmony

together. But I told him (and also have written him) that this was impossible. I am well situated in Andover and have seen so much of the intrigues and troubles of the Government Service that I would accept no position except one of two - 1st, some day I would like to act as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, believing that I could accomplish something. Or, (second) I would like to be one of a commission of seven or nine men having in charge the entire Indian body for ten years. As either of these things seems unlikely of accomplishment, I am content to remain where I am. In fact, I would rather be in Andover than in Washington, and if I leave Andover it would only be to accept charge of a pre-historic division in some big museum - such as your Field Museum.

However, I thanked Linnen for his interest and have written him that efforts to make me secretary of the Board would be ill advised, unfair to Mr. Abbott (whom I have supported in the past) and might result in my losing my position here and later a new position at Washington.

I really think that he is sincere in his statement that most of the men are very friendly to me. Senator Robinson came out in the hall, as we were leaving the Capitol, and talked with me several minutes and went so far as to speak somewhat against Mr. Sells - which quite surprised me. This, and other things, have led me to believe that some day I might play an important part in trying to save our Indians. But I would not go to Washington on an uncertainty, or in a subordinate capacity.

I love our Board and all the members, but the ~~moment~~ that I can be of no further use to the Indian, or am not in agreement with the other members of the Board, I am ready to resign.

This is the story in a nut-shell, and while I would like to have you put it in different language, and if you ever use same you are at liberty to present the facts in case anyone should think that I desired the position of secretary.

With best wishes and many thanks, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter K. Moorhead

P. S. There was a sad mixup in the book bindery in Boston. Your personal copy of my book had not been sent, and I telegraphed Abbott to send you one out of the dozen which he received after I left Washington. A copy had been sent your library and another to the Railway Exchange Bldg.

The Bureau of
Catholic Indian Missions
Washington, D.C.
1326 NEW YORK AVENUE.

*Answered
2/16*

February 12, 1915.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I have received your recent letters and wish to express my satisfaction over the manner in which you have handled the Moorehead question. I trust Mr. Moorehead will not take offense - I do not think he has good ground for any ill feeling.

Mrs. Ayer's book arrived yesterday and I am delighted. I have very few treasures but this shall be among them. I have consulted the inside cover and hereby salute the Commander. I promise myself a good many pleasant hours with the "Motor Flight through Tunisia and Algeria."

Do you know I am still in the frying pan? The Shipping Bill filibuster has caused a postponement of everything, and the matter in which I am so vitally interested has not yet been acted upon even by the Senate Indian Committee. Indications, however, are that the Senate Indian Committee will be favorable.

I have had several very pleasant visits with Commissioner Dockweiler, who is only too anxious to do what he can to place the Board on a sure footing.

Please give my best regards to Mrs. Ayer and believe me

Yours very gratefully,

Wm. H. Letcham

Since dictating this our Bureau of Missions won in the Senate Indian Committee by a vote of 7 to 4. To my surprise Senators Page, Townsend and Brown voted against us. We may have trouble in the Senate & later in the House.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON
1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

2nd Mo. 12th, 1915

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

*Answer
7/16*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:-

I thank you for your letter of February 8th and also for its enclosure, the sentiments contained in which I think were timely. Personally I do not care for Linnen to attempt to name the Secretary for the Board. I feel grave doubts about taking anybody out of the Indian Office for our Secretary. The Bureau is full of cliques and we would be almost certain to find that we were handicapped in one way, if not in another, by their internal jealousy; then too, how far would anyone that we might appoint under such circumstances feel that he owed a divided allegiance. This might depend in a large measure upon the personality of the individual. I wish we could get the ideal man for the position who would be free from the objections from which we have been recently suffering, and yet who would have the complete knowledge which is of so much value to us. I think Dr. Gates' view is that a large part of our present Secretary's difficulties have arisen out of pure jealousy owing to the fact that he was a high official in a former administration.

As I was not able to see Mr. Sells before I left Washington, I wrote him what I thought was a very courteous letter requesting his cooperation in the lines of Secretary Lane's suggestions. This went to him on February 4th and I am yet waiting for an acknowledgment of it.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

George Vaux Jr.

Chairman.

GV DS

February 13, 1915.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Amended 2/16

This is in the way of a preliminary report on a number of more or less important matters which have consumed the time and attention of your Secretary since the adjournment of the meeting of the Board last week, and which will be brought to the attention of all the members, or the proper committees, in detail, as soon as data can be prepared.

1. Ignatius Court, a Sioux Indian of the Fort Totten Reservation, N. D., has presented a letter, asking the Board to help him to amend some pending legislation regarding the submission of the case of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians to the Court of Claims: Data will be obtained and presented to the Legislative Committee of the Board at the earliest possible date.

2. Nathan Head, a Chippewa Indian from the Red Lake Reservation, called at the office with a bill for the allotment of the Red Lake Reservation, introduced by Senator Nelson, and asked for my views: The Board, at its meeting one year ago, went on record against the allotment of this reservation. As soon as copies of this bill can be secured, they will be sent to members of the Board, together with a statement of the views of your Secretary thereon.

3. The Secretary of the Interior, according to information which has reached this office, has just rendered a decision adverse to the Indians of Isleta Pueblo in New Mexico, respecting the eastern boundary of their grant:

Without questioning, at this time, the correctness of the decision of the Secretary, my information is, that, a grave injustice will result therefrom to the Indians, who will, thereby, lose a large area of land which equitably is theirs. This matter, when fuller data can be secured, will be placed in the hands of Commissioners Elliot and Ketcham, the committee who investigated the Pueblo Indians last year.

4. Your Secretary has also been asked to look into the Crow irrigation situation, complaint having arisen against the practice of using Indian money, proceeds of labor, on this reservation, -- from

\$25,000 to \$45,000 a year for maintenance and operation expenses -- without consulting the Indians:

It is probably true that the amount of ^{Crow} tribal funds expended by the Indian Bureau during the past six or seven years for irrigation purposes has exceeded the total value of all the crops raised by Indians who have farmed irrigated lands. There is not the slightest doubt that the controversy which has arisen will not be finally settled until the principles of managing Indian irrigation projects, recommended by our Board, are adopted. The further progress of this matter will be reported.

In addition to these matters, the fact that two full days of the time of your Secretary have been taken in getting together data for the very complex and difficult investigation of Ute Indian matters soon to be undertaken by Commissioner Knox, have compelled him to postpone the preparation of the minutes of the last meeting.

The Senate Committee is still considering the Indian Bill, but I am informed, expects to report it out some time next week.

F. H. ABBOTT
Secretary.

FHA-JG.

Ed-L&O
F H D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 939.

Washington

Report of savings 1915.

February 15, 1915.

To all Superintendents and Bonded Officers:

Under Circular 838 of March 16, 1914, I addressed you concerning the submission of a report of savings, together with request for authority, with a view to utilizing the available funds for necessary purposes, and to avoid the depositing in the Treasury of large balances indicating the possible lack of need for such appropriations.

In order that the same thing may be true at the close of this fiscal year, I want you to submit in letter form a list of all pending and outstanding authorities which have not been entirely exhausted; the appropriation or appropriations from which authorized; the purposes for which granted; what amount of each, if any, has been hypothecated by purchases or expenditures; what amount, if any, can be saved and will not be needed. A report of savings on proper form should accompany this report in each case where it is shown that the funds will not be needed, so that this money may be available for other purposes. You should also submit at the same time the necessary request for authority for further operations or purchases up to and including June 30, 1915. These authorities should show on their face that they are based on this circular. This report should be received in the Office not later than April 1,

In view of the likelihood that there may be insufficient funds during the next fiscal year for the operation and repair of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, you should consider as of prime importance the purchase of forage, harness, gasoline, tires, and the like, and unless your requests show otherwise those of this nature will be given first consideration by the Office.

It is absolutely necessary and essential to the proper administration of affairs, both from the standpoint of this Office and your own reservation or school, that you cooperate to the fullest extent, and what I said in circular of last year applies equally well at this time.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

2nd Mo. 15th, 1915

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ayer:-

Thank you for sending me the
telegram which you had received from Mr. Moorehead.
He had already written me to the same effect. I wish
we had ^a really first-class man for the job. If any
names occur to you please do not delay to pass them on.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

George Vaux Jr.

Chairman.

GV DS

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT WASHINGTON D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1915.

*Answered
2/17*

Dear Commissioner Ayer :

Several days ago, I wrote to Miss Barnard that before she could hope to make a successful fight, either before the Oklahoma Legislature or before Congress, because of the failure of her State Legislature to enact the probate procedure adopted by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma for the protection of Indian minors, it would be necessary to have somebody in authority pass squarely upon the question whether in the absence of legislation the rules adopted by the Supreme Court would in fact have the force of law, and I advised her to put that question up to the Attorney-General of Oklahoma, my theory of the matter being that if the Attorney-General should decide that said rules of the Supreme Court do have the force of law, then the obligation on the part of the judicial machinery of the State to protect Indian minors in accordance with the rules adopted by the Supreme Court would be unquestioned. On the other hand should the Attorney-General decide that legislation would be required to give said procedure the force and effect of law, or even if he should express a doubt in the premises or even delay the giving of a square-toed opinion

the obligation then would rest directly upon the State Legislature to enact the legislation recommended.

I am just in receipt of a letter from Miss Barnard in reply to mine, a part of which I am very sure will interest you. She says "I am writing the Attorney-General today. Have just defeated two of the worst bills ~~for~~ the skinning and robbing of Indians ever introduced in any legislature. Have finally got my bill introduced *** and have one of the strongest men in the Senate behind it. I think it is better for me to see what comes of the situation here first. I am getting every thing ready to come to Washington at the right time".

I am mailing copies of this letter to Chairman Vaux and Commissioner Moorehead.

Sincerely yours,


Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, February 15, 1915.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

Repeating to you Feb. 10

I shall leave Chicago the 2nd of March.

Any time this month that you can come here, I would like to see you very much. I want you to be my guest while you are here.

Very truly yours,

W. B.

Mr. A. S. Nicholson,
Supt., Menominee Indian Mills,
Neopit, Wis.

February 18, 1918.

MEMORANDUM.

FOR

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

You will be interested to look over the enclosed copy of rules and regulations for Annette Islands reserve of Alaska just issued by the Commissioner of Education. These regulations were examined by your secretary at the request of the Commissioner of Education, and contain a number of suggestions offered by him. The attempt in these regulations to give a simple form of local government to the natives of Alaska is in striking contrast to the government's policy in dealing with the Indians of the United States.

F. H. Abbott.

Secretary.

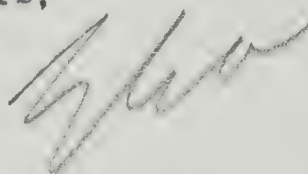
Chicago, February 16, 1915.

Dear Mr. Meritt:

I thank you most sincerely for yours of February 6th.

I note that you have called for a report which is, indeed, proper and I feel sure that it was with good results that the man was put aboard.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'S. H. W.', written in a cursive style.

Mr. E. B. Meritt,
Asst. Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, February 16, 1915.

Dear Father Ketcham:

I have your letter of February 12th.

Mr. Moorehead telegraphed me that he thoroughly agreed with me and under no conditions did he care to be considered, and it is all in the very best of feeling. He afterwards wrote me a long letter endorsing the ideas and he is perfectly contented where he is now located.

I note what you say about Mrs. Ayer's book and I hope you won't have any conscientious scruples on having said too much this early after you have read it through.

I am awfully sorry you are not having everything you want from the Congress and surely anything that I can do to help you in your splendid work with your schools on the Reservations will give me the greatest pleasure.

I am glad they endorsed you 7 to 4, but I am as disappointed as you are that it was not unanimous.

I note what you say about your visits with Commissioner Dockweiler and I anticipate great pleasure in his company during part of the time that I am in Los Angeles.

Yours very truly,

Rev. Wm. H. Ketcham,
1326 New York Avenue,
Washington. D. C.

Chicago, February 16, 1915.

Dear Mr. Moorehead:

I have yours of February 11th and contents noted.

I knew that you would agree with me on the proposition as per my note to you. I think you are dead wise in rather remaining in Andover with your beloved science than being connected with anything in Washington.

When we finally get a Secretary, I think we should have one out of the Department, if the proper man can be found. We certainly don't want anybody that won't be simply and only our Secretary.

A copy of your book came to the Newberry Library and I ordered a check sent from there. Two copies came here. One of them I have returned to you by Parcels Post and the other I accept with sincere thanks for my private library.

Yours very sincerely,



Mr. Warren K. Moorehead,
Andover, Mass.

Chicago, February 16, 1915.

Dear Mr. Moorehead:

I have yours of February 11th and contents noted.

I knew that you would agree with me on the proposition as per my note to you. I think you are dead wise in rather remaining in Andover with your beloved science than being connected with anything in Washington.

When we finally get a Secretary, I think we should have one out of the Department, if the proper man can be found. We certainly don't want anybody that won't be simply and only our Secretary.

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Yours very sincerely,



Mr. Warren K. Moorehead,
Andover, Mass.

Chicago, February 16, 1915.

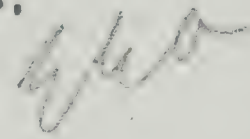
Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have yours of February 13th and copy of preliminary report, and conditions since we left Washington.

I am very sorry that the Secretary has done anything to hurt the Indians at Isleta Pueblo. I have been familiar with it since 1862 and they certainly deserve well from the Government.

It don't seem to me to be wise just now for us to havemanything to do with the Crow Reservation,- there being a tremendous fight on between the Indian Department and Mrs. Gray, and it would seem to me to be a bad time for us to interfere. Of course, any conclusions that Chairman Vaux comes to in the matter will be perfectly agreeable to me.

Very truly yours,



Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, February 16, 1915

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I have yours of February 12th and contents carefully noted.

I feel exactly as you do about Linnen taking any interest in our Secretary, or anybody else outside of our Board, unless they are asked, as to individuals.

We have been so perfectly served with information that Mr. Abbott has been able to give us from his service in the Bureau that it seemed to me almost impossible to get on without a man that understood the ins and outs of the Indian Bureau and I feel that way now providing we can get a man who is entirely ours and would not be subject to any influence from outside influences.

I want you, my dear Mr. Vaux, to consider anything I say in regard to our new Secretary as only suggestions. Anything that the Executive Committee does will be satisfactory to me and will receive my hearty support.

There is no question at all but what a large part of our difficulties came about by having a man that so many in the Department disliked largely, of course, for political reasons.

I certainly hope that Commissioner Sells answered yours of the 4th long before now.

I received this morning a memorandum for Members of Board of Indian Commissioners dated February 13th, from Mr. Abbott, and have read same carefully.

I also received a long letter from Moorehead entirely endorsing every action in regard to his candidacy.

I am sending you a copy of my letter to Mr. Abbott on receipt of the memorandum and my views on the Crow proposition.

I was in the Senate Chamber after you left and heard a 'cat and dog' time between the Committee and Mrs. Gray on the Crow matter. It seems that Sells, himself, has gathered gathered information on this subject, together with his intimate friends, and you can see by my letter to Mr. Abbott I don't think it would be wise for us to butt into that at present. I would say, "Let us see how it works out."

Your devoted friend,



Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago, February 17, 1915.

Dear Mr. Peterson:

If you will remember when I last saw you, the subject came up of the timber on the Fort Apache Reservation that they have been trying to sell for several years and could not on account of its long distance from a railroad. I remember you told me that it had been sold for \$2.50 stumpage and then the man could not make good and forfeited his deposit. You will remember I then had a conversation with you in regard to the advisability of trying to get the Government to advance say \$2.50 stumpage on this land for sale, which would be something over \$800,000 to buy the cattle, and keep the timber for at least 25 years more; let the Indians pay a small interest and have this reimbursable and put the entire sum into cattle. I remember you told me that you thought the reservation would feed 50,000 head of cattle. You will remember I have had quite an experience in lumbering in Arizona myself and the stumpage now is a good deal more than 100% higher than it was 25 years ago. In the meantime, the lumber is disappearing from Arizona very fast. It is for the best interests of the Indians to hold this lumber as long as possible and it is also for the best interest of every white man in Arizona that it be held as long as possible because lumber will almost disappear from Arizona within the next 25 years. Twenty years ago the best timber in Eastern Texas was worth about \$5.00 \$6.00 or \$8.00 an acre. In fifteen years from that time it was selling for \$65.00. I feel perfectly convinced that this timber on the Apache

Reservation in 25 years from now will be worth from \$7.50 to \$10.00 a thousand feet stumpage, and if it is anywhere near these lines it is an awful sacrifice to sell it now.

In the first place, timber has not got scarce enough in Arizona where it would pay to build a railroad 75 to 80 miles long for any amount you have there, but it will be high enough so that they can well afford to do it later on.

In the meantime, the Indians can do their own grazing and learn business methods all of the time.

I wish you would give me your ideas on this at your very earliest convenience.

I also think Mr. Peterson, the Muscalero and other reservations where they thought the selling timber and buying cattle could be used to very much better advantage by the United States and the Indians themselves of availing themselves of this proposition.

Please give me frankly your ideas on the subject, and oblige,

Yours very truly



Mr. W. M. Peterson,
Indian Agent,
White River, Ariz.

P. S.

After receiving your letter I will make recommendations along these lines and would like your ideas very much.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Supplement to
Circular No. 906.

Office of Indian Affairs

"Essay competition."

Washington

February 17, 1915.

To all Field Officers and Teachers, also Public, Mission, and Private
Schools having Indian Pupils in Attendance:

In the next to the last paragraph of Circular 906, superintendents were informed that they would be advised later to what supervisor they should send the papers submitted by pupils at their schools in the Essay Contest on Alcohol. Accordingly, the following directions are forwarded you and should be strictly adhered to:

Papers from the following schools should be sent to Mr. E. A. Allen, Superintendent Chilocco School, Chilocco, Okla.:

Kiowa,	Red Moon,	Kickapoo,
Ponca,	Seger,	Seneca,
Pawnee,	Cheyenne & Arapaho	Sac & Fox, Okla.
Osage,	Otoe,	Shawnee,
Cantonment,	Potawatomi,	Cherokee, N. C.

Papers from the following schools should be sent to Mr. R. Perry, Superintendent Albuquerque School, Albuquerque, N. Mex.:

Uintah & Ouray	Pueblo Bonito,	Zuni,
Navajo Springs,	Navajo,	Albuquerque
Jicarilla,	Moqui,	Pueblo Day Schools,
Southern Ute,	Western Navajo,	Santa Fe Day Schools,
San Juan,	Havasupai	Mescalero,
		Leupp,

Papers from the following schools should be sent to Mr. J. R. Wise, Superintendent Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.:

Winnebago,	Crow Creek,	Rosebud,
Springfield,	Lower Brule,	Pine Ridge,
Yankton,	Sisseton,	Cheyenne River,
Santee,	Haskell,	Santa Fe Boarding
Carson,	Mt. Pleasant,	School,
Carlisle,	Phoenix,	Tomah,
Chilocco,	Pipestone,	Wahpeton,
Cushman,	Rapid City,	Pierre,

Supplement to Circular No. 906--2.

Papers from the following schools should be sent to Dr. Lawrence F. Michael, Pipestone, Minn.:

Sac & Fox, Iowa,	Oneida,	Hayward,
Birch Cooley,	Wittenberg,	Lac Courte
White Earth,	Keshena,	Oreille,
Leech Lake,	Lac du Flambeau,	Vermillion
Red Lake,	Bay Mills,	Lake,
Cass Lake,	LaPointe,	Nett Lake,
Fond du Lac,	Red Cliff,	Grand Portage.

Papers from the following schools should be sent to Supervisor H. G. Wilson, Roseburg, Oregon:

Klamath,	Fallon,	Round Valley,
Siletz,	Nevada,	Hoopa Valley,
Greenville,	Lovelocks,	Warm Springs,
Ft. Bidwell,	Walker River,	Roseburg,

Papers from the following schools should be sent to Mr. C. F. Peirce, Flandreau, S. Dak.:

Crow,	Fort Totten,	Standing Rock,
Fort Belknap,	Shoshone,	Bismarck,
Fort Berthold,	Tongue River,	Fort Peck.
Turtle Mountain,		

Papers from the following schools should be sent to Mr. H. E. Wadsworth, Superintendent Salem School, Chemawa, Oregon:

Flathead,	Western Shoshone,	Tulalip,
Yakima,	Fort McDermitt,	Neah Bay,
Coeur d'Alene,	Umatilla,	Blackfeet,
Fort Lapwai,	Columbia,	Fort Hall.
Spokane,		

Papers from the following schools should be sent to Supervisor Otis B. Goodall, San Francisco, Cal.:

Kaibab,	Fort Apache,	Soboba,
Shivwits,	San Carlos,	Pechanga,
Moapa River,	Rice Station,	Campo,
Truxton Canon,	Pima,	Malki,
Fort Mojave,	San Xavier,	Tule River,
Camp Verde,	Colorado River,	Bishop.
Salt River,	Fort Yuma,	

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

Chicago, February 17, 1915.

Dear Mr. Merritt:

You will remember the remarks I made in regard to the bill you were recommending before the Congressional Committee of advancing Indians money for farm purposes, etc. I suppose, of course, this bill applies to the Menominees amongst others. Would you kindly send me a copy of just that portion of it regarding to advancing money and how?

I would like it very much at your early convenience as I leave for California in two weeks.

Yours very truly,



Mr. E. B. Meritt,
Asst. Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.


Chicago, February 17, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have your letter of February 15th enclosing letters from Mr. Hodge and Dr. Holmes in regard to the affairs in Oklahoma.

It seems to be working out all right. I am very glad to hear that things are progressing so well.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'E. H. D.' with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Letter Copy

Chicago, February 17, 1915

Dear Mr. Peterson:

If you will remember when I last saw you, the subject came up of the timber on the Fort Apache Reservation that they have been trying to sell for several years and could not on account of its long distance from a railroad. I remember you told me that it had been sold for \$2.50 stumpage and then the man could not make good and fortified his deposit. You will remember I then had a conversation with you in regard to the advisability of trying to get the Government to advance say \$2.50 stumpage on this land for sale, which would be something over \$800,000 to buy the cattle, and keep the timber for at least 25 years more; let the Indians pay a small interest and have this reimbursable and put the entire sum into cattle. I remember you told me that you thought the reservation would feed 50,000 head of cattle. You will remember I have had quite an experience in lumbering in Arizona myself and the stumpage now is a good deal more than 100% higher than it was 25 years ago. In the meantime, the lumber is disappearing from Arizona very fast. It is for the best interests of the Indians to hold this lumber as long as possible and it is also for the best interest of every white man in Arizona that it be held as long as possible because lumber will almost disappear from Arizona within the next 25 years. Twenty years ago the best timber in Eastern Texas was worth about \$5.00 \$6.00 or \$8.00 an acre. In fifteen years from that time it was selling for \$65.00. I feel perfectly convinced that this timber on the Apache

Reservation in 25 years from now will be worth from \$7.50 to \$10.00 a thousand feet stumpage, and if it is anywhere near these lines it is an awful sacrifice to sell it now.

In the first place, timber has not got scarce enough in Arizona where it would pay to build a railroad 75 to 80 miles long for any amount you have there, but it will be high enough so that they can well afford to do it later on.

In the meantime, the Indians can do their own grazing and learn business methods all of the time.

I wish you would give me your ideas on this at your very earliest convenience.

I also think Mr. Peterson, the Muscalero and other reservations where they thought the selling timber and buying cattle could be used to very much better advantage by the United States and the Indians themselves of availing themselves of this proposition.

Please give me frankly your ideas on the subject, and oblige,

Yours very truly



Mr. W. M. Peterson,
Indian Agent,
White River, Ariz.

P. S.

After receiving your letter I will make recommendations along these lines and would like your ideas very much.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1915.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

*Answered
3/1*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Your letter of February 16 to hand. It is quite fortunate that Mr. Moorehead feels as he does about the secretaryship.

I have not yet had any occasion to experience any scruples on what I have said concerning Mrs. Ayer's book.

In regard to my special school matter I have a hope of winning out in the Senate, in which case there is some doubt as to the House. I do not know whether you would wish to write to any of the Illinois men or not, and at this moment I do not know whether I would make the request of you in case you were willing. I will not be able to form a judgment on the matter for some days yet.

I fear Commissioner Dockweiler went home very much disappointed in regard to his interview with Mr. Sells. So far Mr. Sells has declined to suggest any names for the position of Secretary of the Board. He says in the Indian Service "there are thousands of available men for this position", that "he would feel quite a del-singling
leacy in ~~suggesting~~ out any particular one". FUDGE!

With all good wishes, I am,

Very devotedly yours,

Wm. H. Ketcham

THE INDIAN - A HISTORY

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD

ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS, Feb. 18, 1915.

Honorable Eduard E. Ayer,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have yours of the 16th. When in Washington I spoke to you about an apology due from me to Honorable ex-Secretary Fisher. In case you have not seen him, when you meet him the next time please apologize for me and say that the letter I wrote him was at the urgent request of Miss Kate Barnard. That I did not care particularly about writing said letter, but that she was very insistent. I since understand that the Chicago people raised all the money for her that they agreed to raise and that her contention was hardly correct. I have great sympathy for her and the work she is doing and have tried to help her in every way. Please make it clear to him that I acted for her and it was no personal pleasure for me to write him and "dun" him to raise more money.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Warren K. Moorehead

P. S. Linnen writes that he will take no steps with reference to his efforts to make me Secretary of the Board. Please be sure and tell any member of the Board who approaches you on the subject that Linnen brought this matter up at the instigation (I believe) of others, and that I have put an end to it.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Feb. 18th

My dear Mr. Ayer,

Your very kind letter of the 15th before me. My schedule as at present is Milwaukee, Tuesday the 23rd before U.S. Grand Jury on prosecution of boot legging cases, and possibly Wednesday. I shall possibly be able to leave there Tuesday or Wednesday P.M. for Chicago, where I wish to put in a day at the Forest Products Federation meeting. This ends Thursday. I shall then be at your disposal, if I may keep you any way. If there is any change of programme I will phone from U.S. Attorney's office Milwaukee, Tuesday.

Sincerely yours.

Angus S. Nicholson

February 19, 1915.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Members of the Board will be interested in the following news item, which appeared in the "Weekly Review" of February 13, published by the Flandreau Indian School as showing the ever present difficulty of utilizing public schools for Indians while Indian lands remain untaxed. This is an excellent illustration of the need of just such an investigation as the Board has undertaken on the subject of taxation of Indian lands.

"Superintendent Campbell of Cheyenne Agency appeared before the senate at Pierre on Tuesday of this week in opposition to the Knight bill which prohibits the education of Indian children in white schools, on the ground that Indians are nontax payers. Supt. Campbell made a strong plea for the Indians, stating that they were to a certain extent taxpayers, paying taxes on all personal property, not acquired by issue from the government, and on all lands to which they had obtained a patent in fee. He stated that the salvation of the Indian of the future depends upon his association in white schools and with white children. This agitation of the school problem is the result of a recent decision of Judge Elliott of the federal court, who held that the offspring of all I.D. stock was not taxable, and who issued an injunction restraining county officers from attaching any such cattle for the payment of taxes."

A letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of February 15, addressed to the Chairman of the Board, acknowledges receipt of the "Report of Hon. Warren K. Moorehead, dated February 3, 1915 on conditions existing among the Choctaw Indians of McCurtain County, Oklahoma" and expresses his thanks for the information contained therein.

F. W. Abbott, Secretary

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

Form 1864

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

129 CH AR 46 GOVT. KK

CA WASHINGTON DC FEB 19 1915

HON. EDWARD E AYER,

RY EX BLDG CHICAGO ILL

HAVE YOU RECEIVED COPY LETTER DATED FEB TEN BOARD INDIAN
COMMISSIONERS FROM PETER LOOKAROUND AND OTHER MENOMINEE INDIANS
REQUESTING LEGISLATION FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER CAPITA PAYMENT
IF NOT WILL MAIL YOU COPY AT ONCE.

ABBOTT SECY 1130AM.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT EXCHANGE BLDG.

TELEPHONES BELL WABASH 2970
LOCAL 84
AUTOMATIC

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY No.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

18064-562

DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

Chicago 28 318am GOVT

FS-Washington DC Feb 19-15

Hon Edward E Ayer,

Ry Ex Bldg Chgo Ills.

Have taken no steps whatever incrow irrigation controversy your
views will be strictly followed by me.

Abbott Secy.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[1, 2 AND 16]



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.

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1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any **UNREPEATED** telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any **REPEATED** telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, **UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED**; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; **NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.**

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the **REPEATED** telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a **REPEATED** telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. **NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.**

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1915.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

*Received
2/23*

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I am in receipt of your favor of February 17, regarding the proposed amendment to the Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1221).

In reply you are advised that this legislation will apply to the Menominee Indians and to all of the Indian tribes except the Chippewas, members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the Osages.

You will be pleased to know that I was successful yesterday in getting this item incorporated in the Indian Bill. It is expected that the Indian Bill will be reported to the Senate early next week, and I am in hopes that it will be passed at this session of Congress.

There is inclosed copy of Part 7 of the Senate Hearings containing the item mentioned by you, and your attention is invited to page 558.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

E. B. Meritt
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Fort Apache Indian School,
Whiteriver, Ariz., Feb. 23d, 1915.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your letter of February 17th regarding the timber on the Fort Apache Reservation and you ask my opinion in the matter of selling.

I am very anxious to realize just as much as possible on this timber for the Indians and the only reasons that I could have for being in favor of immediate sale are the need of the money so that the Indians can be established properly in the cattle business and the danger of fire getting in and destroying the timber area.

I realize fully that the Indians are exceedingly improvident and that they have had ample opportunity to make themselves well off. Some of them have done this but they are very few. The majority are actually in need of proper subsistence at the present time. I am also perfectly aware of the fact that they would not use the subsistence in the right way if they had it. At the same time, under present conditions, you know that the Agent in charge and the Indian Department will be severely criticized should there be suffering among these Indians. I was able, during the past year,

to get an income from their cattle for the Indians of something over \$41000.00. This, of course, went to the individuals who owned the cattle. Some of these took care of their money. Quite a good many of them saved more or less. Nine of them have bank accounts at the present time. A considerably larger number have left their money with the different traders to draw on as may be necessary. They were so well off in the fall that they refused to cut wood to sell to the Agency and to Fort Apache. Now, they are coming and begging for work so that they may get something to eat; also they are begging for that something to eat and I will have to give it to them or they will suffer.

As to the danger of fire - the greatness of that danger depends upon the season. Year before last we had fifty-seven fires. Last year we had seventeen. You will doubtless recall the one about ten years ago that swept the country from Springerville to Flagstaff. Twenty-four hours fire in our best timber area would destroy the whole thing and we have no adequate means for fighting such a fire. The timber area in the proposed sale district is thirty miles from the Agency. No Indians live in that locality. The Deputy Forest Supervisor and one Forest Guard are on duty in that country during the summer. The automobile road of the Ocean to

Ocean Highway passes through it. Year before last, five fires were started by thoughtless tourists who threw away cigar stubs or lighted matches as they passed along. When a fire breaks out in that locality it is reported at once to the Office by the lookout on McKay's Peak and men are started immediately to the locality. It takes at least a day to get men and to get them to the fire. Sometimes they spend a whole day or more in finding the fire after they get into the locality.

These are the things that make me want to realize on this asset at the earliest possible date. With yearlings at from \$32.00 to \$35.00, an investment of \$800,000 in cattle would put these Indians on their feet very quickly and I would be perfectly willing to give a bond to the effect that I would pay the entire expenses of this reservation, both School and Agency, from the cattle business on it and a satisfactory annual increase to each Indian, if I had that amount to invest and would be allowed to manage it on a business and not a Government basis.

You remember our talking of the reimbursable loan from Congress. I took the matter up with the Commissioner by correspondence but have heard nothing from him on the subject. In the meantime several firms have been interesting themselves in this

the price I have suggested is considerably above the former sale price but not, of course, equal to what the timber would be worth within a comparatively few years. If Congress can be induced to make us a loan of \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 to be invested in the cattle business for the Indians, I would be very much in favor of that course, rather than to sell at the present time. If the loan cannot be made, I believe that the condition of the Indians would justify the sale even at a sacrifice.

If the money becomes available I would be very much in favor of buying out the permittees on the reservation, since by so doing we would get the cattle already located on the ranges and we would avoid the difficulty that we would otherwise experience in trying to purchase. Last year it was very difficult to buy 1000 head of heifers for the San Carlos reservation and it was necessary to go to Mexico before animals could be obtained. We would want to buy twenty-five to thirty thousand head of cattle and twenty-two of those could be bought from the permittees. We would then have regular range stock with cattle to be marketed spring and fall after the purchase was made.

I would be exceedingly glad to hear from you further in this matter and I am taking the liberty of enclosing a map of the reservation that will give you an

idea of the location of the timber and will show you how it is watered as a range proposition.

It would afford me a very great satisfaction to be allowed to manage such a cattle proposition on, as I stated before, a business basis. I cannot say that I am particularly eager to try to make a success of it as a Government proposition. Please let me hear from you.

Very sincerely,

Wm. Peterson,
Supt.

Mr. Edward Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

2-23-15

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT WASHINGTON D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

Amund 2/2 February 23, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I take pleasure in sending you herewith a letter which I have just this moment received from Mr. R. Y. Stuart, Acting Assistant Forester, together with a carbon copy of my reply to the same, and under separate cover I am sending you a very excellent and complete map covering the proposed sale area on the Sitgreaves and Apache National Forests and the White Mountain or Fort Apache Indian Reservation which the Forest Service had copied especially for your use.

You understand of course that the proposed sale area covered by this map has not yet been advertised for sale.

You will note from the last paragraph of the inclosed letter, that information regarding projected railroad surveys will be sent as soon as it is received from the district forester.

Sincerely,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

F. H. Abbott
Secretary.

(Inclosures)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

S
D-3, Sitgreaves-Apache,
Sales, (Proposed).

February 20, 1915.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Room 28, Bureau of Mines,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

In accordance with your request I am very glad to enclose a copy of a map prepared by Lumberman Wynne to cover the proposed sale area on the Sitgreaves and Apache National Forests and the White Mountain-Apache Indian Reservation. The area, you will notice, has been divided into three compartments: No. 1 is that portion of the area within the Sitgreaves Forest; No. 2 that portion of the area within the Apache Forest; and No. 3 that portion of the area within the White Mountain-Apache Indian Reservation. The legend fully covers the limits of the proposed sale area and the boundary lines between the Sitgreaves and Apache Forests and the Indian Reservation. Paradise Creek has been excluded from the main sale area on the map. The map also covers topography, improvements, forest types, and alienations.

You requested also that estimates of these compartments be furnished. The data submitted by Lumberman Wynne indicates that there are approximately 792,280,000 feet of merchantable saw timber on the combined areas exclusive of Paradise Creek.

The estimate, which was made from 1909 to 1911, included all merchantable material above 12 inches in diameter breastheight.

The estimate by species is as follows:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Amount in board feet</u>	<u>Per cent of total</u>
Western yellow pine	753,945,000	95.16
Douglas fir	22,220,000	2.80
White fir	7,020,000	.89
Engelmann and blue spruce	6,485,000	.82
Cork bark fir	235,000	.03
Mexican white pine	<u>2,375,000</u>	<u>.30</u>
Total - - - - -	792,280,000	100.00

The local Forest officers estimate that under established principles of marking there would be cut from the combined areas approximately 600 million feet.

The estimate by compartments is as follows:

Compartment 1, Sitgreaves National Forest, approximately 55,000 acres

Western yellow pine,	300,215,000	board feet.		
Douglas fir,	40,000	"	"	
Mexican white pine,	30,000	"	"	
Total - -	<u>300,285,000</u>	"	"	

Compartment 2, Apache National Forest, approximately 30,000 acres

Western yellow pine,	102,370,000	board feet.		
Douglas fir,	22,180,000	"	"	
White fir,	7,020,000	"	"	
Engelmann and blue spruce,	6,485,000	"	"	
Cork bark fir,	235,000	"	"	
Mexican white pine,	<u>2,345,000</u>	"	"	
Total - - -	<u>140,635,000</u>	"	"	

Compartment 3, White Mountain-Apache Indian Reservation, approxi-
mately 60,000 acres

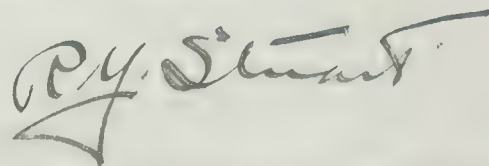
Western yellow pine, 351,360,000 board feet.

No detailed estimate has been made of the timber on the area of approximately 10,000 acres lying between the North Fork of White River and Paradise Creek and extending eastward to the crest of the ridge defining the eastern limits of the watershed. Deputy Supervisor G. M. Nyce of the Indian Service has estimated that 26,000,000 feet of western yellow pine and 4,000,000 feet of Douglas fir, white fir, Engelmann spruce, and Mexican white pine is reasonably accessible after the North Fork of White River is crossed. The cut from this area would, according to the estimate, be approximately as follows:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Amount in board feet</u>	<u>Per cent of total</u>
Western yellow pine	17,333,000	86.66
Douglas fir, white fir, Engelmann spruce, and Mexican white pine	<u>2,667,000</u>	<u>13.34</u>
Total - - - -	20,000,000	100.00

The further information desired by you as to the projected surveys which would affect the exploitation of this timber has not as yet been received from the District Forester but will be forwarded to you when it is supplied by him.

Very sincerely yours,



Acting Assistant Forester.

Enclosure, *See Enclosure*

C O P Y

February 23, 1915.

Dear Mr. Stuart:

Please accept my thanks for your very great kindness in sending me, for the information of Commissioner Ayer, a copy of the map prepared by Lumberman Wynne covering the proposed sale area on the Sitgreaves and Apache National Forests, and the White Mountain-Apache Indian Reservation, and for the estimates of the three compartments into which the proposed sale area has been divided; also for the steps you have taken to secure information as to the projected railroad surveys which would affect the exploitation of this timber. I am forwarding your letter and the map to Commissioner Ayer today. I assure you he will very greatly appreciate your courtesy in this matter.

Again thanking you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. R. Y. Stuart,
Acting Assistant Forester,
Forest Service,
City.

Secretary.

Chicago, February 23, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have your memorandum of February 19th and contents noted.

I also received your telegram in regard to the circular letter of Oshkosh and other Indians of the Menominee Tribe to the Members of the Board.

I think this bill on page 558 of the Indian Appropriation Bill Pamphlet No. 7, amending section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1907, covers the whole ground and would permit the Reservation to do just what these Indians want.

I expect to see Nicholson very soon and will talk the subject over with him.

Very truly yours,



Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.


Chicago, February 23, 1915.

Dear Mr. Meritt:

I have your very courteous letter of February 20th and also the Pamphlet No. 7 containing the Bill I was interested in. I think this Bill covers the entire ground, and very properly, in regard to the advancing money to families who desire to commence farming.

I thank you most sincerely for it.

Very truly yours,



Mr. E. B. Meritt,
Asst. Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

At Chicago, Illinois.
February 25, 1915.

Hon. Edward L. Ayer,
Member Board of Indian Commissioners,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I desire to bring to your attention matters of law concerning the Indian and also residents upon the Indian Reservation, that is, in relation to the crimes and minor offenses.

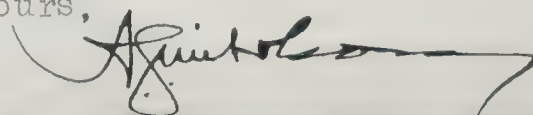
Outside of certain specific offenses as provided for by the Statute, it is impossible to punish anyone who may have made an attempted rape, an assault, seduction under promise of marriage, and theft.

In our process of educating the Indian who takes his part in our civic life it seems strange, on offenses of the above named nature, that he or others living upon an Indian Reservation cannot be reached by punishment when they transgress in matters like this.

I have an official decision of the United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, to which several cases of this kind were referred by me, which informs me that there is no provision in law, either State or National, to which offenses of this nature can be touched.

It seems to me that here is a question for immediate action so that the matter is remedied either by jurisdiction being placed in the United States Courts, or else turned over to the State in which the offense was committed.

Very truly yours,



Chicago, February 25, 1915.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As per your request, I transmit my ideas on how the product of the Menominee Mills should be sold.

These Indians were forced into the lumber business by the Government. Being in the lumber business, if they could possibly succeed as lumber merchants they must be on the same plane and sell their lumber under exactly the same conditions that their competitors were under. Instead of that, as you know, there was a set of selling rules forced upon them by the Government that handicapped them on every stick of lumber they handled at least \$1.50 a thousand feet. Of course, this was all long before your administration. This mill has been carrying that load of \$40,000 to \$60,000 a year ever since the mill was founded. Of course, it has been a great outrage. This will, in the future, be entirely obviated from the fact that the new Bill, which will undoubtedly be passed and become in effect July 1st, the rules for selling the lumber products of the Menominee proposition are to be dictated by you.

The way, Mr. Secretary, of getting the very highest and best prices for this product is to steer clear of the wholesaler and get the product before the retail yards tributary to this plant. Under this law it will permit the plant to sell to the Government, something

they have never been able to do heretofore and this is a very important feature.

There is a list published in the Northwest, I think in Minneapolis or St. Baul, giving the general condition of the lumber market where this and all mills in the northwest would come in contact with and it is generally in very bad times there is a slight deduction made from this list, if necessary, to make sale. According to demand and supply there is a percentage off or a percentage added to the list, but they try to maintain the average list price.

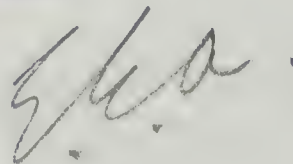
To get before the country yards, which is absolutely important, you must have a traveling salesman who will present the lumber for sale to the country yard, working all the time every day under advice and control of the manager of the plant. This man never handles any money except for expenses and never collects any bills; they all come directly to the plant. In all such cases of selling lumber on this law the manager of the plant should make a semi-monthly statement of all lumber sold, prices received for same, and expenses of sale.

As far as losing any money from these country yards; lumber has been so high for several years that it is always well taken care of and the men are responsible men handling it. There is no trouble from traveling agent getting quotation to all the country yards and I don't think we would lose 1/10th of 1% in selling lumber this way. This method also would get rid of the combinations that the big yards certainly have an opportunity of making against any plant selling its output by auction and we get just as much for the lumber selling to the country yards as any big lumberman can get. Most of the lumber sold is based

on cash ten days, 2% off. In this case I would establish that the rule that no lumber be sold on more than ten days time. While that might handicap the mill a trifle, it would nearly obliterate all possibility of losses.

I think the original proposition of building this mill was a splendid one. In addition to getting a better price for the lumber than you ever could have simply selling the logs, you have had 300 Indians working continually enlarging their point of view and getting them used to labor, and fitting them especially for making a living on the Reservation after the timber has gone.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "E. H. A." with a stylized flourish at the end.

Chicago, February 25, 1915.

Dear Mr. Sells:

I enclose copy of a letter written to Mr. Lane, at his request, suggesting certain rules for the selling of lumber when the new law comes into effect at the Menominee Indian Reservation.

Yours Very respectfully,



Hon. Cato Sells,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, February 25, 1915.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

Mr. Lane requested me, while in Washington, to suggest rules for selling lumber on the Memoninee Reservation, when it was possible to put them into effect upon the passage of the new Bill. I send you a copy of the letter to him.

Query: Not considering it as any report as a Member of the Commission, still I do not know but what I should have sent it as such through the Commission. I will say. I should have done so, but while I was at lunch the letter was mailed, so all I can do now is to send the copy to you and to Mr. Sells, and as the request was made to me personally I don't suppose it will make any difference.

I start for California, to be gone three months, next Tuesday. I expect, of course, a good time.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Vaux, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,



Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
1666 Morris Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S.

I will forward before I leave for California, through the Board, a recommendation in regard to the law of punishing minor crimes on the Government Reservations, in the Menominee, especially.

Chicago, February 25, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have your letter of February 23rd, and contents noted.

I am very much obliged to you.

I enclose you copy of letter, for office file, to Secretary Lane on rules for selling lumber at Menominee.

I will forward, before I leave for California, through the Board, a recommendation in regard to the law of punishing minor crimes on the Government Reservations, especially in the Menominee.

Yours very truly,



Mr. E. H. Abbott,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, February 25, 1915.

Mr. Peter Lookaround,
Neopit, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

I received letter signed by you, James Martin, Reginald Oshkosh, Peter LaMotte, Louis LaMotte, and Charles J. Frechette, and contents carefully noted.

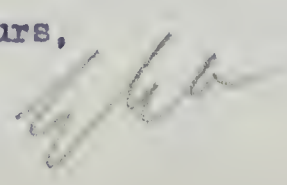
I didn't answer this until I returned from meeting of the Indian Commissioners in Washington.

I find that the Government has introduced a Bill which has been accepted by the Committees and will undoubtedly pass, allowing money to be withdrawn for the very purposes you mention in the proposed bill that you have sent me. You will get the exact effect under the Bill now before Congress that you desire.

This is in accordance with recommendation that I made, as you know, in my Report.

I wish you would be kind enough to say to all of my friends on the Reservation that I am and always shall be intensely interested in their prosperity and the prosperity of the Tribe. The things that the Government has already given, that I have recommended, have been very gratifying to me and I hope will be very helpful to the Tribe.

Very truly yours,



Chicago, February 25, 1915.

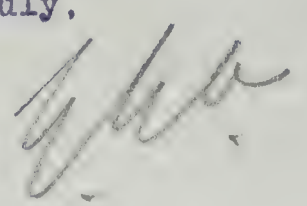
PERSONAL

Dear Secretary Lane:

I want to congratulate you most sincerely on your article on the Indians in the Geographic Magazine.

It was sound all the way through and this Bill that is now introduced and gone through the Committees allowing you to distribute a portion of the funds of the ~~Worthy~~ Indians and those that want to be, and can be, helped, is exactly in line with your thought. Every time you take a small percentage of the best Indians out of any one of these Tribes and get them self-sustaining on farms, it is an object lesson that will rapidly be followed and will eventually work out the destiny of the North American Indian.

Yours very truly,



Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

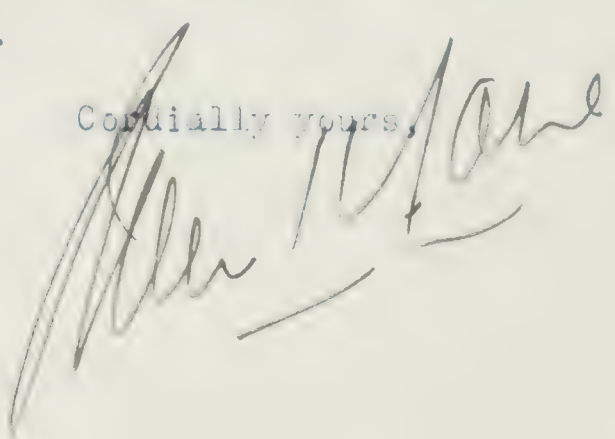
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1915.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I appreciate very much your note of February 25th. I am confident that we are doing the right thing in endeavoring to give all competent Indians a chance to handle their own affairs, and even if we can do this for only a small number at a time, we will be giving the rest an object lesson that should be very helpful.

Cordially yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to John D. Smith, the Secretary of the Interior at the time. The signature is written over the typed name "John D. Smith" and extends across the right side of the page.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago, March 1, 1915.

Dear Senator Ashurst:

I have made a report to the Secretary of the Interior giving suggestions as method of treating pine lands owned by the Indians in New Mexico and Arizona.

I feel quite sure that you will agree with me.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely reading "G. H. V.", positioned below the typed closing.

1875

Recommendation
of
Mr. Edward E. Ayer.
Relative to
Amendment to Laws
Governing certain Crimes
on
Indian Reservations in Wisconsin

1
H. H. H. H. H.

Chicago, March 1, 1915.

Chairman Vaux
& Gentlemen of the Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In my investigations on the Menominee Indian Reservation I find there are some very curious laws exempting Indians from punishment for certain crimes. Those that he is to be held responsible for were specified and it leaves out any punishment for attempted rape, unless it is accomplished, for assault, seduction under promise of marriage, and theft. I suppose that legislation would have to be had to remedy these evils and it should be done, of course, at the earliest possible time. Of course, I assume that the same conditions maintain in all the States as in Wisconsin, and it would be a very simple matter by either having the jurisdiction placed in the United States Courts, or else turned over to the State Courts in which the offense was committed.

Respectfully submitted,

Edmund E. Ayer

Member, Board of Indian Commissioners.

Recd March 2, 1915

Recommendation

of

Mr. Edward E. Ayer

on the

Timber Proposition.

at

FORT APACHE RESERVATION

March 1915.

Wm. H. ...

Chicago, March 1, 1915.

Chairman Vaux and Gentlemen of the Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have been considering the timber proposition on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, and the same conditions, I believe, maintain at Muscalero, and perhaps in others.

There is a bunch of timber that has been offered for sale once or twice, I believe at not over \$2.50 an acre, on the Fort Apache Reservation. The Reservation is a fine cattle grazing district and the idea of the Government in offering this timber for sale was to get money to buy cattle for the Indians. That the Indians should have cattle at the first possible moment, there is no question at all. The only question is, the proper method of getting them for them at the earliest possible date. This timber is eighty miles from a railroad and if put into the market and worked now that amount of railroad would have to be built, which under these conditions the price of \$2.50 stumpage is enough for it, and probably more than they would be able to get now. But the lumber situation is getting to be a serious one all over the United States, especially in the Central West, including Arizona and New Mexico, and in my judgment 20 or 25 years from now that stumpage will be worth from \$10.00 to \$15.00 a thousand at the very lowest. Under these conditions, it seems a very bad business proposition to me to dispose of the timber at all.

To illustrate whether I am within bounds or not, I will take a piece of land that a friend of mine bought in Louisiana over thirty years ago. He gave \$1.50 an acre for it; he sold it twenty years later for \$35.00 an acre. Ten years after that, it was sold for \$65.00, and is now worth \$80.00 an acre. And this is the general course with all of our lumber land within the last thirty years.

I feel that the Government has a serious responsibility in handling the large amount of timber on the different Indian Reservations and in my judgment ought to loan the Indians, under reimbursable conditions, the money that the timber is worth now. Let them put the cattle on and get the whole benefit of having this stock, and save their timber for much higher prices in the future, which are bound to come; the Government taking the timber, and the cattle too, if you choose, as Security, and I have no doubt that the cattle themselves will pay for the debt in a reasonable length of time, leaving the timber free.

When it comes that the timber is worth \$10.00 or \$15.00 a thousand stumpage, then anybody could afford to build a railroad as the kind of railroad that they would need would cost about \$1.00 a thousand on the total stumpage. This is certainly the way we would handle this property if it belonged to dependents on us.

I am quite sure the same relation maintains on the Muscalero. Wherever they maintain, I think this policy should be adopted by the Government.

The way I understand it, in this case the Indians own about 8000

head of stock that they are already grazing on their Reservation. They are pasturing for other people about 40,000 head of stock at a pasturage rate, which necessarily amounts to but very little compared to the annual growth of a steer.

It would take on the Apache Reservation between \$800,000 or \$1,000,000 to properly stock the Reservation and I will say that in the open condition of the timber, lack of underbrush, and all that, the grazing is sufficient for the amount of stock designated. As I said before, I feel very sure this timber will be worth several times what it would bring now to hold until the time indicated. The natural growth would pay about 1% of the interest. There would be no difficulty on the Indians paying a fair interest for the money if the Government demanded it.

Again, the people of the States of Arizona and New Mexico would be vitally interested in saving this timber for the last possible moment in their states. It is fair to presume today that 90% and probably more of the timber cut in Arizona and New Mexico is shipped out.

Adopting this policy, it could hold a good many hundred million feet of pine for local use.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward E. Lyon

Member, Board of Indian Commissioners.

Chicago, March 1, 1915.

Dear Father Ketcham:

Your nice letter of February 18th came to hand in due time.

I have been thinking over the timber proposition on the Apache Reservation, and also on the laws governing certain crimes on Indian Reservations in Wisconsin. It seems there is no law there to punish theft, attempted rape, and several other things which ought to be punished. I have sent copy of my recommendations covering each of the above subjects to Mr. Abbott and Mr. Vaux, one to be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior from the Office of the Commission, and the other to be retained in the files of the Commission.

Sometime when you are in the Commission, I wish you would have Mr. Abbott show you the two recommendations that I have made.

Any selection that Mr. Vaux and you make in regard to filling the Secretaryship will be perfectly satisfactory to me.

I leave tomorrow night for California and will be gone for three months.

I note what you say about Commissioner Dockweiler's interview with Mr. Sells and am not astonished.

You will remember you spoke to me about somebody that you knew in the Bureau that you thought would make a good Secretary. I wish you would talk to Mr. Vaux about it.

Your devoted friend,



Chicago, March 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I am forwarding today a report and suggestions in regard to the handling of timber on Indian Reservations in Arizona and New Mexico. Also a report calling attention to the lack of law for punishing certain crimes committed by the Indians or Whites in the Reservations of Wisconsin.

I have sent a copy of each to Mr. Vaux asking him if he would return them to you in order that you present same to the Secretary of the Interior as one of our reports.

How wide spread is this lack of law?

Yours very truly,



Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, March 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Peterson:

I have your letter of February 23rd and contents carefully noted.

I have also, upon receipt of it, made a recommendation to the Government that they do furnish \$800,000 or \$1,000,000 and hold this timber for 25 years or thereabouts in the interests of the Indians. I am very sure that stumpage will be worth \$10,000 thousand feet in Arizona before that time.

I thank you most sincerely for your nice letter and if anything comes of it you will know it as soon as I do.

I am returning under separate cover one of the maps.

Yours very truly,



Mr. W. M. Peterson,
Supt., Fort Apache Indian School,
Whiteriver, Ariz.

Chicago, March 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I am handing you herewith a report and suggestions on the timber proposition in Arizona and New Mexico, and also report on the lack of law in Wisconsin for punishing certain crimes that may be perpetrated on Indian Reservations.

I have sent a duplicate of these to Mr. Abbott and told him that you would authorize him to deliver them to the Secretary of the Interior as two reports from the Commission.

They are making provision now to advertise these lands, so I think the quicker we can get it before the proper authorities, the better, and certainly the one on the punishment of crimes needs prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

1 1 6

Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Apache Timber

Chicago, Illinois,
March 1, 1915.

Chairman Vaux and Gentlemen of the
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I have been considering the timber proposition on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, and the same conditions, I believe, maintain at Mescalero, and perhaps in others.

There is a bunch of timber that has been offered for sale once or twice, I believe at not over \$2.50 an acre, on the Fort Apache Reservation. The Reservation is a fine cattle grazing district and the idea of the Government in offering this timber for sale was to get money to buy cattle for the Indians. That the Indians should have cattle at the first possible moment, there is no question at all. The only question is, the proper method of getting them for them at the earliest possible date. This timber is eighty miles from a railroad and if put into the market and worked now that amount of railroad would have to be built, which under these conditions the price of \$3.50 stumpage is enough for it, and probably more than they would be able to get now. But the lumber situation is getting to be a serious one all over the United States, especially in the Central West, including

Arizona and New Mexico, and in my judgment 20 or 25 years from now that stumpage will be worth from \$10.00 to \$15.00 a thousand at the very lowest. Under these conditions, it seems a very bad business proposition to me to dispose of the timber at all.

To illustrate whether I am within bounds or not, I will take a piece of land that a friend of mine bought in Louisiana over thirty years ago. He gave \$1.50 an acre for it; he sold it twenty years later for \$35.00 an acre. Ten years after that, it was sold for \$65.00, and is now worth \$80.00 an acre. And this is the general course with all of our lumber land within the last thirty years.

I feel that the Government has a serious responsibility in handling the large amount of timber on the different Indian Reservations and in my judgment ought to loan the Indians, under reimbursable conditions, the money that the timber is worth now. Let them put the cattle on and get the whole benefit of having this stock, and save their timber for much higher prices in the future, which are bound to come; the Government taking the timber, and the cattle too, if you choose, as security, and I have no doubt that the cattle themselves will pay for the debt in a reasonable length of time, leaving the timber free.

When it comes that the timber is worth \$10.00 or \$15.00 a thousand stumpage, then anybody could afford to build a railroad as the kind of railroad that they would need would cost about \$1.00 a thousand on the total stumpage. This is certainly the way we would handle this property if it belonged to dependents on us.

I am quite sure the same relation maintains on the Mescalero. Wherever they maintain, I think this policy should be adopted by the Government.

The way I understand it, in this case the Indians own about 8000 head of stock that they are already grazing on their Reservation. They are pasturing for other people about 40,000 head of stock at a pasturage rate, which necessarily amounts to but very little compared to the annual growth of a steer.

It would take on the Apache Reservation between \$800,000 or \$1,000,000 to properly stock the Reservation and I will say that in the open condition of the timber, lack of underbrush, and all that, the grazing is sufficient for the amount of stock designated. As I said before, I feel very sure this timber will be worth several times what it would bring now to hold until the time indicated. The natural growth would pay about 1%

of the interest. There would be no difficulty on the Indians paying a fair interest for the money if the Government demanded it.

Again, the people of the States of Arizona and New Mexico would be vitally interested in saving this timber for the last possible moment in their states. It is fair to presume today that 90% and probably more of the timber cut in Arizona and New Mexico is shipped out. Adopting this policy, it would hold a good many hundred million feet of pine for local use.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Edward E. Ayer,

Member, Board of Indian Commissioners.

10
Washington, D.C.

March 30, 1915.

Hon. George Vaux,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

Your letter of March 5th to Secretary Lane has been referred to me for consideration, the same transmitting two letters of March 1st from Mr. Edward E. Ayer, Member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to the Board, one regarding the timber on reservations in Arizona and New Mexico, and the other regarding punishment for crimes on Indian reservations in Wisconsin, these letters having been approved by you as Chairman.

I agree to the suggestion that the property of the Indians should be conserved in every practicable manner, and am of the opinion that stumpage values for timber will increase materially during the next quarter century. However, that the increase will be as great as suggested I am not so certain.

This letter discloses a misunderstanding as to the price at which a portion of the timber on

Fort Apache Reservation was formerly advertised. Such timber was offered at the rate of \$2.50 per M. feet board measure, and not at \$2.50 per acre as stated by Mr. Ayer. This timber was in a rather heavy stand and, of course, the price per acre was many times \$2.50.

When considering proposals for sales of timber on the Fort Apache Reservation, I have always thought that there was no apparent justification for offering more than a comparatively small part of the total amount of timber.

I have uniformly taken the position that at least a greater portion of the timber on this and other reservations should be held for increase in stumpage values and that no part thereof should be offered for sale except where it could be well utilized for industrial and other betterments and when there were no other available funds or means of obtaining same.

I am of the opinion that when appropriations cannot be obtained from Congress to accomplish the advancement, prosperity and happiness of the Indians owning timber, occasions may arise which justify well considered sales of timber.

The letter regarding punishment for crimes will be made the subject of another communication.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Cato Sells,

San Francisco, California,
May 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Sells:

I have your letter of March 30th, to Hon. George Vaux, in criticism of my recommendations in regard to changing the laws on Indian Reservations in Wisconsin and other points and in regard to the government advancing money for the Indians at Fort Apache Reservation.

I see that you are not as certain as I am about the increase in the future value of timber. I have been in the lumber business, Mr. Sells, fifty-one years. During the last three-fourths, say from forty years to now, I have seen the timber in Louisiana go up some 700%, that is, from \$1.00 per acre to over \$70.00, and all over the United States in nearly the same ration.

Twenty years ago I formed a little syndicate and bought 70,000 acres of the poorest lob lallie or short leaf pine in Texas at \$3.00 per acre, and in two years we sold 20,000 acres of it for what it all cost; in four years we sold the balance for \$12.00 an acre; and four years after that it was worth \$25.00.

When you take into consideration that it takes considerably more than a thousand square miles of timber each twelve months to furnish the ties alone that are used in the United States alone for repairs, if they did not practically construct anything, it will give you a slight idea about how fast timber is disappearing.

Since having your letter I have consulted with several men in the West, and they thought that my original estimate was entirely understated.

Of course there was no misunderstanding about the price as per acre or a thousand feet. No timber had ever been offered and this timber has always been offered by the thousand feet, and that is what I had in view. My stenographer made the mistake.

You say, "When considering proposals for sales

of timber on the Fort Apache Reservation, I have always thought that there was no apparent justification for offering more than a comparatively small part of the total amount of timber." It is a well-known fact, of course, Mr. Sells, that this timber could not be handled at all without building a railroad of some kind and I know that this has always been the thought in mind in all of the administrations, and this was understood all of the time, that when the timber was sold to build a railroad to get it out. That being the case, and the conditions in Arizona being as they are, with a very limited amount of timber, it being cut very fast by many mills and 90% of it shipped out of the state, it would be criminal under these conditions to sell it at \$2.50 per thousand feet, or \$5.00, when it could be retained for the Indians by the government advancing this million dollars to purchase cattle enough to put on the premises. I think it far from conserving the property of the Indians when the government has 40,000 head of cattle on that reservation at a dollar a year. Every steer that gets to be three years old is worth \$50.00. The Indians, the government's ward, gets \$3.00 of that, the speculator \$47.00. Of course no man would consider this conserving the rights of the Indians. Of course I know if you or I, or any other individual owned this timber it would not be for sale at all at any price now, unless we were forced to raise money for some obligation.

I notice the last clause of your letter in regard to the timber about the advisability of selling timber if we cannot get appropriations from the government. I certainly would not do it, because there is not any timber at any price that you can get for this timber now, that will be 10% or 25% of what it will be worth later, and it costs very little to carry it. In fact, with money at 4% and timber at \$2.50 per thousand feet, it would only cost 10¢ a year to carry this timber. Consequently \$2.50 a thousand feet to carry it twenty-five years.

In regard to crimes perpetrated against Indians by Indians and White men against Indians in Wisconsin and other points, it is a very serious matter and has been years in practice.

As the offering of this timber antedates your administration several years, the way I understand it, of course you are not responsible for its initiation, but you certainly would be if you carried it out now.

Yours very truly,
Edward E. Ayer,

Mr. Cato Sells,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

August 11, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Sells:

You will recall that you and I had a correspondence about the value of timber in Arizona. I think you are familiar with the fact that I built the mills at Flagstaff, thirty years ago and those mills are still running. In visiting them upon my return from California by auto two months ago, I found a trainload or two of saw logs at the mill ready to be sawed, taken off some land that they had bought from the state of land that was turned over by the Government to the state on its becoming a state, for school purposes, etc.

I asked them what they were paying a thousand for these logs and they said \$3.50. At least ten or fifteen percent of those logs were such as I never had seen brought into a saw mill before. It seems in their contract with the state they had agreed to cut the timber clean down to a very small size and to take all logs off in limbs of the trees up to some 8". In every tree there would be one or two logs that would have great knots every three or four feet the entire length of them and they were paying \$3.50 for that class of lumber, spending three or four dollars a thousand logging and two or three dollars a thousand sawing and then cutting these knots out and making the cheapest kind of lumber for box purposes in these short lengths. Every log of that kind that they cut cost them \$3.50 scale for the entire log. They did not get over 33-1/3 percent and for the real lumber the logging and hauling had cost them three times as much as a real log and stumping same, but they had to pay these extortionate prices to get the good lumber in the tree. They had better paid six or seven dollars stumpage for ordinary logs that are usually cut than to have bought it on this basis, but it seems they could not get it on any other.

Yours very truly,
Edward E. Ayer,

Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner,
United States Indian Service.

Chicago, March 1, 1915.

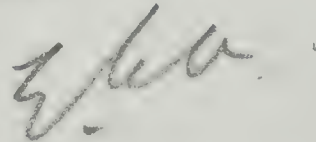
Dear Mr. Nicholson:

Today I have recommended that changes be made in the laws in regard to petty crimes, etc. as per the suggestions from your letter.

I thank you very much.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Marvel, and all the rest of my many friends at the Reservation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "E. L. O." with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mr. A. S. Nicholson,
Supt. Menominee Indian Mills,
Neopit, Wis.

Chicago, March 1, 1915.

Chairman Vaux
& Gentlemen of the Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In my investigations on the Menominee Indian Reservation I find there are some very curious laws exempting Indians from punishment for certain crimes. Those that he is to be held responsible for were specified and it leaves out any punishment for attempted rape, unless it is accomplished, for assault, seduction under promise of marriage, and theft. I suppose that legislation would have to be had to remedy these evils and it should be done, of course, at the earliest possible time. Of course, I assume that the same conditions maintain in all the States as in Wisconsin, and it would be a very simple matter by either having the jurisdiction placed in the United States Courts, or else turned over to the State Courts in which the offense was committed.

Respectfully submitted,



Member, Board of Indian Commissioners.

Chicago, March 1, 1915.

Chairman Vaux
& Gentlemen of the Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In my investigations on the Menominee Indian Reservation I find there are some very curious laws exempting Indians from punishment for certain crimes. Those that he is to be held responsible for were specified and it leaves out any punishment for attempted rape, unless it is accomplished, for assault, seduction under promise of marriage, and theft. I suppose that legislation would have to be had to remedy these evils and it should be done, of course, at the earliest possible time. Of course, I assume that the same conditions maintain in all the States as in Wisconsin, and it would be a very simple matter by either having the jurisdiction placed in the United States Courts, or else turned over to the State Courts in which the offense was committed.

Respectfully submitted,



Member, Board of Indian Commissioners.

Chicago, March 1, 1915.

Chairman Vaux and Gentlemen of the Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have been considering the timber proposition on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, and the same conditions, I believe, maintain at Muscalero, and perhaps in others.

There is a bunch of timber that has been offered for sale once or twice, I believe at not over ^{for 1000 feet} \$2.50 an acre, on the Fort Apache Reservation. The Reservation is a fine cattle grazing district and the idea of the Government in offering this timber for sale was to get money to buy cattle for the Indians. That the Indians should have cattle at the first possible moment, there is no question at all. The only question is, the proper method of getting them for them at the earliest possible date. This timber is eighty miles from a railroad and if put into the market and worked now that amount of railroad would have to be built, which under these conditions the price of \$2.50 stumpage is enough for it, and probably more than they would be able to get now. But the lumber situation is getting to be a serious one all over the United States, especially in the Central West, including Arizona and New Mexico, and in my judgment 20 or 25 years from now that stumpage will be worth from \$10.00 to \$15.00 a thousand at the very lowest. Under these conditions, it seems a very bad business proposition to me to dispose of the timber at all.

To illustrate whether I am within bounds or not, I will take a piece of land that a friend of mine bought in Louisiana over thirty years ago. He gave \$1.50 an acre for it; he sold it twenty years later for \$35.00 an acre. Ten years after that, it was sold for \$65.00, and is now worth \$80.00 an acre. And this is the general course with all of our lumber land within the last thirty years.

I feel that the Government has a serious responsibility in handling the large amount of timber on the different Indian Reservations and in my judgment ought to loan the Indians, under reimbursable conditions, the money that the timber is worth now. Let them put the cattle on and get the whole benefit of having this stock, and save their timber for much higher prices in the future, which are bound to come; the Government taking the timber, and the cattle too, if you choose, as Security, and I have no doubt that the cattle themselves will pay for the debt in a reasonable length of time, leaving the timber free.

When it comes that the timber is worth \$10.00 or \$15.00 a thousand stumpage, then anybody could afford to build a railroad as the kind of railroad that they would need would cost about \$1.00 a thousand on the total stumpage. This is certainly the way we would handle this property if it belonged to dependents on us.

I am quite sure the same relation maintains on the Muscalero. Wherever they maintain, I think this policy should be adopted by the Government.

The way I understand it, in this case the Indians own about 8000

head of stock that they are already grazing on their Reservation. They are pasturing for other people about 40,000 head of stock at a pasturage rate, which necessarily amounts to but very little compared to the annual growth of a steer.

It would take on the Apache Reservation between \$800,000 or \$1,000,000 to properly stock the Reservation and I will say that in the open condition of the timber, lack of underbrush, and all that, the grazing is sufficient for the amount of stock designated. As I said before, I feel very sure this timber will be worth several times what it would bring now to hold until the time indicated. The natural growth would pay about 1% of the interest. There would be no difficulty on the Indians paying a fair interest for the month if the Government demanded it.

Again, the people of the States of Arizona and New Mexico would be vitally interested in saving this timber for the last possible moment in their states. It is fair to presume today that 90% and probably more of the timber cut in Arizona and New Mexico is shipped out. Adopting this policy, it would hold a good many hundred million feet of pine for local use.

Respectfully submitted,



Member, Board of Indian Commissioners.

Chicago, March 2, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

2/23
I received your letter with enclosures this morning.

I thank you sincerely, and I know the notes will be very interesting.

We leave tonight for California. All mail will be sent here, as usual.

Yours very truly,



Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

To illustrate whether I am without

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

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on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to }

WASHINGTON D C 6 PM MARCH 2 1915

EDWARD E AYER

RY EX BLDG CHICAGO ILL

WILL BE AT SAN DIEGO HOTEL SAN DIEGO MARCH SEVENTH AND JONATHAN CLUB

LOS ANGELES MARCH EIGHT WOULD LIKE TO GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU IN LOS
ANGELES ~~WILL BE AT~~ ON IMPORTANT MATTER WHICH IS OF INTEREST TO ^{you} WILL
COMMUNICATE WITH YOU AT THE HUNTINGTON.

STEPHEN T MATHER

Copy

3/2/15
Read to John
Phone by day
Original mailed
to John at
Huntington
Hotel
Pasadena

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2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

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7. *No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.*

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

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1-038 a

INCLOSURE 14007

FROM

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

6-3946

COPY.

Metlakahtla, Alaska

March 8, 1915.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Wash. D. C.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to call your kind attention to the trouble between Rev. Wm. Duncan and a few of the people. I fear you may have had a wrong impression regarding this affair so am writing you this letter.

In the first place I want to impression you with the fact that not all the people of the town of Metlakahtla are giving this trouble that you already know against Mr. Duncan. I feel very sorry that a few of these people have taken it upon themselves to make such a move as they have against Mr. Duncan at a time when he is so old. I fully acknowledge that you are the only person that I can go to and through your power, I feel that the present disturbance can be quelled, and settle in peace. I also acknowledge and realize that the faithful service Mr. Duncan has rendered us for the last fifty seven years has brought us people up to a standard where we ourselves can discriminate the true conditions of life, and I fully believe that through his faithful efforts that the Metlakahtlans have been brought up thus far to scope with other men of the nation to acquire a legitimate lifehood and live legitimate lives. I am compelled to acknowledge my gratitude to Mr. Duncan for the Honor and credit which naturally belong to him. There are many kind ones and bright in our town who have the same feelings and realize the same facts with me.

Appended you will find the list of names of a few who are in town at the present time who are in deep sympathy with Mr. Duncan and who appreciate his kindness. I will further call your attention that the names inserted here in are not fighting for Mr. Duncan's protection, nor urging Mr. Duncan to do anything that will displease the people, but are only respected townsmen, who do not wish to cause displeasure to Mr. Duncan. But ones who wish to bring about peace, instead of turmoil, ones who earnestly seek to disburse misunderstanding, sorrows, sadness, and grief, and bring about harmony. We beg your most kindness to use your best efforts in adjusting matters and hope that a few of these facts which I have just mentioned to your Honor may will be of some assistance to you. They have brought Mr. Duncan to the court accusing him of stealing fifty thousand dollars, but have not been able to prove a single evidence against him in preliminary hearing, but have nevertheless transferred it for the next term of court in May at Ketchikan some fourteen miles north

of Metlakahtla, in the meantime his appointment is under a five hundred dollars bond.

But we for ourselves fully believes that the intentions of Mr. Duncan is for the best benefit of the Metlakahtlans. Mr. Duncan has already willed his property here to the people of Metlakahtla and we do not think it good policy to actually force on try to compell him by law to surrender his property before the time limit when it is already inserted in his will when the property shall be given. We thank you for the past favors have issue through your power and pray for its continued,

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT J. MURCHISON

(SIGNATURES ON ADDITIONAL SHEET)

ALEX. I GUTHRIE
MOSES A. HEWSON
SOLOMON DMIDAS
MATT F. VERNEY
JOE BAINES

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

5-1100

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

MAR -8 1915

Acknowledged

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I take pleasure in transmitting
herewith a complete copy of the hearings
on the Indian bill before the Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs.

Very truly yours,

E. B. Merrill
Assistant Commissioner.

294.000
294.000

(COPY)

March 9, 1915.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building, City.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have just received a reply from the Interior Office, through the Indian Bureau, relative to my letter concerning the survey of the Isleta grant.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Ketcham.

March 5, 1915.

Mr. William H. Ketcham,
Member, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Father Ketcham:

In compliance with your request of February 25, 1915, there is inclosed a copy of Departmental decision of January 28, 1915, denying the application for a resurvey of the Isleta Pueblo grant.

Very truly yours,

E. B. Meritt.

3-HF7-3

Assistant Commissioner.

D-29675.

January 28, 1915.

The Pueblo Isleta Grant.)	L-C.
	:	78589-10
	(30900-14
	:	Request for resurvey of Pueblo
-----)	Isleta Grant in New Mexico
		denied.

SUBMITTED THROUGH INDIAN OFFICE.

---%---

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has submitted with favorable recommendation, an application presented by counsel for the grantees under the Pueblo Isleta Grant for resurvey of said grant, so as to extend the boundary lines to include a considerable area claimed to have been omitted from the survey and patent.

Said grant was confirmed by the Act of December 22, 1858 (11 Stat., 374). It was surveyed under contract dated June 10, 1859, and the survey was approved by the Surveyor General of New Mexico, on October 12, 1860. Patent issued November 1, 1864.

It is claimed in behalf of the Indians that the boundary on the East should be extended from four to six miles so as to reach the espinazo or backbone of the Sandia Mountains, that the survey as made fixed upon a rim rock as the crest of the Sandia Mountains, and that said line does not reach to the true crest or backbone as contemplated in the grant.

It appears that the lands to the east of the line fixed by the survey have been opened under the land laws and claims of various kinds have been patented in that area. Also said area east of the boundary as surveyed is now within the boundaries of the Manzanito National Forest under proclamation of July 1, 1910.

In view of the great length of time the survey has stood as a true line of the boundary of the grant, and as other claims have intervened and patents have been issued for lands now claimed under the grant, and as that area has been included within a national forest by Presidential proclamation, it is believed that the line of the grant as fixed by the old survey and patent should not be disturbed. Furthermore, it is believed that a reopening of this old matter at this time would be contrary to the spirit and purpose of administrative order of March 4, 1914, respecting the reopening and reconsideration of matters regularly closed, involving lands within an existing forest reserve.

The application for resurvey is accordingly denied.

(signed) A. A. Jones,
First Assistant Secretary.

COPY

16448-15

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

Mar. 9, 1915.

My dear Mr. Vaux:

The report of Mr. Samuel A. Elliot and Rev. William H. Ketcham, members of your board, giving the result of their study of the conditions and needs of the Indians in the pueblos of New Mexico, has been received, and is a valuable contribution to the questions involved.

I have had this report given careful consideration by the various branches of this office, with a view of applying as far as practicable its suggestions. In a partial discussion of the report I submit for your information the points herein raised:

1. The General Land Office, upon the request of this office, is now making all needed boundaries and other surveys of the Pueblo grounds in New Mexico. When the plats of survey are approved, the present holdings of the Indians and of persons who may have a legal title to any tracts within the grounds can then be identified and proper steps taken to evict any trespassers. The draft of a bill providing for the acceptance of trusts from the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, has been submitted, which, if it had become a law, would have resulted in the action you recommended.

2. The liquor situation among these Indians has been one of concern and to cope with it one white deputy and four Indian deputies have been employed to operate among the various pueblos for more than 18

months. The reversal by the Supreme Court of the decision in the Sandoval Case has proven very helpful in this work and every effort is being made, considering the needs of the service as a whole, to give the necessary protection to these people. Outside of the Eastern District of Oklahoma, more funds were expended for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the pueblos during the last fiscal year than in any other section of the United States.

Concerning the suggestion of granting the request of the Superintendent for additional police-men and authority to hire laborers when needed, it is impracticable to take any action at the present time looking to the increase of the police force among the pueblos, pending the passage of the Indian bill for the next fiscal year. Action on the request for additional labor is given consideration, in the light of available funds.

3. I am heartily in favor of, and am urging all persons connected with the Service to vigorously and unswervingly prosecute land grafters and liquor debauchers of these Indians.

4. Your commendation of Messrs. Kerr, Lonergan and Snyder is well merited by these able and efficient officers.

5. Pending such time as a comprehensive system is planned for the irrigation of these lands which would include a permanent and consistent supply of water, it is not considered economical to spend money in concreting the ditches of these two pueblos. As a matter of fact, it is quite probable that the water-logged condition of the lands is due to other sources rather than seepage from the canals. Much study and some surveys have been made of the storage will be expensive at this place, but hope of finally accomplishing it has not been abandoned. A railroad into this section would have a great bearing upon the possibilities of carrying out a scheme at this place.

6. Earnest effort is made by educational processes-- slow but gradually becoming effective-- to inculcate better sanitary living and to bring about better conditions in the intercourse between the sexes. Our medical corps is pushing not only the pupils but employes along the lines of better sanitary habits.

7. As rapidly as funds can be spared from equally as deserving places, the school system will be enlarged. Land has been condemned at a number of places and school buildings as early as practicable will be erected where they are most urgently needed. Farmers are now located in Isleta and Laguna.

8. The requests of the various officers for additional help as suggested will be carefully considered and where possible granted.

Any matters not made clear will cheerfully be explained.

Very truly yours,

Cato Sells

Commissioner.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,

Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D. C.

MAR 10 1915

My dear Mr. Vaux:

The Secretary has referred the report of Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, of your board, to this Office for consideration.

This report deals very concisely but clearly with the conditions among the Indians of Western Washington, Oregon and Northern California, and presents in rapid review the results of an investigation and contains many valuable suggestions. I have had this report considered in the several sections of the office, with directions, that wherever practicable it receive constructive attention, to the end that the Indians and this office might profit by it.

Following the order of the report I will comment very briefly upon the suggestions made, and say generally that the subject matter of the full report will be borne in mind.

Quinalt. I am aware of the inadequacy of the present quarters for the agency. The needs of this agency will be cared for as early as funds will permit.

The suggestion that the agency headquarters should be removed from the present site and the recommendation that a certain plat of land situated upon a bluff three quarters of a mile south of the village of Taholah should be selected as a site will be given careful consideration. Various phases of the Indians' hunting and fishing rights in the State of Washington are already under consideration by the office. The state officials, so far, have shown a disposition to cooperate in adjusting discriminations against the Indians and I hope to be able soon materially to improve conditions.

Having no information on the extermination of the Dolly Varden trout, which are said to prey on the salmon fry, I have taken the subject up with the Bureau of Fisheries. As a rule requests of Superintendents for repair funds, painting, etc., receive favorable consideration. Employees who can are usually required to assist or to do the work where funds are inadequate.

1. The records of this Office confirm the statements of Mr. Eliot concerning the road between Taholah and Moclips. For many years, the beach road along the Pacific Ocean has been the only one used. While travel on parts of it at high tide is impossible, it has answered all purposes and met all the requirements of the people in that section of the country. A road between these points that could be traveled at all times would have to be laid through heavy timber and over some swamp land. The cost has been estimated at \$20,000 and it is not believed the amount of travel justifies such an expenditure at this time. Consideration has been given to the improvement of the line of travel for a part of the distance between these points, from Taholah to Point Granville, where Mr. Eliot states the beach is soft and impassable at high tide. The President, on September 19, 1914, approved the expenditure

of \$625 of treaty funds for this purpose, and work has been delayed only through the necessity of waiting until the close of the rainy season, sometime in April or May. All able-bodied Indians on the Quinalt reservation are required to contribute three day's road work annually, and this labor, together with the \$625, will go far toward improving present conditions. Until the expenditure of the funds now available the appropriation of further sums does not appear to be advisable.

2. H. R. 20345, which has just been referred to this Office for reply, authorizes the construction of a wagon bridge across the Moclips River in Chehalis County near the Moclips post-office, State of Washington, and appropriates \$12,000 therefor. An investigation is now under way to determine the benefits which will accrue to the Indians by reason of the construction of such bridge and the results of this investigation will be incorporated in a report to Congress. The recommendation of Commissioner Eliot will be given due consideration in making this report and careful attention paid to forwarding the best interests of the Indians.

3. A position of physician has recently been established at Tahola and is now being filled by George J. Fanning. At the time the establishment of this position was being considered, the Superintendent stated there would be quarters available for a married man at Tahola, and the "immediate need for proper buildings for the office and dwellings of the agent, the physician, and the usual agency employees," will be given proper attention when funds are available. The general health of these Indians has been a subject of correspondence for some time. It is believed that the establishment of the position of physician at Tahola will result in improving sanitary conditions. The burial prac-

tises of the Indians are difficult to change under ordinary conditions, but an earnest effort will be made to remedy this matter.

4. The serious condition of the river front will be given consideration when funds are available. This will be a large undertaking and it may not be practicable, but will be considered.

5. The Superintendent has been told that careful attention should be given to see that the interests of the Indians in their rights to fish are protected, and to report fully what can be done.

6. Plans are under way for moving the day school building a short distance to a more available site and funds will soon be used for that purpose to fix it up.

7. It is refreshing to find that these Indians are industrious, temperate, fairly well housed and making a decent living in most cases.

8. A physician has been appointed and is on duty at Taholah. He will be instructed to closely look after the sanitation of the place, especially with a view to more decent way of burying their dead.

9. Allotment work on this reservation was discontinued in 1913 mainly for the reason that all of the land reported to be agricultured or grazed had been allotted to the Indians entitled. I appreciate the fact that the Indians of this reservation are fisher folk rather than agriculturists and that perhaps the work of allotment was more costly than in some of the other reservations where the land was more open, yet the work was done in a substantially completed. Six hundred and ninety allotments on this reservation have been approved and trust patents have

been issued for a number of these allotments. After the allotting agent was relieved, a list was furnished this Office apparently based on applications made to the Special Allotting Agent, which contained 323 names. This list has never been approved and the indications are that selections had been made of valuable timber land and there was no record to show that the applicants were entitled to allotments on the Quinalt Reservation.

I am aware of the fact that the timber is a valuable tribal asset and that its sale should be administered for the benefit of the tribe in common.

10. There are pending at this time no oil and gas mining leases of restricted Indian lands within the Quinalt Indian Reservation and the Office has not been advised that there are any being negotiated.

11. The condition of the old and infirm on these reservations is a source of great solicitude with this administration. The question is as serious with the Indians as with the whites and presents many angles. I am trying to relieve every case of real distress, and in relieving it, especially as to the old and infirm, a difficulty always arises from Indian peculiarities to see that the help given the old and feeble, really goes to them. The communal idea so deeply implanted in these people and their tendency to give away what is not required for immediate use frequently defeats the well-intentioned purposes of the Superintendent. The Superintendent of the Taholah School has been authorized to expend \$300 during the current fiscal year for the purchase of supplies for destitute Indians on the Quinalt reservation. This is the entire amount requested for this purpose and it is assumed will be sufficient to afford relief in all cases of actual destitution. The suggestions made for the future relief of destitution and the use of their resources, will receive serious consideration in the development of a connected plan for them.

The agency is new and there are many things to be done in correcting the evils of a former loose and inadequate supervision.

Tulalip. The general conditions here are good, and the statement that the school plant has been developed steadily and wisely, indicates that here the proper course has been pursued.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The general line of suggestions for the improvement of this plant involves a change of policy which I am not now prepared to indorse. The Superintendent had asked for about \$75,000 for new buildings which would care for the improvements suggested by Mr. Eliot, increasing its capacity considerably. Already there are two large non-reservation schools in this territory, ample for years to come to care for those students who should go to this class of our institutions, and I can not believe it wise to take so much of funds so badly needed at other places to carry out the Superintendent's desire to develop this reservation school so far beyond practical or needed limits. Some of the improvements asked for are required and will be cared for as rapidly as practicable.

Cushman. This school was established as a result of special legislation, and through it has been developed. Originally it was designed as a trade school for the Indian Service, but for various reasons apparently that healthy idea has been submerged. The improvements suggested for maintaining the efficiency have been taken up with the Superintendent. The location and site of this plant was unfortunate. It seems in the beginning to have been developed without an adequate or comprehensive plan, but to correct it now merely for architectural symmetry would prevent financial difficulties not commensurate with the outlay. The real estate will, when the school is abandoned, prove a valuable asset to the small band of Puyllup Indians who own it. Mr. Eliot's conclusion that

this is one school which should be the first to go when the serious reduction begins in the number of these institutions is noted.

Reservations. The discussion of the far seeing wisdom of Governor Stevens, as shown in the treaties he negotiated with these Indians, is most interesting and valuable as throwing light on present policies in dealing with their affairs. While time and changed conditions have shown the folly of perpetuating any right or privilege to the Indian or any other class of citizens, it was not unwise at the time and under the lights before him. The Indian must as all other nations in our country go into the supreme melting pot and be turned out as ingot of our homogenous American citizen. Until this time has been reached the carrying out in spirit of these treaties should rigidly be adhered to.

(a) It is most excellent suggestion of Mr. Eliot that play grounds for the children of these several reservations be established, and the proposition will be carried out wherever it can be made practicable. The suggestions that the lot on which the fair was held last year be permanently set aside for play ground purposes, has been taken up with the Superintendent with reference to its acquirement.

(b) The conflict between the Indian treaties and state laws regarding fishing rights presents many difficulties. The entire subject is being thoroughly considered here, and while it might be an excellent idea to get a case before the Supreme Court for some reason or other it has not been done. One of my special agents is now assisting the United States District Attorney at Washington with reference to one branch of this subject, and it is hoped that some practicable solution may be found. Mr. Eliot's suggestion meets with a ready response here and the subject will be given even more thorough treatment.

(c) The determination of Indian heirship cases is being prosecuted as vigorously as the means at

hand will permit. There are now 15 field men assigned to reservations where the requirements are most urgent. A report from the Superintendent of the Cushman School dated January 26, 1915, shows that 104 heirship cases have been determined on the reservations under his control. As said by Mr. Eliot, these cases should be cared for, and with my force I am now pushing these as far as I can to conclusions. At Cushman, the Examiner reported that when he closed his assignment there on July 31, 1914, there were two estates which, from lack of evidence, he could not complete.

(d) There doubtless has been considerable confusion in the minds of these Indians over the details and meanings of these old treaties, due to the carelessness or imperfections of the explanation to them. I think that, as Mr. Eliot surmises, many of these old grievances are not real, or having been settled years ago are handed down as sore spots to the younger generation. This is unfortunate, but I shall do all I can to clear up these matters as rapidly as practicable.

Regarding the belief of the Nisqualli Indians that their reservation was not properly laid out under the treaty, the Superintendent will be directed to get the specific complaint with reasons therefor when this office will consider it.

The only hope of the Cowlitz band at the present time to secure land is either to remove to the Quinaielt reservation and secure allotments there or go out on the public domain and file under the 4th section of the general allotment act of 1887, and the Superintendent will be directed to assist all who are in earnest about it. This condition applies to the Clallums and other unallotted Indians. It is difficult in the brief compass of this short report to go into the details of the Clallum and Skokomish troubles, but a sincere effort will be made through the govern-

ment officers in charge to straighten out any tangles and misunderstandings if possible. There are no funds with which to purchase lands for the Indians of Port Gamble, and unless Congress comes to their aid in this respect, they can only be aided in securing allotments as above indicated.

The fishing rights of these Indians is a serious one, and is under full consideration here. The gravity of the situation is fully recognized.

(e) It is gratifying to find so clear an estimate made of the character of the educated Indians by their public tribal spirit and winning their way into the respect of the community. Mr. Eliot justly appreciates their character.

(f) As said of the Port Gamble Indians, so it might be said of the vagrant and homeless of the Sound Indians. The situation should be remedied, and I hope to go more thoroughly into it, with the idea of forming some plan to help them. While it is true that the prospect offered of allotments on the Quinalt Reservation was not inviting to what are known as the "idle" Indians, it presented the only other alternate to secure land. The time may come when these timbered allotments may prove valuable to the farmer, stockraiser, or other person who must get his living from the soil. At present, as Mr. Eliot says, it is covered with such a timber growth as to preclude agricultural development.

Chemaga. I am pleased that Mr. Eliot found that this school is giving a serviceable education, and nourishing American patriotism and inculcating the principles of good citizenship.

Regarding the special points which attracted his attention:

1. The plan of sewage disposal has outgrown

its usefulness and will be replaced as early as practicable.

2. The need of cottages here as at other places for the married employes is patent, but unfortunately the available funds are more urgently required in other directions.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. This plant has not been kept in as good repair as I could wish for, owing to the insufficiency of money for the purpose. As long as it is retained, owing to its central location for the territory reserved, it should be kept in good shape. Plans are already prepared for an addition to the school auditorium and such other improvements suggested will be made as funds become available.

9. It is a part of the conservation of the health of the pupils, that while the serious business of academic and industrial training receives the first consideration, much attention, as at Chemawa, is paid to recreation of the proper kind.

Northern California. The visit of Mr. Eliot covered the principal Indian points of Northern California.

1. The current Indian appropriation act carries \$10,000 for the purchase of lands for these homeless Indians, and while the conditions as described by Mr. Eliot may not be exaggerated, the difficulty of relieving the situation is great on account of the amount available. The expenditure of the funds now on hand is made through the nearest or most conveniently located field man.

2 and 3. Great difficulty is experienced in rendering prompt or efficient medical attendance to these scattered bands by reason of their isolation in small communities and insufficient money available for increasing the medical corps. So far as our present means -- money and doctors -- will permit, an earnest effort will be made to find some way by which cases of real

distress may be promptly handled. It is purposed to have our Medical Supervisor make during the year a thorough canvas of this situation. Until more money is appropriated, the Field Matron service cannot be extended very much in this section.

4. Education. Some of the practical difficulties of this branch of our work is outlined by Mr. Eliot. To care for the 1000 or more children is indeed a problem, but I am carefully studying it with a view to helping the situation. If the state, which sooner or later, must assume all the burden of this work would now begin that aid, it would be a welcome earnest for the future. But little more than what is now being done can be undertaken without additional funds.

5. Aged Indians. During the early part of the calendar year 1915, each Superintendent of the various Indian agencies in California was called upon to submit a full and detailed report as to the number of destitute Indians unprovided for by the Government, State and County authorities, and also to furnish an estimate as to the amount necessary to make provision for them. The replies from the Superintendents indicated that it will involve a yearly expenditure of at least \$10,000 to provide for the destitute, non-reservation Indians in California. Owing to the demands made upon the funds which might be applicable for the purchase of supplies for these Indians it would be impracticable to authorize large sums each year for the purpose. It will therefore be seen that if federal aid is to be given, a special appropriation will be necessary.

It is gratifying to learn from so disinterested a source as Mr. Eliot, that after a careful analysis

and personal observation, he finds the general situation of the Indians of Northern California, improving. While the need of care and encouragement will be required for some years to come, it must not be extended to such an extent or degree as will retard the natural growth of an independent spirit, and fasten the paternalistic idea of always looking to the Government, instead of to themselves.

This report will be retained for reference in connection with its facts, observations and suggestions in dealing with the several subjects discussed.

Very truly yours,

E. B. Meritt.

Assistant Commissioner.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,

Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D. C.

COPY

18972-15

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

MAR. 10, 1915

My dear Mr. Vaux:-

I am in receipt through the Secretary of the Interior of the report made by Rev. William H. Ketcham, a member of your Board, on conditions as he found them on the Flathead Reservation. This report was placed in all branches of this office and directions given that its suggestions and criticisms should be very carefully considered, and wherever practicable acted upon. Briefly, this report is an interesting review of what apparently is an earnest effort to see what the actual conditions are on this reservation and to suggest certain methods of treatment. Without exhaustively going into it in detail, I shall submit some of the views entertained by this Office on the most important points embodied in Father Ketcham's recommendations.

1. Senate 6372 provides for an adjustment of the appraisements under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 863), to conform to those made under the act of April 23, 1903 (33 Stat. L., 302), for lands of like character and similar classification, and also carries a provision

for the reimbursement to the Flathead Tribe for the difference in the appraisements from any funds " belonging to the United States " not otherwise appropriated. On December 2, 1914, the Department in the reporting on said bill, emphasized the fact that the interests of the Indians should be fully protected and that in the event Congress saw fit to favorably consider the measure, it was recommended that the bill be amended in certain particulars. A copy of said report is enclosed, to which your attention is invited.

In this report of Rev. Am. M. Ketcham there is submitted a draft of legislation as a substitute for Senate 6373, limiting the adjustment of appraisements to entries made prior to June 14, 1911. It is claimed that suspended filings were permitted by the General Land Office prior to June 14, 1911, for lands that had not been classified and appraised and, therefore, not subject to settlement and entry, and that persons making such filings were led to believe that the lands would subsequently be appraised in accordance with the prices fixed by the Commission under the act of 1904, supra. However, I am of the opinion that if any legislation is enacted all the appraisements under the act of 1910 should be treated alike; otherwise, the matter will be but partially disposed of. Senate 6373, if favorably considered by Congress, with suggested amendments, as set forth in report of December 2, 1914, will tend more fully to meet complaints in general.

Conditions on the Flathead Reservation were recently gone into very carefully by Special Agent Cook, who has reported that the values placed on the lands by the Commission under the act of 1910 " are just to the Indians and fair to the white man", and that the first Commission, under the act of 1904, made a mistake by placing a maximum price of \$7.00 per acre for first class agricultural land. Mr. Cook investigated

numerous cases of appraisements under the act of 1910 and found that many persons, although satisfied with existing prices, were induced to file complaints as a basis for legislation providing for a reduction in the appraisements in general under the act of 1910.

The following excerpts are quoted from the report of Special Agent Cook of December 8, 1914:

" From the information I have received numerous protests will appear, both in Congress and in the state legislature of Montana, this winter, asking that the lands selected by this class of homesteaders be not valued at more than \$7 an acre; that the difference between the maximum of \$ 7 an acre and the appraised value placed on the lands by the commission of 1912 and 1913 be paid the Indians by the Government. Investigation will show that a great many of these complaints are solicited by interested parties to make a showing. I am advised homesteaders' names have been used in furnishing information to representatives without such homesteaders' knowledge. I have visited every town on the reservation, several adjacent thereto, and have personally viewed several of the tracts of land on which reappraisement and reclassification have been asked.

Meetings were recently held on this reservation. . . at St. Ignatius Mission, Ronan, Polson and Bigarm, where complaints were heard and data collected to be presented to Congress with the view of having Congress appropriate the difference between \$7 an acre and that placed by the Commission. As an example of how these hearings were held there is a homesteader on a piece of land described as NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 35, T. 18 N., R. 20 W., 160 acres, who recently was induced to make complaint at a meeting held at St. Ignatius that the value placed on the land selected by him was excessive, and that the same should be reduced. This homesteader is named B. F. Krantz, and the land is located two miles south of St.

Ignatius. This land is upland, good black loam, and 160 acres of this 160 is in cultivation. He is a bona fide homesteader, and told me personally that he was well satisfied with his selection, but that if he could get the land at \$7 an acre instead of its present appraised value of \$12 an acre for NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; \$10 an acre for NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; \$5 an acre for SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; and \$7 an acre for SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; the entire 160 acres having been classified as second class agricultural land, he wanted to do so. He informed me that he had this year raised on an average of 16 bu. wheat per acre on this land, (which is less bushels per acre than he raised last year) for which he is getting \$1.00 per bushel. He is a good, fair, honest man, and has no fault to find with the administration or the conduct of its affairs, but was sent for and induced to make the complaint.

I could enumerate several cases where parties are not justified in asking for a reappraisement and reclassification. It is popular on the reservation for the storkepers, banker, real estate men, some lawyers and local politicians, to agitate and take the part of the homesteaders who are complaining, as most everyone of the homesteaders vote, some of them have a little money to deposit in the banks, spend their money at the various stores, and will probably pay a fee to some lawyer if a bill is ever passed in Congress for their benefit.

I believe that if the same lands on which these people have entered a protest as to value were put up for sale at public auction they would bring much more than that asked for at this time by the present time either.

In vestigations heretofore made of the appraisements under the act of 1910, disclose that the complaints, generally speaking, have been without merit. Where it is conclusively shown that an error was made in a given appraisement, however, the

matter is brought to the attention of the Department with a view to rectifying the mistake. Re-examinations of specific tracts should be made at the expense of applicants and an item to that effect was suggested as an amendment to Senate 6373.

2. Under present practice Indian land can be sold on deferred payments on such terms as may be agreed upon by the Indian owner and the Superintendent. Up to this time no land has been sold on the Flathead Reservation on the deferred payment plan, although the matter has recently been taken up with the Superintendent. It appears, however, that the Indians who wish to sell their land desire the land sold for cash. There is no law under which the Indian can be compelled to sell land under a deferred payment plan, and it depends upon the individual wants of the Indian as to whether the Office would advise the sale of his land, either allotted or inherited, under deferred payments.

The advisability of selling land by crying the sale has been considered. Where several pieces of land are to be offered at one time it has been found profitable and for the interest of the Indians on some reservations to offer the land at public auction. This matter has also been taken up with the Superintendent of the Flathead Agency for a report. Under the present law, leases of Flathead lands may be made for five-year terms. It is not always well to tie up Indian lands for the entire period authorized by the law, but in cases where the allottees are old and infirm or infants, we do not hesitate to approve agricultural leases for the full term of five years, if the consideration is adequate. Efforts are being made to obtain legislation under which the irrigable lands, may be leased for 10-year periods.

3. This bill S. 647 meets with the approval of this office, and in fact was suggested by it.

4. Superintendent Morgan has heretofore taken this matter up with the Office and was instructed to limit grazing on land classified as timber land to Indian stock.

5. House document No. 1215, 63rd Congress, 3rd, Session, is a report that covers present conditions and makes recommendations covering the Flathead Irrigation Project, Montana. This report is by Indian Bureau officials considered well qualified to pass upon the questions involved, and was consulted while preparing the draft of legislation and the appropriation item of \$500,000. for the 1916 Indian Bill. The position of the Indian Office is set out in the bill as it was prepared and is liberal as to amount of appropriations. However, without new legislation along the lines suggested appropriations for construction purposes would not meet with approval of the Indian Office.

6. This is referred to under recommendation 2 herein.

7. On November 24, 1914, the Superintendent of the Flathead Agency wrote that:

"With the approach of winter it is seen that these supplies asked for on annual estimate for the present fiscal year, with those on hand, will wholly inadequate, and that to relieve cases of destitution and prevent distress among the old Indians it will be necessary to secure additional supplies."

and requested the purchase of quantities of bacon, baking powder, beans, coffee, sugar and blankets. Authorities for \$679. 82, were issued on December 7 and 8. Some little time elapsed before shipment, and probably these supplies had not been received at the time of Father Ketcham's visit. On December 28, 1914, the Superintendent was told.

"Now that the winter season has arrived, special care must be taken to see that no suffering exists among the Indians. A thorough investigation of conditions should be made and the farmers instructed to keep in close touch with the Indians in their respective districts and take prompt steps to relieve and destitution which exists.

Should cases be brought to light which cannot be relieved from supplies on hand, the necessary indebtedness should be incurred as an exigency and request then submitted to the Office. However, it should be seen to that sufficient supplies are available for all possible needs for quick relief. It would probably be a wise plan to keep sufficient supplies of rations on hand at the farm stations during the winter months in order that the Indians may not be compelled to make trips to the agency in severe weather and in order that prompt relief may be afforded in cases of immediate suffering.

To which, on January 2, 1915, he replied:

"It is my opinion that with the additional supplies recently requested that I will be in a position to care for all the old and indigent Indians under my jurisdiction during the present winter. Should an emergency, however, exist prompt steps will be taken to afford immediate relief and necessary subsistence supplies requested."

The Superintendent has positive instructions along this line and has been duly impressed with the urgency of attending promptly to all cases of suffering.

8. In regard to the suggestions that the privilege of participation in the reimbursable fund be extended only to those Indians who have made the best use of their opportunities, the Superintendent is being cautioned to use care in selecting beneficiaries of this fund in order that its benefits might go only to those who have no means of obtaining needful equipment and who by reason of their habits of industry and sobriety have demonstrated that they might be depended upon to pay for what is bought for them and will take care of and make proper use of the property. He is also being urged to make every effort to bring into the field of industrial activity those Indians who heretofore were active, but have become inactive, and also those who never have been active.

9. Health matter under the Flathead Reservation have been receiving considerable attention during the past two or three months. The Superintendent from time to time, has submitted requests for authorities covering materials, labor and supplies to construct tent houses for use in connection with the physician's office and hospital for the care of sick Indians. These requests have been granted. The health force has been strengthened by the establishment of two new positions, nurse and female industrial teacher.

10. The present field force is sufficient to investigate and report on complaints against the classification and appraisal of lands, and the necessity for a "Special Commission" is not apparent at this time.

I am gratified to know that, while you are of opinion that conditions on the reservation are far from what you think they should be, you find that Superintendent Morgan and his assistants are devoted to the interests of the Indians. Your diagnosis that the causes of dissatisfaction due to complications arising from the opening of the reservation prior to the completion of the appraisal and classification of the surplus lands, may not be entirely unfounded.

I shall retain the report for reference in case any matters spoken of in it may require the light which it throws on the situation.

Very truly yours,

Cato Sells

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,

Commissioner.

Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D. C.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16447-15

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

Mar. 10, 1915.

My dear Mr. Vaux:

Answering your letter of January 25, regarding your report on the Papagoes, Navajos and Pueblos, and how certain recommendations therein have been treated, you are advised as follows:

Papagoes

1. Have any Executive order reservations recommended been established or steps taken to that end?

Four or five small areas have been withdrawn and added, within the last few years, to the reservation. The additional areas suggested have been under investigation and consideration for some time and while nothing definite could be done, I am in hopes, that all complications soon will be overcome.

2. Have steps yet been taken toward the extension of the trust patents of the Indians living at San Xavier?

The trust period on the lands allotted to these Indians has been extended for a period of ten years.

3. What is the present status of litigation between the Government and the Tucson Farmes Company

in regard to the title of the Berger Ranch at San Xavier?

Negotiations are still pending in regard to this question.

4. Have day schools been opened in the villages of Indian Oasis and Coyote?

Seven day schools for the Papago extension have been authorized to be erected, some by contract and other in open market. The situation is well in hand, and there is every probability that all will be ready by the opening of the next school year. Other day schools are contemplated as soon as proper sites can definitely be agreed upon. One of the locations now selected is Indian Oasis, but the Coyote, at least by that name was not.

5. Have field hospitals been constructed at San Xavier and Indian Oasis?

Bids for a hospital at Indian Oasis have been awarded, but a contract has not yet been executed on the award.

6. Has a telephone been installed to connect the agency at San Xavier with the markets, railroads and telegraph offices at Tucson?

Until the title to the proposed agency has been settled in the Government, it is not deemed advisable to construct this telephone line.

Navajos

1. What plans, if any, have been made for the establishment of a new agency for the northern portion

of the reservation along the Utah boundary with headquarters at Kayenta?

A comprehensive readjustment of the boundaries of all the subdivisions of the Navajo country is now under consideration, and as soon as accurate data can be obtained, it is proposed to readjust the several superintendencies along natural delimitation instead of along arbitrary ones as at present. When this has been done and funds are available one or more new superintendencies will be created.

2. What, if anything, has been done or planned in the way of new boys' dormitory at Ft. Defiance schools at Wide Ruins and Moazlian and a hospital at Chin-a-lee?

The locations at Wide Ruins and Moazlian have not been definitely determined; a new boys' dormitory is now being constructed at Ft. Defiance, and a school building at Chin-a-lee which it was deemed more advisable to construct than the hospital this year. That important accessory to the school doubtless will be provided out of available funds of the ensuing fiscal year.

3. Has the force of field matrons on the Navajo reservation been increased since last year?

No increase has been made, as the funds applicable were not sufficient to care for all the needs, wither here or elsewhere. They were adjusted as equitably as practicable.

Pueblos

1. Have the irrigation canals at Isleta and Laguna been concreted?

The lining with concrete of the canals of the Laguna pueblo has been considered and estimated for, but the very high cost of lining possibly thirty miles of ditch, with a problematical amount of conservation of water thereby, has not made it practicable to do this. The proper solution of the difficulties at this place is the relocation and reconstruction along proper engineering lines of their ditches, the present location and construction of which was largely by the Indians themselves. The main difficulty is the lack of any cooperation between the Lagunas and the Acomas whose land adjoin.

No steps have yet been taken toward concreting canals at Isleta, and the necessity for this has not yet been reported as being urgent.

2. Has anything been done toward constructing a storage reservoir at Taos?

I trust that I have covered the points on which you asked specific information.

Very truly yours,

E. B. Meritt

Assistant Commissioner.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Inclosure.

E-Ind.
L G K

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 950.

Washington

Reimbursable regulations
approved October 6, 1914.

March 10, 1915.

To Superintendents:

There are inclosed herewith copies of regulations to govern the use of reimbursable funds, approved October 6, 1914, superseding the regulations approved November 4, 1911, and amendment of April 9, 1914.

As these new regulations require a slight change in the reimbursing agreement, form 5-269, you are hereby instructed, in connection with the execution of future agreements, to strike out the words "November 4, 1911," on the last line of the first paragraph on the back of the agreement and to insert in lieu thereof the words "October 6, 1914," the date of the approval of the new regulations by the Secretary of the Interior.

Additional copies of these regulations will be sent you upon request.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

3-MR-8

Purchase
W B F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 951.

Washington

Reducing number of
telegraphic requests.

March 10, 1915.

To Superintendents and other Disbursing Officers:

The Office has consistently endeavored to discourage the practice of creating indebtedness, without prior authority where no real exigency or emergency exists. The justification usually offered is that the field officer did not have time to take the matter up with the Office. To partially relieve this situation, general authorities for \$100 have been issued on request, and the suggestion made that if the matter was of sufficient importance and urgency that your request be telegraphed. This has resulted in the Office being flooded with telegrams in connection with authorities to make purchases, etc., a large number of which by their relative unimportance could have been avoided in the first instance. It was never contemplated that superintendents should allow their needs to reach a point where telegraphic action is required, when the exercise of a little foresight would permit the case to be handled by mail.

The situation has become such that you are hereby directed not to use telegrams in making your needs known to the Office or requesting that authority for the expenditure of funds be wired you, ^{except} where absolutely necessary so to do. You must endeavor to anticipate your needs regarding implements and seed for spring planting, flour, grain, and other supplies sufficiently in advance to give the Office time to consider these matters and make necessary investigations as to prices and authorize purchases without having to handle the matter by wire.

It is not intended that any field officer shall so construe this circular as to permit a real exigency or emergency to arise or continue, without taking prompt steps to relieve the exigent conditions at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

March 11, 1915.

Approved:

BO SWEENEY,

Assistant Secretary.

Recd 3-11-15

Dear Miss Smith:

These were taken from the original papers from which Mr. Ayer's report was made up.

I believe you said you would probably destroy them after the book is out.

Yours truly
J. A. Fisher

Inclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 949.

Office of Indian Affairs

Industrial
instruction.

Washington

March 12, 1915.

To Superintendents: of Indian Schools:

Ever since the first Indian schools were established the value of industrial training has been recognized and has been given an important place in the curriculum of such schools. However, not until comparatively recently has sufficient emphasis been placed upon the giving of formal and progressive instruction in industrial subjects. The tendency and the practice was to expect pupils to obtain their knowledge of and their skill in industrial lines as they performed the routine, productive work of the institutions. Such methods, although in some respects very excellent, proved to be so faulty in others that pupils were retarded in their industrial training. Therefore, the plan of devoting at least a half hour each day to the giving of formal and progressive instruction to pupils in all industrial departments of the schools was suggested and superintendents and employees in all schools have been urged to adopt it. The value of the method has been thoroughly demonstrated and during the present year the Office has taken the position that it shall be universally adopted.

In connection with this plan a few schools have prepared definite outlines for industrial talks or lectures. The accompanying pamphlet, "Industrial Lectures, Sherman Institute, 1914-1915," represents the careful thought of the instruction in the industrial department of that school and is worthy of careful study. Sherman Institute has studiously and persistently followed this method of giving industrial instruction for several years. It is with the thought that other schools may have the opportunity to draw from the experience thus gained that the outlines of lectures are distributed and not with the thought that they will be used without intelligent adaptation to local conditions and needs. It is hoped that exchange of plans and methods of instruction may be made possible from time to time as other schools prepare similar outlines, by having them printed in sufficiently large numbers to supply schools generally.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

E. Schools.
P. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 948.

Washington

Plans for spring
gardening.

March 12, 1915.

To all Superintendents:

At many of our schools in the South, work has already begun in gardening and in the North it will begin in a very short time. This is a very important feature of our school activities and the Office desires each Superintendent to make a brief but comprehensive report of what his plans are for this year.

The Office wishes particularly to be advised as to the amount of ground to be used for gardening purposes, the principal vegetables to be grown, whether you use the individual-garden-plot plan, and the manner in which your gardening is to serve as a basis for the training of pupils. Have you a canning outfit for vegetables and fruits for the use of pupils? If you have not such an outfit, you should arrange to purchase one for summer and fall use.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

3-FMK-10

Ed.-Con.
A E M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 947.

Washington

Water closets.

March 12, 1915.

To Superintendents:

In view of the fact that reports have been received from several schools expressing dissatisfaction with the automatic seat-operating type of water-closets, it is desired, in order that steps may be taken toward a proper investigation of all defective water-closet installations, that you forward to this Office at the earliest practicable date a description, in duplicate, of all automatic water-closets installed at your schools, comprising: 1st, the type of bowl and kind of operating device (i.e., rod or valve action); 2d, kind of tank (low-down, high, closed or open); 3d, name of manufacturer, date of installation, by whom installed (contractor or school mechanics); 4th, present condition and result of use; 5th, the minimum water pressure.

Should there be no automatic closets at your schools, forward data regarding those in place along the lines above laid out for the automatic closets.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

3-RCG-8.

Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
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EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

At Chicago, March 13, 1915.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Your letter of March 1st regarding the absence of law for certain crimes on Wisconsin Indian Reservations was forwarded to me in Alabama last week where I was looking into a business prospect, and I brought it with me to Chicago, my stenographer having failed to forward with it a copy of your letter to Chairman Vaux. Mr. Faber got in touch with Miss Smith who read me your letter over the telephone.

In reply, I will say that on every unallotted Indian Reservation in the United States there is the same lack of adequate law and judicial procedure which you have noted on the Menominee Indian Reservation. There is no law there except that provided by the Indian Courts regulated by the judgment, or lack of judgment, of the Indian Superintendent. It is a disgraceful situation. This subject is emphasized more than any other in my Canadian Report where I contrast the fixed judicial procedure in Canada, which is so clear that he who runs may read, with the lack of system in the United States, and in the proposed Indian Act on which I am now working I am endeavoring to work out a fixed judicial procedure to cover the very points which you suggest in your letter to Chairman Vaux. I may say to you that it is a difficult subject to work out owing to the fact that under

the general allotment act, when Indians are allotted they become subject to State Law with respect to all crimes and misdemeanors, whereas the Federal Law, which applies to unallotted reservations is not at all comprehensive as to crimes and misdemeanors, and under our system there is no adequate machinery on Indian Reservations as I have indicated before to execute such law as there is effecting crimes and misdemeanors. And, as you know, State Laws are weakly and badly enforced on allotted Indian Reservations because of the non-taxable character of Indian lands, and prejudice against Indians growing out of this fact and other conditions.

I am extremely glad that your attention has been called definitely to certain crimes on unallotted Indian Reservations which cannot be met under existing conditions. The illustration you have given is one of the strongest which can be used at the right time to assist you in putting into effect the system of law or the main part of it which I shall hope to work out and leave in your hands. Unless the Board of Indian Commissioners gets behind the proposition of a new Indian Act that will bring desired remedies it will not be done and conditions in Indian affairs will go from bad to worse until the chaos will result in an arbitrary removal of all restrictions on Indian lands without the exercise of reason and the United States Government in such case will have miserably failed in its attempt to lift up the Red Men to the proper place in our civilization.

Sincerely yours,

Dictated by Mr. Abbott

At Chicago, March 13, 1915.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
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Chicago, Illinois.

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Sincerely yours,

Dictated by Mr. Abbott

Ed. Emp.
C A B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 952.

Washington

Regulations govern-
ing employment.

March 15, 1915.

To all Officers in Charge of Employees:

Circular No. 864, dated May 19, 1914, contains the following paragraph:

"No field officer shall employ any one until he is notified that the position has been established, or the request for irregular labor has been approved, excepting in case of an emergency where the delay incident to procuring authority would result in the loss of life or property. All emergency employment must be reported to the Office immediately by letter, with a full statement of the facts, and a request for authority to make payment must be submitted as soon as the emergency terminates. The name of a person employed in an emergency should be placed on the pay roll, but no payment for such services should be made until the requisite authority has been received. A request for authority to make such a payment must be accompanied by a full statement of the necessity for the employment."

A large number of requests are coming to the Office for the settlement of indebtedness, and it is apparent that there is a general tendency on the part of superintendents to disregard the instructions contained in this paragraph. The Department is averse to approving employment where these instructions have been disregarded, and in a few cases has recently required the disbursing officers to reimburse the Government for the amount so expended. While there are at times emergencies which make it absolutely necessary to employ in advance of authority, where the delay incident to procuring authority would result in loss of life or property, in the future superintendents will be expected to show that an emergency actually existed when submitting a request for settlement of indebtedness.

The Department considers the employment of persons without advance authority, except in real emergencies, a most flagrant violation of the instructions, and the Office is calling the matter to the attention of disbursing officers in order that they may avoid the possibility of being required to reimburse the Government for funds expended without authority.

Instructions regarding the prohibition of employment without advance authority applies to all funds, including "Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV."

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,
Assistant Commissioner.

3-RSM-11

EDWARD E. AYER
RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING
CHICAGO

2nd 15-1915

Rev. William Duncan,
Metlakatla, Alaska.

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Often, very often, have my thoughts returned to the splendid trip we made in May, twenty-eight years ago, to Alaska on the old steamer Ancone, Captain Carroll commanding, Wallace, pilot, and of the Company we had you, Governor Swineford, Mr. Smith, and his Wife and Daughter, Tom Ransome of New York, and I had Mrs. Ayer and my young Daughter, now the mother of two sons, the oldest twenty-three years of age; and the great fun I had collecting, and especially seeing the wonderful country.

I hear with the greatest regret reports and rumors in the last two or three years that you have had trouble with your people and the Government. I can't tell you how sorry I am, and there certainly should be some way that your views could be brought together and where everybody must be suffering in the continuance of the present conditions. You may remember that I was very much interested in the Indians at that time. I have become much more so since, and for the last several years have served on what is known as the Indian Commission, ten gentlemen - non-sectarian, non-political, who devote their time, whatever is necessary, visiting the Indian Reservations, making investigations, and they report to the Secretary of the Interior, and are the advisors of the Secretary and President on the Indian affairs to a certain extent.

It has occurred to me that if I could possibly be of any service in investigating the difficulties there I would go up and would try to make recommendations reconciling all interests, but under no circumstances would I come without it was perfectly agreeable to you. If it is, I will

*This letter sent
sent. see letter
to J. H. Abbott, secy
4/12/15*

be glad to come some time in May.

I wish you would be kind enough to answer this letter immediately so that I can know what your desires are in the matter, and I will make other very decided plans if I do not go there.

Yours very, very truly,

Edward E. Ayer

Room 1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

March 16, 1915.

Dear, dear Arthur:

As you know, for twenty-seven years I have been very much interested in Mr. Duncan at Metlakatla. Some reports have come to me, and which are being circulated, that the old man was not getting on well; that there was a big quarrel between his Indians and himself, and that Metlakatla was going to pieces, much to the injury of the old man himself, and especially all of the Indians.

Your being so near, I don't know but what you have probably come in contact with men who were conversant enough with the immediate conditions and I wish you would let me know your deductions and how you feel about the row up there, and find out if you can within the next two or three weeks what was the cause of it, and the old gentleman's condition physically and mentally, etc.

I am home here, as you will notice by this letter, having come back alone to get some help for a bad attack of rheumatic gout that hit me in California. I say I am going back tonight, but Lizzie says I won't -- so you can draw your conclusions, and I won't have any more to say to you about it.

With much love to the sweetest, youngest sister I ever had in my life, and her old man husband, I remain,

*From Arthur Low
Union Club
Tacoma, Wash*

E. L.

Chicago, March 16, 1915.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I had a telephone conversation with Mr. Mather in Pasadena asking me if I wouldn't go up and make an investigation of the Metlakatla Indian Reservation, and advised that he had suggested to the Secretary that it would be a good thing for me to do.

I am inclined to believe that Mr. Duncan's mental condition is such that no settlement can be made with him, and if at all it would be made under the conditions of his really inviting me up there and not knowing perhaps that the Government had requested it at all. This policy I have indicated in a letter sent today to Mr. Mather.

I am not sure whether Mr. Mather is at home or not, and I do not want to send the letter to Mr. Duncan without his endorsement or that of Secretary Lane. If Mr. Mather is not there, will you kindly have his Secretary let you see the letter I have written to Mr. Duncan at Metlakatla, and get Secretary Lane's views, in Mr. Mather's absence, whether or not I shall send that letter to him. I would like this information very much as if I go there at all the letter ought to get up there as quickly as possible.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Meyer,
Secretary to Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, March 16, 1915.

Dear Mr. Mather:

I send you a copy of a letter that I have dictated to Dr. Duncan at Metlakatla.

You can see the utter uselessness of my going up there unless he consents to it. The investigation that anybody would make under these conditions would be entirely unsatisfactory and the old gentleman would rebel worse than ever. If I could get him to ask me to come, it seems to me it would simplify it. From what information I have been able to gather incidentally, if he should refuse to receive me under these conditions the only thing that could be done, in my judgment, would be simply to remove him, and for the Government to take charge of the plants and help these Indians out in regaining their property, if he has any of it, and stopping absolutely this infernal quarrel. If he shows the least spirit^{of conciliation}, of course, I should recommend the investigation.

I haven't dated the letter to him and won't send it, of course, until it receives your approval. You may have what would be considered a very much better policy, but if you approve this, please telegraph my office in Chicago and the letter will be dated that day and forwarded.

I had to come home from California on account of illness, but hope to go back the middle of this week. As soon as I do get back, I will undoubtedly get the documents you were going to send me from

California on this subject. In the meantime, I am making inquiries everywhere in regard to the present conditions and have written to a Brother-in-law of mine in Tacoma asking him what reports come from Metlakatla, etc., etc.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Stephen T. Mather,
% Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 953.

Office of Indian Affairs

Ethnological classification of Indians.

Washington

March 16, 1915.

To Superintendents:

The question of the origin of the Indian race has been raised frequently and, based on the belief that the Indian originally came from Asia, certain authors have classed the race as of Mongolian descent.

The Bureau of American Ethnology concurs in the belief of this Office, that it is a mistake to classify the American Indian as a Mongolian, but that it is preferable to class the Indian as a distinct race.

If textbooks in use at your schools classify the Indian as a Mongolian, as, for instance, is done in Roddy's Elementary Geography on page 23, and also in Roddy's Complete Geography, instruction should be modified to agree with the views above expressed. The Roddy's geographies have been stricken from the list of books for use in Indian schools. The attention of teachers should be called to the fact that if there are any other books in their hands teaching that Indians are Mongolians, this information should be corrected in classroom instruction as directed above.

Opportunity is taken to bring to your attention another somewhat closely related matter. Histories and other books dealing with early American history frequently contain a section on the American Indian, discussing the typical Indian of many years ago with the manners, customs, etc., of that time. This information should be supplemented in the classroom by instruction as to the actual conditions of the Indian to-day, some idea of which is conveyed by the following figures:

Circular No. 953--2.

There are 85,302 Indians who have professed Christianity. During the year 1914, 52,110 able-bodied Indians were reported as being self-supporting; they raised crops valued at \$4,007,335 and earned wages amounting to \$2,127,403; 37,154 families are living in permanent homes, and to a great extent have taken up the white man's ways; 66,203 read and write the English language and 173,160 wear citizen's clothing; 29,482 Indians are farming for themselves, cultivating 468,722 acres of allotted land and 135,796 acres of unallotted land.

There are approximately 2,500 Indians regularly employed in the Indian Field Service, and a largenumber are employed by the day at various schools and agencies. The number of Indians so employed is steadily increasing. While a number of Indians are employed at schools and agencies in minor capacities, excepted from examinations, there are over 300 employed in the more important places.

It is the exception rather than the rule, as these figures show, to find the Indian as depicted in books on early American history. The desirability of including instruction showing the advance they have made is therefore plainly seen. A copy of the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish material for this instruction.

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

Inclosure.

E. Sch.
G A C

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

Circular No. 954.

Eligibility of
pupils.

March 17, 1915.

To all Superintendents:

In order to furnish a satisfactory method of testing the eligibility of pupils for enrollment in government schools, particularly as regards their need for assistance from the Government in the way of educational facilities, the inclosed blanks have been prepared. Superintendents are directed to go over the present enrollment in their schools, having one of these blanks filled out by each pupil, as provided in the note at the end of the second page of the blank. This should be done for the present enrollment by the end of the school year, in order that pupils who, in the judgment of the superintendent, are not eligible may be told not to return to the school next year. Before new pupils are enrolled each should be required to fill out one of these blanks, and from the information thus secured the superintendent will decide whether or not such pupil is entitled to admission to his school.

The advantage to be obtained by the use of this blank is twofold. Not only are children eliminated who are not entitled to federal aid in receiving an education because they are not in need of such assistance, but by means of this elimination school facilities are increased for Indian children who would otherwise have no opportunity of securing an education.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

3-FMK-15

Ed-L & O
F H D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 955.

Washington

March 17, 1915.

Apportionment and upkeep
of vehicles under joint
resolution.

To Superintendents:

In connection with the copy of the joint resolution extending the Indian appropriation act for this fiscal year over to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, you are advised that the apportionment of funds will be made on this basis in the regular manner at the earliest practicable date and you will be advised of the action taken.

It will be noted that the funds available are not applicable for the purchase of horse-drawn or motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and accordingly you will be required to get along with the present equipment along this line. However, the funds available may be used for the maintenance, repair, and operation of equipment now on hand.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

3-WWW-15

March 18, 1915.

M E M O R A N D U M

FOR

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

As the members of the Board are doubtless aware the Indian Bill failed to pass and the appropriations for the present fiscal year were continued by joint resolution. One significant feature of the failure of this bill is that the joint commission for the investigation of Indian affairs is dead. This fact increases the responsibility as well as the opportunity for the Board for independent investigations.

The members of the Board will be interested to know that on February 23, the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma handed down a decision which has the effect of nullifying the probate rules and regulations approved by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. It will be recalled that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been justifying the work of probate attorneys in Oklahoma upon the declaration that the approval of said rules by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma gave them the force and effect of law.

I am informed by Miss Barnard that the State Legislature of Oklahoma has not only failed and refused to enact these rules and regulations into law, but that a bill has passed one House of the Legislature, and probably will pass the other, specifically denying the right of federal probate attorneys to appear in the probate courts of the state on behalf of Indian minors. The State legislature at the same time has failed and refused to make an appropriation to provide legal assistance for the Department of Charities and Correction in that state.

Miss Barnard intends to carry on the fight until the federal government retakes jurisdiction over restricted Indians in her state. My judgment is that the Board now following the recommendation on this subject in its last report, can perform no greater service to the Indians of the country than to support with all the force it can command Miss Barnard's fight for the retaking of federal jurisdiction, and this subject should occupy a chief place in the Board's next annual report.

F. H. Abbott,

WESTERN UNION

Form 1864



TELEGRAM

332

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

332 CH AR 40 GOVT.

Railway Exchange Bldg.

From Western Union

WASHINGTON, DC 612PM MAR 18

EDWARD E AYER,

ROOM 1515 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG CHICAGO, ILLS.

AM HOLDING YOUR LETTERS SIXTEENTH RE DUNCAN MATTER AWAITING ARRIVAL
SECRETARY MATHER HE WILL BE IN CHICAGO TWENTY SECOND SECRETARY
LANE OUT OF CITY.

W T MATSON

536PM.

March 19, 1915.

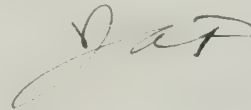
Dear Mr. Ayer:

I received telegram today from Mr. W. T. Matson, Secretary to Mr. S. L. Mather, which reads as follows:

"Am holding your letters sixteenth relative Duncan matter awaiting arrival Secretary Mather. He will be in Chicago twenty second. Secretary Lane out of city."

I wrote him that Mr. Meyer had taken the matter up with you here and he would turn same over to Mr. Lane for his decision.

Very truly yours,



Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Hotel Huntington,
Pasadena, California.

Chicago, March 18, 1915.

Mr. W. H. Matson,
Stephen T. Luther,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your telegram of the 18th to Mr. Edward E. Ayer:
Mr. Ayer returned on March 14th and left again for California
the morning of the 17th. Mr. Ayer, Mr. Ayer's secretary who
here took the telegram after me with Mr. Ayer and will submit same
to Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Ayer will call on Mr. Ayer's office
when he reached Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Ja. Faber
Secretary

3-1-15
GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM A. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

March 19, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

There is enclosed herewith a letter from Mr. R. Y. Stuart, Acting Assistant Forester, concerning certain projected surveys through the Sitgreaves-Apache region. This is in response to your desire to know to what extent steps have been taken to investigate transportation possibilities south from the Fort Apache reservation.

Copies of your letters to Chairman Vaux under date of March 1st, concerning the Menominee and also timber matters at Fort Apache and elsewhere in the southwest were filed with Secretary Lane under direction of Chairman Vaux in my absence, and the other copies of the same have been filed in this office. The matters raised by you concerning Menominee I have already discussed with you in a letter written while I was in Chicago last week. Your recommendations on timber matters are clear-cut and convincing and should govern the future policy of the Interior Department in its handling of this subject.

I took up yesterday with Dr. Claxton, after finding both Secretary Lane and Secretary Mather out of the city, the Alaskan Indian matters which you asked me to look up for you, and Dr. Claxton is preparing a memorandum covering the points you are interested in, which will be sent on to you the moment it is completed.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

(Inclosure).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

S
D-3, Sitgreaves-Apache,
Sales.

March 2, 1915.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Room 28, Bureau of Mines,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

In reference to your request for information concerning projected surveys made through the Sitgreaves-Apache region:

In a letter from the Supervisor of the Apache Forest he states:

"A survey was made about 1907--1910 from Durango, Colo., south, via Farmington, N.Mex., Gallup, N. Mex., and St. Johns, Ariz. to the vicinity of Snowflake, Ariz., or Fort Apache. This proposed road was to connect Globe, Ariz., with Durango, Colo., and it is my understanding that it was financed by the Gould interests.

"It is also known that a survey was made about 1904 from Kane, Ariz., to San Carlos, with the expectation of extending the survey from the latter point north to Snowflake and surveys were also made, presumably by the Southern Pacific, up the Blue and Frisco Rivers on the Apache Forest about 1905 or 1916.

"In addition to all this, some Oklahoma concern was considering the construction of the 'Arizona and New Mexico' railroad from a point on the Southern Pacific to St. Johns, Ariz., but it is not known if a survey for this proposed road was ever actually made. When last heard from, about 1911 or 1912, this outfit had transferred their headquarters to Washington State."

I regret that we have no more definite information as to these surveys, but from all the information available it is believed that practical grades and routes for railroads may be secured.

Very sincerely yours,

R. Y. Stuart

Acting Assistant Forester.

C O P Y

March 19, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

There is enclosed herewith a letter from Mr. R. Y. Stuart, Acting Assistant Forester, concerning certain projected surveys through the Sitgreaves-Apache region. This is in response to your desire to know to what extent steps have been taken to investigate transportation possibilities south from the Fort Apache reservation.

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Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

(Inclosure)

March 19, 1915.

MEMORANDUM

FOR

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

I regret to report information which has recently come to me to the effect that party politics seem about to play the same deplorable part in the handling of the important litigation connected with the White Earth Indian frauds that were played in the discontinuance of the services of Mr. M. L. Mott and Mr. J. E. Gresham in Oklahoma Indian frauds.

Mr. E. C. O'Brien who has devoted several years to the study of the White Earth litigation has been notified by the Department of Justice that his services will not be required after about April 1st. Recently the Court of Claims decided that the Secretary of the Interior has sole jurisdiction in the matter of the White Earth rolls. This decision is in accordance with the views which I entertained of this case before the enrollment matters were turned over to the Department of Justice by the Indian Office. At an early date, I understand, this whole question will be presented to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. O'Brien is to be succeeded by an attorney from Virginia who naturally has no familiarity with these cases. Mr. O'Brien, I am informed was dropped over the protest of Mr. Daniels, a brother of Secretary Daniels under whom he was working. My understanding is that Mr. O'Brien wishes no one to intercede on his behalf to continue him in his present position, and that he is entirely satisfied to drop out of Government work. Those who understand the White Earth situation and know how important to a successful presentation of those cases is a thorough knowledge of the genealogy of those Indians will readily see how futile it will be for an attorney not thoroughly familiar with the situation to present it effectively. The discontinuance of Mr. O'Brien's appointment just on the eve of the presentation of this important matter before the Secretary of the Interior cannot fail to affect the White Earth situation exactly as the discontinuance of Mott and Gresham affected the situation in Oklahoma. I have no remedy to suggest unless it be that a member of the Board be designated to attend the hearings in question before the Secretary of the Interior. If this suggestion seems acceptable, the member appointed to this duty should immediately correspond with the Secretary of the Interior and ascertain the date of the proposed hearing.

F. H. Abbott,

Secretary.

Ins
Inspection
J H D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 957.

Washington

Courtesy to Indians.

March 20, 1915.

To Superintendents and Others in Charge:

The example of employees of the Indian Service on the reservations and in the schools is a very potent factor in the uplift of the race. This Office will not undertake to regulate their conduct except in so far as it affects the work in which they are engaged, and insists that their conduct shall be of an elevating and helpful character. Whatever they do, and however they act, has an influence more or less far-reaching on the Indians, old and young. Every earnest, conscientious worker in this field therefore must realize the vital necessity for carefully guarding his words and actions.

The Indian must be taught self-respect and imbued with the feeling that his race is no bar to his advancement, socially or otherwise, if he measures up to the standard. No man or woman can inspire this self-respect and pride who habitually or even unthoughtedly uses coarse or degrading appellations to any member of this race. Naturally it is resented either sullenly or actively, but the result is equally disastrous to the influence of the employee.

It is recognized that only a few years ago it was common on the western plains for the pioneers and others to speak of an Indian as a "buck," a "squaw," a "redskin," etc. To educated Indians, as well as many others, such terms are harsh and unkind, and recall to them the days when it was said that the "only good Indians were dead Indians." That day has passed and has been succeeded by one in which an enlightened Christian spirit prevails and all such barbarous vulgarisms should also go with these times. Words which are offensive to these people should no more be used with them than they would be with cultured gentlemen or ladies of other races.

No specific rules will be laid down on this subject other than the general admonition to all engaged in our Service that they are required to act as dignified representatives of our civilization toward the Indians, and recognize that no true white man or woman will offend the pride or sensibilities of any Indian by the use of terms which have acquired an offensive significance through the changes of the years. I shall expect you to let our employees know how this Office regards such language and that this hint as to their future conduct will be sufficient.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

3-CDW-18

Assistant Commissioner.

Ed-Health
9818-15
A J W

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 956.

Washington

Antinarcotic act.

March 20, 1915.

To Superintendents:

Under the Harrison antinarcotic act government, state, county, and municipal officers, lawfully engaged in purchasing drugs, etc., specified in that act, for the various departments of the Army and Navy, the Public Health Service, and for government, state, territorial, district, county, municipal, or insular hospitals or prisons, are held to be exempt, under Section 1 and paragraph (d) of Section 2, from the provisions of the act relating to registry and special tax; to the purchase and use of such drugs, and to the keeping of records of the same.

While the exemptions so made do not specifically refer to officers in the Indian Service, such officers have been held to come within the exemption provided in this statute. This exemption, of course, does not apply to physicians when the restricted drugs are purchased or prescribed for purposes other than those above indicated, that is to say, in their private practice.

The physicians in your jurisdiction should be furnished with copies of this circular.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

JHC

Education-
C V S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

March 20, 1915.

Circular No. 958.

Re. Amendment to Regulations.

To Superintendents and Disbursing Officers:

Sections 4, 9 and 9-A of the Regulations Concerning the Handling of Individual Indian Moneys have recently been amended and two new regulations, 8-A and 9-B, have been promulgated.

Copies of the new regulations will be forwarded you within a few days and the Office desires at this time to call your attention to the increased responsibilities placed upon field officers in connection with the handling of individual funds. While additional responsibilities will be placed upon Superintendents, they will also be afforded larger opportunities in their efforts to advance the Indian industrially. In the great majority of cases it will be unnecessary to procure specific authority on form 5-139, as is now the case, and Superintendents will be in position to eliminate a great many of the delays incident to the submission of individual requests. As a consequence, the Indian will be better satisfied when he knows that he can make his request and receive an immediate reply.

You will be expected to give the same careful consideration to each request as is given under the existing system, and Supervisors and inspecting officers are hereby directed to give attention to Indian money administration when making their periodical inspections.

While Superintendents are authorized, under the new regulations, to make expenditures without specific authority in a great majority of cases, the Indians should be given to understand that they have the right to appeal to this Office whenever they feel that their requests have been unjustly denied.

The Departmental order of December 17, 1909, which prevents the Office from giving any assistance, either direct or indirect, in the collection of accounts incurred by Indians subsequent to that date, will continue to be the policy of the Office, and Superintendents are directed to adhere strictly to this order. Requests for authority to settle old accounts now listed in the Office should be submitted as in the past.

The new regulations will be effective on April 1, 1915, the beginning of the new quarter, and after that date disbursements allowable under the new regulations shall be made and the proper section of the regulations quoted in the quarterly accounts instead of under specific authorities which may now be in existence. In other words, if an authority exists for the construction of a barn or for a monthly allowance, future expenditures for these purposes should be made under Sections 9-B and 8-A instead of under specific authorities for the same purposes.

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Ed-Health
9818-15
A J W

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

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Washington

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March 20, 1915.

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E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

JHC

Ins
Inspection
J H D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 957.

Washington

Courtesy to Indians.

March 20, 1915.

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The Indian must be taught self-respect and imbued with the feeling that his race is no bar to his advancement, socially or otherwise, if he measures up to the standard. No man or woman can inspire this self-respect and pride who habitually or even unthoughtedly uses coarse or degrading appellations to any member of this race. Naturally it is resented either sullenly or actively, but the result is equally disastrous to the influence of the employee.

It is recognized that only a few years ago it was common on the western plains for the pioneers and others to speak of an Indian as a "buck," a "squaw," a "redskin," etc. To educated Indians, as well as many others, such terms are harsh and unkind, and recall to them the days when it was said that the "only good Indians were dead Indians." That day has passed and has been succeeded by one in which an enlightened Christian spirit prevails and all such barbarous vulgarisms should also go with these times. Words which are offensive to these people should no more be used with them than they would be with cultured gentlemen or ladies of other races.

No specific rules will be laid down on this subject other than the general admonition to all engaged in our Service that they are required to act as dignified representatives of our civilization toward the Indians, and recognize that no true white man or woman will offend the pride or sensibilities of any Indian by the use of terms which have acquired an offensive significance through the changes of the years. I shall expect you to let our employees know how this Office regards such language and that this hint as to their future conduct will be sufficient.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

3-CDW-18

Assistant Commissioner.

Education-
C V S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

March 20, 1915.

Circular No. 958.

Re. Amendment to Regulations.

To Superintendents and Disbursing Officers:

Sections 4, 9 and 9-A of the Regulations Concerning the Handling of Individual Indian Moneys have recently been amended and two new regulations, 8-A and 9-B, have been promulgated.

Copies of the new regulations will be forwarded you within a few days and the Office desires at this time to call your attention to the increased responsibilities placed upon field officers in connection with the handling of individual funds. While additional responsibilities will be placed upon Superintendents, they will also be afforded larger opportunities in their efforts to advance the Indian industrially. In the great majority of cases it will be unnecessary to procure specific authority on form 5-139, as is now the case, and Superintendents will be in position to eliminate a great many of the delays incident to the submission of individual requests. As a consequence, the Indian will be better satisfied when he knows that he can make his request and receive an immediate reply.

You will be expected to give the same careful consideration to each request as is given under the existing system, and Supervisors and inspecting officers are hereby directed to give attention to Indian money administration when making their periodical inspections.

While Superintendents are authorized, under the new regulations, to make expenditures without specific authority in a great majority of cases, the Indians should be given to understand that they have the right to appeal to this Office whenever they feel that their requests have been unjustly denied.

The Departmental order of December 17, 1909, which prevents the Office from giving any assistance, either direct or indirect, in the collection of accounts incurred by Indians subsequent to that date, will continue to be the policy of the Office, and Superintendents are directed to adhere strictly to this order. Requests for authority to settle old accounts now listed in the Office should be submitted as in the past.

The new regulations will be effective on April 1, 1915, the beginning of the new quarter, and after that date disbursements allowable under the new regulations shall be made and the proper section of the regulations quoted in the quarterly accounts instead of under specific authorities which may now be in existence. In other words, if an authority exists for the construction of a barn or for a monthly allowance, future expenditures for these purposes should be made under Sections 9-B and 8-A instead of under specific authorities for the same purposes.

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

(COPY)

March 20, 1915.

My dear Mr. Vaux:-

In more extended reference to the report of Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham of your Board on conditions among the Navajos than was made in my letter of March 10, 1915, answering particularly the questions which had been specifically asked, you are now advised as follows:

1. New Agency. A readjustment of the Navajo country along natural rather than arbitrary boundaries of the several superintendencies is now under consideration. The need for this is apparent, but the problem of actually carrying it out is difficult. The readjustment contemplates the establishment of one or more independent Navajo superintendencies so far as funds will permit.

2. Schools and Hospitals. The new buildings provided out of the current appropriations are a dormitory at Pueblo Bonito, a school building at Chin Lee, an addition to the girls' dormitory at Western Navajo, additions to school plant at Aneth and Taodelena and a boys' dormitory at Navajo School. A new school at Kayenta (Marsh Pass,) on Western Navajo Reservation was opened in October. The sites suggested at Wide Ruins and Naazlin will be carefully investigated.

3. Allotment. The Navajo Reservetion has not been allotted nor has the question of surveys generally for that purpose been considered. The General Land Office is under instructions to make certain surveys in the vicinity of Ganado and Cornfields with a view to the assignment of lands to Indians who will take advantage of a small tract with water for irrigation. A reference to a map of the Leupp Superintendency shows that apparently the Little Colorado River cuts diagonally through the middle of the extension from northwest to the southeast. By exchange title has been obtained for the Indians to practically all the odd numbered sections withdrawn in the Luepp Navajo Extension, the only exception being the odd numbered sections along the Eastern boundary. This exchange was not made as an investigation indicated that the lands to be obtained are worthless. As the purpose was to secure lands for the Indians which would be valuable for allotment to them, it was not considered that the interests of the Indians required its being obtained.

4. Railroad lands. An item of legislation was suggested to the last Congress asking for \$1,000 to enable an investigation to be made of the advisability of purchasing all the remaining railroad lands within the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico and Arizona.

5. Allotments on the Public Domain. This Office is endeavoring to do everything within its power to give assistance to Indians (whose rights to allotment on the public domain have been investigated and who have been found entitled) to perfect their applications. We are somewhat handicapped, however, by the fact that the Indian applicants have not settled upon the land for which they have applied, and by the fact also that many applications have been filed apparently with the object merely of covering certain descriptions without any thought of, or a proper investigation into, the question whether an applicant would be able to support himself and family if he ever did settle on his allotment. We are handicapped further from the fact that the former regulations governing public domain applications have been suspended by the Department, and that the new regulations prepared by this Office, cooperating with the General Land Office, have not been approved.

6. Special Agent Adrean, in charge at Luepp, is now in correspondence with the Office with regard to purchasing the Day Springs and other water rights for the Navajo Indians located in the "Butts country" as well as elsewhere. The latest information from him is that Mr. Day, as stated by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham, is not able at this time to give a clear title to his springs.

The necessity will be borne in mind for new surveys in the locality of what is known as the "Butte country" but as this is public domain, no doubt in due time such surveys as may be needed will be executed by the Commissioners of the General Land Office from the appropriations for surveying public land.

7. Health. The field matron appropriation is exhausted at the present time. Health conditions on the Navajo Reservation were recently investigated by Doctor Murphy, Medical Supervisor, and action on the improvements suggested by him will be made as fast as available funds will permit.

This report will be kept in the Division handling the questions involved in it, and they have been instructed to give due weight to the practical suggestions made, so that this Office may have the benefit of its well matured recommendations.

~~Very truly yours,~~ Very truly yours,

E.B. Meritt.

Assistant Commissioner.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.

Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of
Comptroller of the Treasury.
March 22, 1915.

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

I have your letter of March 5, 1915, stating that a question has arisen--

"as to whether the Board of Indian Commissioners is authorized by law to expend the funds appropriated without supervision by this Department, and also whether the Disbursing Officer of the Board is subject, so far as his accounts are concerned, to the regulations of the Indian Office, which have been approved by the head of this Department. If the latter question is answered in the affirmative, I should like to be advised as to whether the accounts of the Disbursing Officer of the Board should be rendered to the Indian Office in accordance with the requirements of Section 464 of the Revised Statutes, and there given the same administrative examination as is given to the accounts of other disbursing officers of the Indian Service."

It is not within the province of this office to decide as an abstract proposition the relation between the Interior Department and the Indian Commissioners. My views thereon are for official expression only because the relation between the two is incidentally for consideration in connection with the uses of the appropriation and the accounts to be rendered.

The original legislation authorizing the organization of a board of commissioners, now known as the Board of Indian Commissioners, is found in section 4 of the Indian Bill of April 10, 1869 (18 Stat., 13-40). By that section there was appropriated \$2,000,000 to enable the President to maintain the peace among the Indians, promote civilization, relieve necessities, encourage self-support, etc., and to enable the President to execute the powers conferred, he was authorized to organize a board of ten persons selected from men of intelligence and philanthropy, to serve without compensation, "who may, under his direction, exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations made by this act or any part thereof that the President may designate."

Following some intervening provisions as to the duties of this board, the Revised Statutes (Sec. 2041) provided that said board should supervise all expenditures of moneys appropriated for the Indians and inspect all goods purchased and required the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to consult the board of making purchases.

Other statutory provisions, particularly with reference to approval of vouchers and accounts by the executive committee of the board, present some inconsistencies, but are rendered of no present importance by the act of May 17, 1882, (22 Stat., 70), in which it was provided that the commission should thereafter--

"only have power to visit and inspect agencies and other ex

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT WASHINGTON D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

Andover, Mass., March 22, 1915.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

The enclosures explain themselves. All of this is very disquieting. Why do these men in Washington ignore our recommendations? Can we do anything to save White Earth or to help in Oklahoma?

Very cordially yours,

Warren K. Moorhead

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Carbon copy

Andover, Mass., March 22, 1915.

Honorable Cato Sells,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sells:

Will you please inform me if it is correct that the Supreme Court of Oklahoma has nullified the probate rules and regulations formerly approved by that court, and established in order to protect the Indian orphans and minors? Is it correct that the state legislature of Oklahoma has passed a bill denying the right of Federal probate attorneys to appear in the Probate Courts on behalf of Indian minors?

Being much interested in the White Earth matters, I would like to ask another question - is the Secretary of the Interior to have jurisdiction in the matter of the White Earth rolls? Will there be public hearings and if so, is anyone to appear on behalf of the validity of the accuracy of the Linnen-Moorehead roll?

This matter has ~~not~~ dragged along since 1909, and I am very much concerned for the welfare of my friends the Ojibwa.

Very truly yours,

W. S. Sells

Carbon copy

Andover, Mass., March 22, 1915.

Honorable George Vaux, Jr.,
1606 Morris Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Commissioner Vaux:

I have received report from Mr. Abbott on both Oklahoma and Minnesota.

Both these are very disquieting to me, but confirm what I had previously heard. If this is all correct, I am very much discouraged. Is there anything that we can do? Abbott suggests appearing before the Secretary of the Interior, but as a Board member who investigated White Earth, that duty would probably fall to me, and while I am willing to appear, the authorities here think that my Indian activities have taken too much of their time. You know I am dependent on the Andover salary for support. If the Beaulieu crowd appears before Secretary Lane, since he does not know the inside history of White Earth, and since the only man remaining in the Department of Justice (Mr. O'Brien) is removed April 1st, the entire responsibility will rest on Inspector Linnen.

We have our spring vacation March 26th P. M. to April 5th noon. I could meet with the Board in Washington (or a committee of same) March 30th - April 2nd, if anything can be accomplished by said meeting. I do not know whether you would desire to call me.

In view of the cordial reception given us by the Senate Committee and the Secretary and the Commissioner, it is incomprehensible to me that our opinion has not been asked on these grave matters.

If anything can be accomplished by a meeting next week, I would be willing to attend for two or three days, although I prefer not to leave Andover. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Ayer.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am pleased to send you herewith a brief and very excellent memorandum on Metlakahtla prepared under direction of Dr. Claxton in response to my request for information on this subject for your use. I am also sending you a copy of the printed rules and regulations for Annette Islands Reserve. These rules were sent to me for criticism by Dr. Claxton before their approval, and a number of them were suggested by me; they form an outline of local self-government which in my judgment could be adopted to great advantage on the unallotted Indian Reservations in the United States.

One of the men in Dr. Claxton's office called my attention to a book recently published entitled "The Apostle of Alaska - The Story of William Duncan of Metlakahtla," by John W. Arctander, L. L. D., publishers Fleming H. Revell Company. The author I understand is a personal friend of Mr. Duncan.

If the memorandum inclosed does not give you the information you want, let me know and I shall call upon Dr. Claxton again. He assures me that he will be very glad to give you every possible help in your investigation.

I sincerely hope your neuralgia and rheumatism have left you.

Sincerely yours,


Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

(Inclosure)

Mar. 23, 1915

METLAKAHTLA.

The following is a very brief history of Metlakahtla with especial reference to the property on the island, and a statement regarding such property:

William Duncan was sent from England as a missionary to the Indians of British Columbia in 1857. He labored among them at Fort Simpson until May, 1862, when he established a village at a place 17 miles south of Fort Simpson which was named Metlakahtla, and here 35 houses and a church with a seating capacity of 700 were erected in 1862.

One of Mr. Duncan's first acts was to start a store in the new colony. He sold supplies of various kinds to the Indians and received in exchange their furs. The capital with which to start the store was furnished by Mr. Duncan from his own savings. He soon found that a small vessel was a necessity to the village in order that the furs might be sent to a market and the supplies in exchange transported to Metlakahtla. For this purpose the Canadian Government advanced him \$500, the Indians advanced \$400, and the balance, \$600, Mr. Duncan paid from his own private funds. From the profits of the store Mr. Duncan was soon able to repay the \$500 advanced by the Canadian Government and also the \$400 advanced by the Indians. Some of the profits of the trading establishment were applied to public improvements. A blacksmith shop and a carpenter shop were built. Soon a sawmill followed, and in 1881, a cannery.

In 1874 a new church with a capacity of 1200 was built at a cost of \$12,000. The expense of erecting the church was defrayed by funds contributed by the natives, by friends of Mr. Duncan, and by Mr. Duncan himself.

Up to 1885 the total contributions from benevolent persons amounted to \$6,000, while the expenditures for the establishment of the industrial enterprises, and the erection of the church, etc., amounted to \$35,000.

Owing to a dispute with the Canadian Government and the Church of England regarding property rights and religious matters, Mr. Duncan and the chief men of the village decided that they would leave British Columbia and establish a new village in Alaska.

During the winter of 1886-87 Mr. Duncan visited Washington and conferred with the President, Members of the Cabinet, Senators, and Representatives regarding the removal of the Metlakahtla colony from British Columbia. He was assured (unofficially) by the authorities that a suitable site for the new village would be set aside by Congress for the use of such Indians as decided to migrate from Metlakahtla to Alaska.

Returning to Metlakahtla, Mr. Duncan and the chief men of the village began to look for the best place to which to remove. They finally selected Port Chester, on the northwest side of Annette Island, 70 miles north of

the old village. In August, 1887, nearly 900 natives, practically the entire colony, left their old homes in British Columbia and under the guidance of Mr. Duncan established a new village at the site which had been selected. To this new village they gave the name of Metlakahtla, after the one they had just left.

When Mr. Duncan and the Indians left Metlakahtla they were forced to leave behind them the buildings which they had erected, and everything except their personal belongings and such cash as Mr. Duncan had on hand from the profits of the various industries.

In the early history of the new colony, philanthropic persons, through various churches, contributed considerable sums of money for the establishment of a store, sawmill, cannery, and a church. From 1888 to 1894 the United States Government paid Mr. Duncan \$12,716 for the equipment and maintenance of a school.

The Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1101) sets apart the Annette Islands for the use and occupancy of the Metlakahtlans, and reads as follows:

"Until otherwise provided by law, the body of lands known as Annette Islands, situated in the Alexander Archipelago in southeastern Alaska, on the north side of Dixon's entrance, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakahtla Indians, and those people known as Metlakahtlans, who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them, to be held and used by them in common, under such rules and regulations, and subject to such restrictions, as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior."

This act is the only law which has ever been passed relating to the use and occupancy of Annette Islands.

Mr. Duncan has been permitted by the Secretary of the Interior to remain at Metlakahtla and build up industrial enterprises for the Metlakahtlans, but he has never been granted any property rights. He is simply on the island by sufferance.

The first sawmill built at the New Metlakahtla was destroyed by fire in 1889. A second one was immediately erected, half of the cost of which was borne by benevolent persons in the States. The second sawmill was also destroyed by fire and was rebuilt in a similar manner. The first two sawmills were run by steam and after the second fire, Mr. Duncan decided to substitute water power instead of steam. He therefore built a pipe line from a lake two miles distant at a cost of \$9,000.

The church was erected in 1894 at a cost of \$10,000, of which the natives furnished \$2,500, benevolent friends of Mr. Duncan's, \$3,000, and Mr. Duncan, \$4,500.

In the spring of 1890 a cannery building was erected and in 1891 a corporation called The Metlakahtla Industrial Company, with a capital of \$35,000, was formed to operate the cannery. Of this \$25,000 Mr. Duncan contributed about \$11,000, the natives, about \$3,000, and Christian philanthropists, about \$11,000.

In 1895 the capital stock of the corporation was increased to \$54,000 and the other industrial plants were taken over. The additional stock was issued in Mr. Duncan's name.

In 1905 Mr. Duncan repaid to the natives and the philanthropists the money invested by them, with interest, and the corporation was dissolved.

The salmon pack at the cannery in 1900 was 18,000 cases; the estimated profit, \$1.00 per case. The estimated annual profit on the store was \$8,000, making a net profit of about \$25,000 per annum from these two industries. The store carried a stock valued at about \$20,000. The cannery and sawmill have not been operated during the past few years.

The following is an estimate of the present value of the property at Metlakahtla claimed by Mr. Duncan:

Cannery and wharf,	\$12,000.00
Store,	8,000.00
Church,	6,000.00
Water system,	6,000.00
Guest house and residence,	3,000.00
Sawmill,	2,000.00
School building,	1,200.00
Logs,	500.00

In the opinion of Assistant Attorney Cragin of the Department of the Interior, who has given careful consideration to the question of property rights at Metlakahtla, the land, buildings, machinery, and fixtures at Metlakahtla

are the property of the Government and are held in trust for the use and benefit of the Metlakahtlans. The personal belongings of Mr. Duncan, the stock in the store, and ⁱthe cannery, and the profits derived from the industries at Metlakahtla are Mr. Duncan's.

About 1908, Mr. Duncan made a will in which he left all of his property to three of his friends to be held in trust by them for the use and benefit of the Metlakahtlans. He later revoked this will and today the disposition of his property remains unprovided for.

*Original to
Mr. Ayer
at Palan
3/24*

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Up to 1885 the total contributions from benevolent persons amounted to \$6,000, while the expenditures for the establishment of the industrial enterprises, and the erection of the church etc, amounted to \$35,000.

Owing to a dispute with the Canadian Government and the Church of England regarding property rights and religious matters, Mr. Duncan and the chief men of the village decided that they would leave British Columbia and establish a new village in Alaska.

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Up to 1885 the total contributions from benevolent persons amounted to \$6,000, while the expenditures for the establishment of the industrial enterprises, and the erection of the church, etc., amounted to \$35,000.

Owing to a dispute with the Canadian Government and the Church of England regarding property rights and religious matters, Mr. Duncan and the chief men of the village decided that they would leave British Columbia and establish a new village in Alaska.

During the winter of 1886-87 Mr. Duncan visited Washington and conferred with the President, Members of the Cabinet, Senators, and Representatives regarding the removal of the Metlakahtla colony from British Columbia. He was assured (unofficially) by the authorities that a suitable site for the new village would be set aside by Congress for the use of such Indians as decided to migrate from Metlakahtla to Alaska.

Returning to Metlakahtla, Mr. Duncan and the chief men of the village began to look for the best place to which to remove. They finally selected Fort Chester, on the northwest side of Annette Island, 70 miles north of

the old village. In August, 1887, nearly 900 natives, practically the entire colony, left their old home in British Columbia and under the guidance of Mr. Duncan established a new village at the site which had been selected. To this new village they gave the name of Metlakahtla, after the one they had just left.

When Mr. Duncan and the Indians left Metlakahtla they were forced to leave behind them the buildings which they had erected, and everything except their personal belongings and such cash as Mr. Duncan had on hand from the profits of the various industries.

In the early history of the new colony, philanthropic persons, through various churches, contributed considerable sums of money for the establishment of a store, sawmill, cannery, and a church. From 1888 to 1894 the United States Government paid Mr. Duncan \$12,716 for the equipment and maintenance of a school.

The Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1101) sets apart the Annette Islands for the use and occupancy of the Metlakahtlans, and reads as follows:

"Until otherwise provided by law, the body of lands known as Annette Islands, situated in the Alexander Archipelago in southeastern Alaska, on the north side of Dixon's entrance, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakahtla Indians, and those people known as Metlakahtlans, who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them, to be held and used by them in common, under such rules and regulations, and subject to such restrictions, as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior."

This act is the only law which has ever been passed relating to the use and occupancy of Annette Islands.

Mr. Duncan has been permitted by the Secretary of the Interior to remain at Metlakahla and build up industrial enterprises for the Met lakahlaans, but he has never been granted any property rights. He is simply on the island by sufferance.

The first sawmill built at the New Metlakahla was destroyed by fire in 1889. A second one was immediately erected, half of the cost of which was borne by benevolent persons in the States. The second sawmill was also destroyed by fire and was rebuilt in a similar manner. The first two sawmills were run by steam and after the second fire, Mr. Duncan decided to substitute water power instead of steam. He therefore built a pipe line from a lake two miles distant at a cost of \$9,000.

The church was erected in 1894 at a cost of \$10,000, of which the natives furnished \$2,500, benevolent friends of Mr. Duncan's \$3,000, and Mr. Duncan, \$4,500.

In the spring of 1890 a cannery building was erected and in 1891 a corporation called The Metlakahla Industrial Company, with a capital of \$25,000, was formed to operate the cannery. Of this \$25,000 Mr. Duncan contributed about \$11,000, the natives, about \$3,000, and Christian philanthropists, about \$11,000.

In 1895 the capital stock of the corporation was increased to \$54,000 and the other industrial plants were taken over. The additional stock was issued in Mr. Duncan's name.

In 1905 Mr. Duncan repaid to the natives and the philanthropists the money invested by them, with interest, and the corporation was dissolved.

The salmon pack at the cannery in 1900 was 18,000 cases; the estimated profit, \$1.00 per case. The estimated annual profit on the store was \$8,000, making a net profit of about \$25,000 per annum from these two industries. The store carried a stock valued at about \$20,000. The cannery and sawmill have not been operated during the past few years.

The following is an estimate of the present value of the property at Metlakahtla claimed by Mr. Duncan:

Cannery and wharf,	\$12,000.00
Store,	8,000.00
Church,	6,000.00
Water system,	6,000.00
Guest house and residence,	3,000.00
Sawmill,	2,000.00
School building,	1,200.00
Logs,	500.00

In the opinion of Assistant Attorney Cragin of the Department of the Interior, who has given careful consideration to the question of property rights at Metlakahtla, the land, buildings, machinery, and fixtures at Metlakahtla

are the property of the Government and are held in trust for the use and benefit of the Metlakahtlans. The personal belongings of Mr. Duncan, the stock in the store, and in the cannery, and the profits derived from the industries at Metlakahtla are Mr. Duncan's.

About 1908, Mr. Duncan made a will in which he left all of his property to three of his friends to be held in trust by them for the use and benefit of the Metlakahtlans. He later revoked this will and today the disposition of his property remains unprovided for.

March 23rd, 1915.

It is a real pleasure dear Edward, to be able to do anything for you, so at once on receipt of yours of 16th inst. I went to Seattle, spent the day there and dug up all information I could of Dr. Duncan and Metlakahtla. Kelly-Clark Co. heavy exporters, are Duncan's agts, have handled the salmon pack, supplies, etc. and know all about conditions.

Personally, I would describe the situation thus: A wise father has a very large family of small and ignorant children, devoting his life to their education and welfare. Many years pass; the children grow wise and mature; the Father cannot realize this; resents their independence as the children resent, the now very old and irritable father - There you have it. The Indians wanted to grow, expand, but Dr. D. suppressed them. He antagonized them in many petty ways, going so far as to shut the water supply off. He lost his dominating paternalism by reason of these conditions. The country is closed, the Indians taking their fish to other canneries.

I understand the Gov't insisted on the water being turned on, but am not sure of this. The old Dr. is well but naturally much less vigorous, if not senile.

You realize that the children of 28 or 30 years ago are now men, women, fathers and mothers; have had school & church advantages, and wise supervision. They realize their maturity, but the Dr. don't! If there is another side of the matter I can't get it. It may justify looking into. If I learn anything more, will write.

you see by writing, I am shaky. its Rheumatism. Have had a lot of it.

Union Club
Tacoma, Washington

March 23rd 1905.

It is a real pleasure dear Edward, to be able to do anything for you, so at once on recph of yours of 16th inst. I went to Seattle, spent the day there and dug up all information I could of Dr. Duncan and MchlaKahla. Kelly-Clark Co., heavy exporters, are Duncan's agts, have handled the salmon pack, supplies &c and know all about conditions.

Personally, I would describe the situation thus: a wise father has a very large family of small and ignorant children devoting his life to their education and welfare. Many years pass; the children grow wise and mature; the Father cannot realize this; resents their independence, as the children resent the now very old and irritable father — There you have it.

The Indians wanted to ^{expand} grow, but Dr. D suppressed them. He antagonized them in many petty ways, going so far as to

3
Union Club

Olympia, Washington

shut the water supply off. He lost his dominating paternalism by reason of these conditions. The Cannery is closed, the Indians taking their fish to other canneries.

I understand the Gov't insisted on the water being turned on, but am not sure of this. The old Dr is well but naturally much less vigorous, if not senile.

You realize that the children of 28 or 30 years ago are now men, women, fathers and mothers; have had school & church advantages and wise supervision. They realize their maturity, but the Dr doubt! If there is another side of the matter I can't get it. It may justify looking into. X X X X If I learn anything more, will write.

We just got letter from Mary. She says you are OK again and back in Cal! Would mail this there if I knew your address. Our weather is divine and Roads fine.

Art & Helen go to Cal' in June, ^{via Santa Fe} then here. He goes home, she stays with us, the nurse and babies come early over N.P. Ry. So we shall not be at Geneva this year. We would like to go to Frisco - but are hardly up to it financially - Ever sends all love to you and Emma.

So do I - as ever. Arthur E. Hansen

March 24, 1915.

Honorable George Vaux Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indiana Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Vaux:

With reference to the copy of a letter dated March 1, from Honorable Edward E. Ayer, to the Chairman and members of the Board of Indiana Commissioners, calling attention to the status of the law restricting the punishment of Indians for offenses committed upon the person or property of another Indian or person within the limits of an Indiana reservation to but seven in number, you are advised that the Office fully realizes the shortcomings of the law in this respect, and there are many serious offenses committed by Indians for which no punishment can be meted out by the Federal courts because they are not specifically enumerated in Section 328 of the Criminal Code.

The Office has had under consideration legislation to remedy this situation and hopes that it will be submitted to Congress at its next regular session.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) E. B. Merritt,

Assistant Commissioner.

3-EO-22

Copy to Mr. Vaux

March 24, 1915.

Honorable George Vaux Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Vaux:

With reference to the copy of a letter, dated March 1, from Honorable Edward E. Ayer, to the Chairman and members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, calling attention to the status of the law restricting the punishment of Indians for offenses committed upon the person or property of another Indian or person within the limits of an Indian reservation to but seven in number, you are advised that the Office fully realizes the shortcomings of the law in this respect, and that there are many serious offenses committed by Indians for which no punishment can be meted out by the Federal courts because they are not specifically enumerated in Section 328 of the Criminal Code.

The Office has had under consideration legislation to remedy this situation and hopes that it will be submitted to Congress at its next regular session.

Very truly yours,

(signed) E. B. Meritt,

Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1915.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I duly received your favor of March 1, and on Mr. Abbott's return called at the office and looked over your excellent recommendations in regard to needed laws on Indian reservations in Wisconsin and on the timber proposition on the Apache Reservation, Arizona. The recommendations are fine and I hope they may be heeded.

Mr. Abbott tells me that you have been unwell. I trust by this time you are entirely recovered.

Very faithfully yours,

Wm H. Ketcham

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

COPY

Washington, March 26, 1915.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I duly received your favor of March 1, and on Mr. Abbott's return called at the office and looked over your excellent recommendations in regard to needed laws on Indian reservations in Wisconsin and on the timber proposition on the Apache Reservation, Arizona. The recommendations are fine and I hope they may be heeded.

Mr. Abbott tells me that you have been unwell. I trust by this time you are entirely recovered.

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) Wm. H. Ketcham

Pur-Sup.
H R D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 959.

Washington

March 26, 1915.

To the Superintendents and Disbursing

Officers of the Indian Service:

It is requested hereafter that in inviting quotations on cement that all brands, trade-marks, etc., be omitted, and that material of this kind be requested equal to the requirements of Circular 33 of the Bureau of Standards.

This action is taken for the reason that by mentioning certain brands such as "Ash Grove," "Ideal," etc., cement dealers throughout the country might be led to believe that no other cement is suitable for the purpose, whereas, it is not intended to so limit the bidding, as such limitation is contrary to the letter and spirit of Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

Please see that proposal blanks requesting bids on material of this character are prepared in the manner above indicated.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

3-ELW-25.

Land-Sales
J F M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 962.

Washington

Descriptions in
deeds.

March 26, 1915.

To Superintendents:

It is noted that in many petitions, deeds, and other papers relating to sales and partitions of land and the issuance of patents in fee received in the Office, the descriptions are incomplete and faulty and are often the cause of confusion and error in the action of the Department and the General Land Office.

Great care should be exercised in preparing these descriptions, and each should be complete in itself and should contain the subdivision, section, township, and range, together with the meridian of survey, and should expressly show whether the township is north or south of the base line and the range east or west of the meridian.

Careful consideration of these matters on your part will prevent the return of papers on account of incompleteness in these respects.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Imp.
B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 961.

Washington

March 26, 1915.

To Officers in Charge of Employees:

The semiannual efficiency reports submitted by field officers on employees under their jurisdiction do not accomplish the purpose for which they are designed. Too much importance can not be attached to these reports, as they are practically the only means the Office has of judging the qualifications of the field force. They are confidential and there is no reason why they should not be made more detailed and more complete. For instance, they should show the superintendent's candid opinion of the employee, not only with reference to his efficiency in his present position, but his qualifications for any other line of work for which he may be especially fitted. Beginning with the reports to be submitted on May 1, next, every superintendent must give the preparation of these reports his personal supervision and must make them full and unbiased.

Complaints have been received to the effect that superintendents occasionally use their efficiency reports as a means of furthering personal ends, such as getting rid of an employee who may be personally distasteful but whose services are unquestionable, or as a means of effecting the transfer of an employee who for some reason has failed to prove a success in his particular line of endeavor, but who would with proper supervision and with energies directed in the proper channels render efficient service in some other line of work. The Office expects all superintendents to hold themselves above all petty differences or personal grievances in submitting these reports, and it will hold any superintendent who violates this trust personally responsible in the matter.

The Office wishes to invite attention at this time to the method of handling probational appointees. The probationary period of six months is designed to be a part of the examination and the officer to whose jurisdiction a probational appointee is assigned should keep an especial watch of his or her services during this period, and should also put forth every effort to aid the employee in becoming accustomed to the peculiar conditions existing in the Field Service. In some instances new appointees upon reaching an Indian reservation find conditions so much different than they had anticipated that they immediately become discouraged and fail to render the efficient service of which they are capable, and which, with the proper encouragement and supervision, they would probably render. However, the Office does not wish this to be taken as indicative that a probational appointee must necessarily be given a permanent appointment. If after proper supervision and encouragement has been given, the appointee fails to measure up to the standard required, the Office should be given due notice, in order that steps may be taken looking toward the termination of his services. This information should be given at least one month before the probational term expires, but the Office does not wish it understood that an appointee who is inefficient must be carried for four, five or six months, although it does wish each one to be given care-

6. 961--2.

personal supervision wherever practicable and a reasonable time to become acclimated to conditions. In case an appointee who has satisfactorily served probationary period should later develop into an unsatisfactory employee, this matter should immediately be brought to the attention of the Office.

In summing up, the Office wishes to impress the fact that efficiency reports must be impersonal, full, in detail, and must show not only the employee's efficiency in his present position, but his fitness for any other position; also to emphasize the necessity of personal supervision and encouragement.

In this connection attention is called to the request that employees be required to furnish the Office with a photograph. Please see that this requirement is carried out.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

3-RSM-12.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1915.

*See letter to 251
4/29/15
7/1/15*

Mr. E. E. Ayer,
Hotel Huntington,
Pasadena, California.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I beg to thank you for your telegram of the 30th instant from Riverside, advising of the Metlakahtla situation and that you plan to go up in May if Father Duncan will see you. Since arriving at Washington yesterday I found the file to which you referred; also your letter of March 24th to Mr. Abbott. I understand that the data for which you asked in this letter has already been sent you.

We have just received at the Department another letter from Metlakahtla signed by a half-dozen different persons, which is quite favorable to Father Duncan himself. I am sending a copy of this to you so that you can get one of the other viewpoints.

There has never been any direct evidence that Father Duncan has willed his property to the Metlakahtlans, but there have been a number of reports that this is the case.

The letter that you have written to Father Duncan should be very compelling, and I hope sincerely that he will voluntarily agree to see you.

I may be out in San Francisco again as early as the 7th of May. Keep me posted as to your movements, as very possibly this will give me a chance to see you at San Francisco before you have actually left for Alaska.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Stephen J. Mather

Inc.

Copy to
Mr. Nathan
Macy of Interior
Bureau
Ayer Assn. to
Mollaka
6/2/11

Yours very gratefully
W. D. Winans

Law-Heirship
J C

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 963.

Washington

Preparation of papers
in heirship cases.

April 1, 1915.

To Examiners of Inheritance, and Other

Officials Conducting Heirship Hearings:

Much inconvenience has been caused by the manner in which papers are now prepared for submission in heirship cases. In most instances the written matter is commenced so close to the top of the page, that when the page is bound together with other papers, it is impossible to read all the matter written at the top of the page without taking the record apart.

You will be expected, therefore, to see that in all future cases, when papers are prepared for submission in heirship matters, that ALL written matter is commenced at a point a sufficient distance from the top of the page as to allow a ready perusal of all matter written upon the page without necessitating the separation of the record.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

IPR-3-29.

E-Ind.
L.McC.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 964.

Washington

Returned Student
Associations.

April 2, 1915.

To Superintendents: and Others in Charge:

Please report concerning the number of organizations for social and intellectual or industrial improvement which you have been instrumental in effecting among the Indians of your jurisdiction who have returned to their reservation homes after attendance at school.

The specific work of each returned student association should be outlined, together with the names of the officers and frequency of the meetings.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

3-WG-31

C O P Y

April 2, 1915.

Memorandum:

The rules for Annette Islands Reserve went into effect very soon after they were received by the teacher of the United States Public School at Metlakahla in February.

The Bureau of Education has not yet received information as to how the rules were received by Mr. Duncan.

By the natives, with few exceptions, they were welcomed.

(signed) William Hamilton.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 965.

Office of Indian Affairs

Sanitary suggestions,
clean-up day.

Washington

April 3, 1915.

To Superintendents:

You are directed to encourage, both by official direction, as in posted notices and formal written letter to each employee, and by personal example, the cooperation of each and every employee, Indian and white, in an effort to improve housing conditions.

The employees should begin operations at home by a thorough clean-up of their quarters, that they may set a good example to the Indian people of the reservation.

Each employee should be instructed to regard himself as a permanent sanitary instructor and inspector, and should make every effort to assist in the production of better housing conditions on the reservation.

You are directed to set aside two days in the early spring and fall of this year, to conduct a clean-up day for each agency, school, day school, farmer's station, etc., one day to be devoted to clean-up about official quarters, and the next day in the homes of the Indians. On these days the entire agency and school forces are to participate, and by precept and practice encourage and teach sanitation.

Report at once setting date of this clean-up and your plans for publicity and operation.

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

THE INDIAN - A HISTORY

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD

ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS, April 3, 1915.

Mr. J. A. Faber, Secretary,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Faber:

I have your letter of March 25th. You do not need to forward Mr. Ayer the various papers, copies of letters, etc., which I sent him. I wish, however, that you would write him that you heard from his friend, Professor Moorehead of Andover, to the effect that things are in bad shape in Washington in the Indian Service. Also that when he sees Mr. Dockweiler in California, he better consider the matter of the Indian situation. Please say to him that Mr. O'Brien of the Department of Justice has been removed and that I was sent for to come to Washington last week and appear before the Assistant Secretary of the Interior. With the exception of Judge Daniel of the Department of Justice (a new man) I was the only one present who knew anything about White Earth. All the other officials had been removed.

Please say to Mr. Ayer that I have written Chairman Vaux about Mrs. Elsie Newton, a woman ten years in the Indian Service who was virtually private secretary to Mr. Leupp and who is very competent. She would like to be Secretary of our Board. She has served ten years in the Indian Office and is a very able woman.

On second thought, you better send Mr. Ayer this letter. If he does not care to hear further until June, the matter can be dropped.

Very sincerely yours,

Warren K. Moorehead

Copy to Mr. L.

April 3, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

There is inclosed herewith a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated March 30, in reply to your letter of March 5, concerning timber matters in the Southwest.

This kind of a letter especially the paragraph commenting on your "misunderstanding" of the price of timber, which was of course purely a clerical error in your letter, is simply another evidence of the hopelessness of securing any genuine response from the Indian Office to any suggestion from a member of the Board, no matter how valuable such suggestion may be. Secretary Lane of course did not have in mind this kind of "cooperation" when he directed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make reply to the Board's recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. E. E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Secretary.

(Inclosure)

Copy to Mr. A.

C O P Y

Mar. 30, 1915.

Hon. George Vaux,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

Your letter of March 8th to Secretary Lane has been referred to me for consideration, the same transmitting two letters of March 1st from Mr. Edward E. Ayer, Member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to the Board, one regarding the timber on reservations in Arizona and New Mexico, and the other regarding punishment for crimes on Indian reservations in Wisconsin, these letters having been approved by you as Chairman.

I agree to the suggestion that the property of the Indians should be conserved in every practicable manner, and am of the opinion that stumpage values for timber will increase materially during the next quarter century. However, that the increase will be as great as suggested I am not so certain.

This letter discloses a misunderstanding as to the price at which a portion of the timber on Fort Apache Reservation was formerly advertised. Such timber was offered at the rate of \$2.50 per M feet board measure, and not at \$2.50 per acre as stated by Mr. Ayer. This timber was in a rather heavy stand and, of course, the price per acre was many times \$2.50.

When considering proposals for sales of timber on the Fort Apache Reservation, I have always thought that there was no apparent justification for offering more than a comparatively small part of the total amount of timber.

I have uniformly taken the position that at least a greater portion of the timber on this and other reservations should be held for increase in stumpage values and that no part thereof should be offered for sale except where it could be well utilized for industrial and other betterments and when there were no other available funds or means of obtaining same.

I am of the opinion that when appropriations cannot be obtained from Congress to accomplish the advancement, prosperity and happiness of the Indians owning timber, occasional sales arise which justify well considered sales of timber.

The letter regarding punishment for crimes will be made the subject of another communication.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Gato Sells,

Commissioner.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT WASHINGTON D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

April 3, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

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Sincerely yours,



Secretary.

Hon. E. E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

(Inclosure)

C O P Y

Mar. 30, 1915.

Hon. George Vaux,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

Your letter of March 5th to Secretary Lane has been referred to me for consideration, the same transmitting two letters of March 1st from Mr. Edward E. Ayer, Member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to the Board, one regarding the timber on reservations in Arizona and New Mexico, and the other regarding punishment for crimes on Indian reservations in Wisconsin, these letters having been approved by you as Chairman.

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I am of the opinion that when appropriations cannot be obtained from Congress to accomplish the advancement, prosperity and happiness of the Indians owning timber, occasions may arise which justify well considered sales of timber.

The letter regarding punishment for crimes will be made the subject of another communication.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Cato Selle,

Commissioner.

Ed-Schools
28884-1915
A V S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 966,

Washington

April 5, 1915.

Incorrigible children.

To all Reservation Superintendents:

You are requested to make a survey of your reservation for the purpose of ascertaining definitely the number of incorrigible boys and girls of school age who are now out of school because of bad conduct and submit to the Office a list of such boys and girls, giving a brief statement as to their habits, home surroundings, employment, etc. This information is desired in order that the Office have necessary information in connection with any plans for their reformation.

Please file your report by May 15.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

3-LP-30

Ed-Schools
28884-1915
A V S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 967.

Washington

April 5, 1915.

Transfer of pupils.

To All Superintendents:

When recommending transfers for pupils from your reservation to non-reservation schools for the next school year you are instructed to observe the following:

No students should be sent to distant nonreservation schools until they have completed the course in the school they last attended, except in very special cases and for good reasons, in which special case you should set forth clearly the reason for making your recommendation.

Also furnish a statement regarding each pupil to be transferred, telling something of the disposition, habits, temperment, home conditions, etc., and if possible suggest the kind of industrial training that would be of most value to such students when they return to their home.

With this information the nonreservation superintendents will be in position to deal with each student a great deal more intelligently and at a great saving of time and trouble. It is the duty of superintendents to exercise care that Indian children shall not be sent a distance to nonreservation schools who are not fitted to pursue the work and receive benefit from the courses to be taken at such school.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Purchase

W B F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 968.

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

April 5, 1915.

To Superintendents and Other Officers in Charge:

In a general way please report as to the satisfactoriness of the articles furnished you under the 1915 annual estimate contracts. Make your report by classes, following the classification of the annual estimate blank. Particularly report on clothing, underwear, hosiery, shoes, military caps, gingham and other dry goods in the piece, and subsistence supplies. The Office will appreciate it if you will touch at least on each class shown in the annual estimate. Your replies should be addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Chicago, Ill., referring to the above circular number, and have them reach there by April 22, the date on which bids are to be opened. Please make this report in duplicate.

In another report, which is not to be included with the above report, advise the Office what your local prices are on net beef, pork, mutton, corn, and rolled barley; also kerosene and gasoline. This information is wanted in order that a comparison might be made with the prices obtained at the letting, and said data are to be obtained by you informally, the Office simply wishing to know what these articles can be secured for in your vicinity. This report should be submitted to the St. Louis Warehouse prior to May 13, 1915, the date on which bids are to be opened there on the articles mentioned, and the information should be secured by you at as late a date as is practicable and still permit you to have your report there by May 13.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

3-JSW-31.

Inclosure.

L-C
R J H

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 969.

Washington

Leasing.

April 6, 1915.

To Superintendents and Other Officers

in Charge of Allotted Indian Lands:

There is inclosed a copy of form for use in connection with leasing of allotted Indian lands for farming and grazing purposes approved by the Department on December 10, 1914 (5-180). This form is intended to supersede the two forms heretofore used--5-180 and 5-180a. It is the desire of the Office that all leases of allotted Indian lands for agricultural or grazing purposes be made subject to the approval of the superintendent or other officer in charge, in accordance with the regulations of September 19, 1910 (5-180b), as amended June 30, 1913 (Circular No. 761). Where the allottees have not received authority from the Department to negotiate their own leases and collect the rentals direct, the leases must be negotiated in the office of the superintendent and the rentals paid to him, and accounted for under the regulations. Allottees who are sufficiently competent to negotiate their own leases and collect their rentals and who have not heretofore received such authority should immediately make application therefor on Form 5-180c.

While it is expected that allottees who have been granted the leasing privilege shall be given a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate their competency, it is not intended that a superintendent shall approve any lease which may be executed by such an allottee if he is satisfied that the Indian has been overreached, or that the consummation of the lease would be seriously to his disadvantage. However, if an Indian who has been declared competent makes a lease that is reasonably fair with a lessee whom the superintendent

Circular No. 969--2.

believes is a fit person to live in the Indian community, such lease should be approved notwithstanding the consideration may not be as favorable as could be obtained by the superintendent himself.

The Office further desires that you make yourself familiar with the new form and that great care be exercised hereafter in having leases properly executed before the same are submitted to the Office for filing. A tendency to carelessness in this matter has recently been noticed and many leases have been returned for correction. If the same persons witness the signatures of both lessor and lessee the lease should so indicate and all blank spaces should be properly filled in.

Greater care should be exercised in the matter of sureties furnished in connection with farming and grazing leases. No person should be accepted as surety unless the administrative officer is satisfied that such person is worth the penalty of the bond over and above his exemption and liabilities and recovery could be had if it becomes necessary to institute suit.

Hereafter do not forward any agricultural or grazing leases of allotted lands for the approval of the Department on the old Form 5-180.

Leases for business purposes may be made on the new form, appropriate corrections being made therein, and such leases should be submitted in quadruplicate for the action of the Department.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

WRITE ALL NAMES IN FULL

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASE

(Form approved Dec. 10, 1914.)

Lease No. *Tribe* *Allotment No.*

THIS CONTRACT, in quadruplicate, made and entered into this day of, A. D. 191
by and between
....., allottee No. of the tribe
of Indians, hereinafter called the "lessor," and
of, hereinafter called the "lessee," under and in accordance with the provisions of existing law and the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior relative to Farming and Grazing leases on restricted Indian lands.

WITNESSETH, That for and in consideration of the rents, covenants, and agreements hereinafter provided for, the lessor doth hereby let and lease unto the lessee the land and premises described as follows, to wit:

.....
of section, township, range, containing acres, more or less, for the term
of years, beginning on the day of, 191 , fully to be completed and ended
on the day of, 191 , subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth.

The lessee, in consideration of the foregoing, covenants and agrees to pay.....
.....
.....
as rental for the land and premises herein leased, said sum to be paid in payments on the
....., or will pay the lessor in lieu of cash rental
.....
.....

The lessee agrees to break out and place in cultivation acres of the leased land not now in cultivation before
the day of, 191

The lessee further covenants and agrees that he will, at his own expense, within
from the date of the approval hereof, build, construct, and erect the following improvements upon the above-described land:

VERIFICATION OF SURETIES

..... }
..... } ss:
..... COUNTY.

..... and the sureties to the foregoing indenture of lease, being duly sworn and severally examined by me, state that they signed the foregoing obligation as sureties for the lessee under the annexed lease, and that they and each of them, respectively, own and possess property over and above all debts, liabilities, and legal exemptions of the value and worth of the sum placed opposite their names.

....., \$.....

....., \$.....
(Write names in full.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of, 191

[SEAL]

Notary public in and for said

AFFIDAVIT OF LESSEE

STATE OF, COUNTY OF, ss:

I,, lessee herein, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am leasing the lands herein described for my own use and benefit, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or corporation; that I have no agreement, arrangement, or understanding with any person or corporation whereby the said lands or any part thereof shall or may be used, enjoyed, or occupied by or for the benefit of any person or corporation other than myself;

and that I have only acres of land leased from Indians for farming purposes, including the land herein described.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191

[SEAL]

Notary public for, residing at

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

..... Agency,, 191

The within lease is hereby approved and declared to be made in accordance with the law and the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior thereunder, and now in force, and one copy thereof (or two copies if consideration is to be paid to Superintendent) is hereby transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for record in accordance with the regulations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Two witnesses to each signature:

.....

P. O.

.....
Lessor.

.....

P. O.

.....

P. O.

.....
Lessee.

.....

P. O.

STATE OF }
COUNTY OF } ss:

On this day of, 191 , personally appeared before me,

the above-named and and
acknowledged the signing and sealing of the within instrument to be their free act and deed.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the contents, purport, and effect of the lease were explained to and fully understood by the lessor,
and that said lease was signed and sealed in my presence, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is in every respect free from
fraud or deception, and that I am in no respect interested in said lease.

.....

.....
(Insert official title.)

BOND

In consideration of the letting of the premises described in the foregoing indenture of lease, and of the sum of one dollar to
each of us in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, we the undersigned,

and of, in the county of,

State of, hereby become sureties for the punctual payment of all the rents and the performance of all the

covenants and agreements in the above indenture of lease, to be paid and performed by,
the lessee named therein, and if any default shall be made therein we do hereby promise and agree to pay on demand unto the
above-named officer such sum or sums of money as will be sufficient to make up such deficiency and fully satisfy all the conditions,
covenants, and agreements contained in said indenture of lease, without requiring any notice of nonpayment or proof of demand
being made. And we do hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these
presents.

SIGNED AND SEALED this day of, 191

Witnesses:

..... [SEAL]

..... [SEAL]

all of which are to be constructed in a substantial and workmanlike manner and of durable material; and the lessee further covenants and agrees that all such improvements shall be on the leased premises at the date of the expiration of this lease, or he shall be liable for the payment of the full value thereof as set forth above. It is distinctly understood and agreed by the parties hereto that the lessee shall not be released, by reason of fire, flood, wind, or any other cause, from his covenant to make the improvements and have the same on the leased premises at the expiration of the lease.

The lessee agrees to keep said premises in good repair; to cultivate, improve, and farm said lands in a husbandlike manner and to the best advantage; to commit no waste thereon; to keep said lands free from noxious weeds; to clean out old ditches and construct such new ditches and laterals as may be necessary for the economical use of water appurtenant to the land, and keep such ditches and laterals free from willows, shrubbery, and wild grasses; to repair and keep in order all head gates, checks, drops, culverts, dams, flumes, and other structures necessary and maintained for the conveyance and control of water; to make beneficial use of all water appurtenant to said land, and to guard against excessive use of water or the swamping of said land through leakage or seepage.

The lessee agrees that he will put upon said premises for the purpose of grazing only..... that he will not pasture on said land an unreasonable number of animals for the grass and pasturage afforded; and that he will observe all quarantine and other stock laws and regulations now in force or hereafter to be promulgated by the United States or the State in which the lands are situated. The lessee also agrees that all manure and other fertilizer which may be produced upon the leased premises shall be the property of the lessor and shall be distributed upon the leased lands.

The lessee further agrees that at the expiration of the time mentioned in this lease he will peaceably, and without legal process, deliver up the possession of the premises herein described in as good condition as they are now, usual wear and unavoidable accidents excepted.

It is further agreed that if the lessee shall fail to pay the rents when due, or to construct or place the improvements on said lands as contracted for and in the manner herein provided, or shall fail to comply with or shall violate any of the provisions of this contract, the lessor, or the Superintendent or other officer of the Indian Service having jurisdiction over the leased premises, may declare the lease forfeited by giving notice, as required by law, and may thereupon reenter and take possession of the leased premises, and eject the lessee therefrom, and this lease shall thereupon be subject to cancellation by the officer of the U. S. Government by whom it is approved, or his successor in office, but such forfeiture shall not release the lessee from paying all rents contracted for or from damages for such failure or violation; and it is understood and agreed that there shall be a lien upon all crops grown or raised, and upon all cattle or other animals pastured and grazed upon the leased lands as well as upon all animals, implements, or other property placed upon the premises by the lessee as a security for the payment of the rents and the making of the improvements provided herein.

It is expressly understood and agreed by the parties hereto that any sublease, assignment, or transfer of this lease or of any interest therein can lawfully be made only with the consent of the lessor in writing and the approval of the representative of the U. S. Government by whom this lease is approved, or his successor in office, and that any assignment, sublease, or transfer made or attempted without such consent and approval shall be void and may render this contract subject to cancellation by such officer.

The covenants and agreements hereinbefore mentioned shall extend to and be binding upon the heirs, assigns, executors, and administrators of the parties to this lease.

It is further understood and agreed between the parties hereto that this lease shall be valid and binding only after approval

by the Superintendent or other officer in charge of the Indian Reservation, or by the Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1915.

Mr. E. E. Ayer,
c/o Mr. F. J. V. Skiff,
Director of Exhibits,
Panama-Pacific International Exposition,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Hardly a day or two passes but what there is some further news in regard to Father Duncan's matters. The latest rumor that comes from one of the Indians there is that he is planning to take the few members of the tribe who are loyal to him and immigrate to Loring, Alaska, about forty miles from Ketchikan, perhaps setting up his sawmill and starting where he will be independent of the rules and regulations which the Government has laid down for him at Annette Island. As the Indians have a considerable share in his sawmill and cannery, he would hardly have the right to move these plants away from their present location. The question of opening up the sawmill in its present location is also pressing, but I have suggested to Commissioner Claxton that this matter be postponed in view of the possibility of your being up there shortly. Have you received as yet any reply to the letter which you addressed to Father Duncan?

By the way there is a good friend of mine in San Francisco who would make an excellent companion for you on your proposed trip. He is Peter Clark Macfarlane, the writer, and a man of warm sympathies; and if you could see your way clear to ask him to go with you, you might find him of considerable help. At any rate it would not do any harm to meet him when you are in San Francisco, as he is a man very worth while your knowing in view of your own broad sympathies. His address is No. 1516 - 48th Avenue, San Francisco, Cal. I have told Mr. Macfarlane that he might hear from you, but have not mentioned anything to him about the Metlakahtla situation, so that it will lie entirely with you if you want to have him go with you.

With best personal good wishes and hoping that you are enjoying your visit to the wonderful Exposition at San Francisco, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Stephen D. Mather

E. Ind.
T. B. B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 970.

Washington

Supplies for farmers.

April 7, 1915.

To Superintendents:

There is a balance of approximately \$13,000 in the reserve of "Industrial Work and Care of Timber (Agriculture and Stock), 1915," available for expenditure during the remainder of the current fiscal year. While horse-drawn or motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles can not be purchased under existing law, yet teams, harness, and forage may be bought for your farmers from this fund.

In order to meet the legitimate needs of the Service in this respect during the present fiscal year, please submit a formal request for authority at the earliest practicable moment, with full justification, to cover the purchase of teams, harness, and forage for any of your farmers who may be in need thereof. Of course, it is unlikely that all of the needs of the Service in this respect can be met from the available balance in this fund, and each particular request will have consideration on its merits in connection with the needs of other jurisdictions and the amount of money available.

Please give this matter prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

4-FMK-6.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 971.

Office of Indian Affairs

School and home
gardens.

Washington

April 7, 1915.

To Superintendents:

Attention is invited to the following extract from report of one of the Indian school superintendents, in reply to Circular 892 on the subject of school farms:

I have always recognized the importance of agricultural instruction in the schools and have supplemented the classroom work with pupils' gardens supervised by the classroom teachers until this season, when I arranged for each of the pupils to have a school garden at the home, where the other members of the family could be interested and receive the full benefits from the child's industry. The plan seems to be taking well with the Indian parents, who are assisting the children in the work, insuring a larger area and more produce for family use. Regular inspection and report is made by the agency farmer in connection with his other work, and as the season advances the day school teachers accompanied by their pupils with their note books will make visits to the different home gardens for the purpose of instruction and giving assistance where needed.

I believe this is an excellent plan and suggest that it be adopted on each reservation where conditions will permit. You know of my great interest in anything which tends to advance the agricultural and home affairs of the Indians, and this home-garden plan should be productive of good results in this respect.

Please acknowledge the receipt hereof with advice as to whether you consider it practicable to put this plan into effect at your jurisdiction.

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

April 8, 1915.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,

Secretary of the Indian Commission,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:-

I have changed my mind about going to Met-
lakahtla.

I send you a full set of the papers that has been the
cause of such change, for file in your office.

Yours very truly,

(enclo.)

In re Metlakahlla Indians (Alaska)

Re proposed trip which Mr. Ayer did not make

April 8, 1915.

Dear Joe,-

I am sending you two sets of papers this morning, representing my correspondence in regard to the trip to Metlakahlla, etc. I wish you would have the stenographer write out from his notes, a copy of the letter I wrote to Father Duncan, and put a copy of each, with these papers. One set of these papers, I want sent to the Indian Commission Office, in Washington, and the other retained in the office.

I have written a letter to Mr. Abbott, which I also enclose, to put with the set that goes to him, from the office.

I have entirely recovered from my rheumatism and we are having a beautiful time.

Yours very truly,

Mr. E. E. Ayer,

Railway Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago.

(enclo.)



HOTEL DEL CORONADO
JOHN J. HERNAN, MANAGER
CORONADO BEACH, CALIFORNIA

The temperature at noon today was°
NEW 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE



Thirty Minutes Ride
from the Hotel

April 8, 1915.

*Ans'd
4/12*

Dear Joe, -

I am sending you two sets of papers this morning, representing my correspondence in regard to the trip to Metlakahtla, etc. I wish you would have the stenographer write out from his notes, a copy of the letter I wrote to Father Duncan, and put a copy of each, with these papers. One set of these papers, I want sent to the Indian Commission Office, in Washington, and the other retained in the office.

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I have entirely recovered from my rheumatism and we are having a beautiful time.

Yours very truly,

Edward E. Ayer

Mr. E. E. Ayer,

Railway Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago.

(enclo.)

April 8, 1915.

Mr. Arthur Law,

T a c o m a, Wash.

My dear Arthur:-

I have yours of March 23rd, and I thank you most sincerely for the information it contained and for the trouble you have taken.

I have entirely recovered from my attack of rheumatism, and in spite of that, we have had a splendid time in Southern California. We have been here now eight days and day before yesterday, went down to the Imperial Valley, 125 miles. You know of course, it is on the Colorado Desert, and much below the sea. It's a curious proposition, and a beautiful, beautiful ride going there. We shall stay here three days more and then go North to Riverside and up on the Mojave Desert one day and back to Pasadena; from there, to Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco, going in while there to the Yosemite, if possible.

I have entirely changed my mind about going to Metlakatla, as the action that the government has taken there and is going to take, I do not think it advisable, but I am just as much obliged to you.

I hardly think with the time that we have left, it will be possible for us to get as far north as Tacoma. This I regret very much, as I am very anxious to see you and dear Evelyn.

Emma joins me in kindest regards to you both.

Your devoted brother,

April 8, 1915.

Mr. Stephen Tyng Mather,

Assistant to Secretary of Interior,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mather:-

During my investigations in regard to the conditions at Metlakahtla, I first got from the Department, a brief history up to date of the Islands, which I present to you as "Exhibit 1." You will see it gives a description of everything that has been done there; also the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General, Craig, of the legal ownerships.

I also wrote to Arthur Law a brother-in-law of mine, living in Tacoma, who was formerly Assistant General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and has lived there many years, to make personal investigation amongst the people who had done business with Father Duncan, and get their ideas of the conditions there and also his mental condition. This I enclose to you as "Exhibit 2." You will see how closely it agrees with the views expressed in the splendid letter of Secretary Lane to Father Duncan of Feb. 3rd.

I send you also a copy of the Secretary's letter, which I present as "Exhibit 3", that you may have it in connection with paper sent.

I also have the Rules and Regulations prescribed Jan. 28th, by the Secretary, which have been carefully studied.

In studying this matter with these papers before me, I have quite changed my mind about the desirability of any outsider, under the existing circumstances, visiting Metlakahtla. The splendid letter of Secretary Lane of Feb. 3rd, the rules and regulations for self government, have so completely covered this ground, that I think it would be a great mistake to go there. You have positively got to persist in the rules and government as per Mr. Lane's letter, and I feel almost sure that Father Duncan will ask me to come up, hoping that through me, he might be able to get better terms with the Indians, and the Government, than he would otherwise. Of course, he is partially insane; there is no question about that at all. You will see it so recognized by his agents in Seattle, and of course, it is beyond argument, - he could not possibly take the ground he has in the ownership of property built on government lands, which he certainly knows he has no right to, and I think my going up there, would simply prolong the settlement that should be irrevocably made at the first possible moment, by agents of the Secretary.

Yours very truly,

April 8, 1915.

Mr. Stephen Tyng Mather,

Assistant to Secretary of Interior,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Yours very truly,

COPY

Washington, D.C.
April 10th, 1915.

*Original to
Mr. Ayer at
Cornwall
4/11/15*

Mr. J. A. Faber,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago.

Dear Mr. Faber:--

I enclose herewith copy of a letter which is self explanatory.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) F. H. Abbott,
Secretary.

COPY

April 10th, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:--

Secretary Mather has just called me over the telephone and tells me he has a rumor from Metlakahtla to the effect that Dr. Duncan is about to tear down the sawmill at the present location and move north to another part of the island with the Indians of the faction friendly to him, and he felt in view of this development you might desire to start earlier than you had originally planned. He informs me he has written advising **you** of the situation and had suggested also, in view of the publicity that might grown out of your trip, that it might be well for you to have with you Mr. Peter Clark Macfarlane, of San Francisco, a representative of Collier's, who is a close personal friend of his and Secretary Lane.

This suggestion of Secretary Mather's appears to me as excellent. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Macfarlane(I think he must be the same man) at the Hopi Snake Dance two years ago, and I liked him very much. He is the sort that would make you a splendid companion on the trip.

Things are going well in the office and progress is being made on the reports. Wishing you a most pleasant journey and with kindest regards to you and Mrs. Ayer, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer.
Member, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Care J. V. Skiff, Director Panama Exposition,
San Francisco, Cal.

April 12, 1915.

Mr. Frederick H. Abbott,
Secretary, Board of Indiana Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

Enclosed please find letter from Mr. Ayer to you, dated Coronado Beach, California, April 8th, copy of letter of same date from Mr. Ayer to Mr. Stephen Tyng Mather, an article covering a brief history of Metlakahtla with special reference to the property on the island and a statement regarding such property, also copy of letter from Mr. Arthur Laws, dated Tacoma, Washington, March 23rd, to Mr. Ayer. I am also enclosing copy of letter to Rev. Wm. Duncan, Metlakahtla, Alaska. Mr. Ayer dictated this letter on March 15th at his Chicago office when he returned from California with an attack of rheumatism. This letter was never mailed for the following reason: Mr. Ayer instructed us not to date this letter, nor to send it until we heard from Mr. Mather. On March 16th, Mr. Meyer, Secretary Lane's private secretary, called at the office to see Mr. Ayer. Mr. Ayer was at his residence and talked with Mr. Meyer over the phone. He instructed us at that time to turn over to Mr. Meyer all correspondence we had in the office in respect to the Metlakahtla affair, which was done, and then instructed us not to send the letter to Rev. Wm. Duncan until we heard from Secretary Lane. Mr. Meyer said he would wire us the following day what decision had been reached by Secretary Lane in regard to the matter. We heard nothing from Mr. Meyer, so this letter was never sent.

I have written about this at length because Mr. Ayer instructed me to send a copy of this letter to Father Duncan to you with the other papers.

I am ~~in~~ receipt of your letter of March 10th to me, enclosing copy of letter written to Mr. Ayer, care of Mr. J. V. Skiff, San Francisco, April 10th.

Very truly yours,

jaf e



Secretary.

EDWARD E. AYER
RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING
CHICAGO

April 12th, 1915.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
c/o Hotel Del Coronado,
Coronado Beach, California.

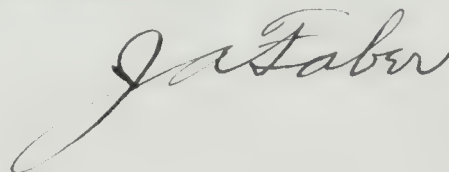
Dear Mr. Ayer:

I am in receipt of your letter of April 8th from Coronado Beach, enclosing two sets of papers referred to and have sent one set to Mr. Abbott with a copy of your letter to Rev. Wm. Duncan, Metlakahtla, Alaska, which you dictated March 15th.

As we understood you here in this office, your instructions were not to send this letter until we had heard from Mr. Mather, and then afterwards this was changed and we were not to send it until word was received from Secretary Lane as to what decision he came to in the matter. For your information I am enclosing a copy of this letter.

Glad to hear you are entirely recovered from your rheumatism and are having such a good time. Everything here as usual.

Very truly yours,



jaf e

Edward E. Ayer
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago

copy

Rev. William Duncan,
Metlakatla, Alaska.

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Often, very often, have my thoughts returned to the splendid trip we made in May, twenty-eight years ago, to Alaska on the old steamer Ancone, Captain Carroll commanding, Wallace, pilot, and of the Company we had you, Governor Swineford, Mr. Smith, and his wife and daughter, Tom Ransome of New York, and I had Mrs. Ayer and my young daughter, now the mother of two sons, the oldest twenty-three years of age: and the great fun I had collecting, and especially seeing the wonderful country.

I hear with the greatest regret reports and rumors in the last two or three years that you have had trouble with your people and the Government. I can't tell you how sorry I am, and there certainly should be some way that your views could be brought together and where everybody must be suffering in the continuance of the present conditions. You may remember that I was very much interested in the Indians at that time. I have become much more so since, and for the last several years have served on what is known as the Indiana Commission, ten gentlemen- non-sectarian, non-political, who devote their time, whatever is necessary, visiting the Indiana Reservations, making investigations, and they report to the Secretary of the Interior, and are the advisors of the Secretary and President on the Indian affairs to a certain extent.

It has occurred to me that if I could possibly be of any service in investigating the difficulties there I would go up and would try to make recommendations reconciling all interests, but under no circumstances would I come without it was perfectly agreeable to you. If it is, I will be glad to come some time in May.

I wish you would be kind enough to answer this letter immediately so that I can know what your desires are in the matter, and I will make other very decided plans if I do not go there.

Yours very, very truly,

Law-Heirship
E S M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 972.

Washington

April 13, 1915.

Notification of persons interested in estate.

To all Superintendents and Agents:

After a determination of the heirs is had by the Department to an estate of a deceased allottee, the superintendent in whose agency the case originated is sent a copy of departmental finding together with a copy of Office recommendation in the case, for the permanent records of his office.

Superintendents are hereby directed to notify all persons interested of the determination of the heirs by the Department, regardless of whether such persons reside within their jurisdiction or elsewhere.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Ed.-Employees.
2635-1915.
C A B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 973.

Washington

April 14, 1915.

Leave of absence,
Registered employees.

To Officers in Charge of

Irrigation and Allotment Employees:

You are advised that under date of March 10, 1915, the Department authorized the granting of annual leave with pay to registered employees in the Indian irrigation and allotment services, at the rate of one day for each calendar month of service. This leave is subject to the leave regulations governing school and agency employees, except as to the maximum number of days that may be granted in any one calendar year.

Leave with pay to such employees is not to be granted indiscriminately but only in cases where faithful and efficient services or constant confinement to duty warrant the absence of such employees with pay, and may be granted only to employees who have served continuously for at least one year prior to the date the leave of absence begins.

Very truly yours,

E. B. LERITT,

4-MFL-10

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1915.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

This is just a brief word of acknowledgment of your letter of April 8, written just as I am getting ready to go to California on another business trip.

I still believe that if you would visit Metlakahtla, your presence there would go a long ways towards effecting an amicable settlement between Father Duncan and the Metlakahtlans. Your personality, together with your tact and diplomacy would, I am sure, enable you to iron out all the difficulties up there in a very short time.

I will be in San Francisco until about May 8, and can be reached by addressing me care of Mark Daniels, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. If you happen to be in San Francisco during this time, please give me an opportunity to see you.

With warm personal regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Stephen T. Mather
Assistant to the Secretary.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Care of Frederick B. Skiff,
Director of Exhibits,
Panama-Pacific Exposition,
San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 975.

Office of Indian Affairs

Pyorrhoea.

Washington

April 23, 1915.

To Superintendents:

Articles have been published from time to time in the Journal of the American Medical Association and elsewhere, relative to the specific cause of pyorrhoea (commonly known as Rigg's disease), which many now believe to be the endameba. If this is true, it would appear that in the preparations of ipecas there may be an easy and simple method of ridding the mouths of Indian pupils of this disease. It is suggested that you call to the attention of physicians under your jurisdiction the following articles:

Endamebic Pyorrhoea and Its Complications, by J. S. Evans, M. D., and William S. Middleton, M. D., (Journal American Medical Association, Vol. LXIV No. 5, January 30, 1915.)

Pyorrhoea. Dentalis and Alveolaris, Specific Cause and Treatment, by C. C. Bass, M. D., and F. M. Johns, M. D., New Orleans, La. (Journal American Medical Association, Vol. LXIV No. 7, February 13, 1915.)

Physicians are instructed to observe the prevalence of this disease in their jurisdictions, keeping a record of its presence or absence among all adults and pupils under their care for the next six months, submitting a report on their findings to this Office at the close of this period. Wherever possible these studies should be supplemented by microscopical examinations. In this connection physicians should institute all possible prophylactic and therapeutic measures in accordance with the recent advancement in the treatment of this disease. Requests for the purchase of the ipecas preparations used in the treatment of pyorrhoea will be honored as far as the state of available funds will permit.

Superintendents should furnish physicians with a copy of this circular.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 23, 1915

Mr J. H. Faber,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago.

Dear Mr Faber;

In accordance with Mr. Ayer's
instructions to me on the occasion
of the last meeting of the Board,
I am today making draft for \$500.

I am also writing Mr Ayer in a
separate communication, addressed
to his Chicago office, which I ask
that you forward, advising him of
my purpose to withdraw from
my position as secretary about
May 1.

Very sincerely yours,

F. H. Abbott

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

April 23, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

This is just a brief note to advise you that I intend to leave my present position about May 1 and I have today, in accordance with that purpose, taken the course with respect to the personal matter which you suggested to me upon the occasion of the Board's last meeting in Washington and have written a note to Mr. Faber advising him -

The outline of the Indian Act is almost completed and the first rough draft of the codification of Indian Laws. The part unpublished can be done under my instructions after I leave. This, ^{and other} _(over)

matters I will write you fully
about before I go.

I was in Secretary Mother's
office yesterday morning ^{at his request} just
before he left for the west
and read your letter in which
you advised against the Alaska
trip x I like him immensely.
I am divulging no secret, I think,
in telling you that he is somewhat
disappointed on account of your
decision in the matter (This information
was given me by Mr. Mother's Secretary)
and his disappointment is due
wholly to his very high regard for
you and his belief that you are
the one man who could possibly
satisfy Father Duncan.

I hope you and Mrs. Ayer
are well and enjoying yourselves.

Mrs. Abbott is gaining and
I have every reason to hope that
she is going to enjoy better health
than at any time since we were married.
Sincerely yours, F. H. Abbott.

Chairman Van's father died in April 21.

Washington

Information relative
typewriters and
adding machines.

April 30, 1915.

To Superintendents and Other Bonded Officers:

Attention is invited to the act of July 16, 1914, making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes, which sets out the following:

"The head of every executive Department and other Government establishment shall transmit to Congress, on the first day of its next session, a statement showing, for the first three months of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen, the following relative to typewriting machines purchased during that period: The model, character, contract price, and make of each machine purchased; the relative cost of repairs and supplies for such makes of typewriters; the model, character, amount allowed, and make of each machine given in exchange; total number purchased and total number given in exchange; aggregate cost, aggregate allowances on exchanges, and aggregate net cost of all machines. And there shall be submitted to Congress, on the first day of the session following the close of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen, statements of all of the foregoing facts for the entire period of that fiscal year."

The statement for the first three months of the fiscal year 1915 has already been submitted, but immediately after July 1, 1915, it is requested that you submit the information required with regard to typewriters purchased during the fiscal year 1915. Show model, character, contract price, make of machines purchased and serial number thereof, and the same information in connection with any old machine sold. Also show in your report the cost of each machine purchased and the selling price of each machine sold. The difference will show what might be called the exchange value and should also appear in your statement. Where it can be done columns should be totaled.

Effective March 4, 1915, this as well as other branches of the Government service may "Exchange typewriters, adding machines and other similar labor-saving devices in part payment for new machines used for the same purpose as those proposed to be exchanged." The information called for above should be prepared in connection with all machines bought and sold prior to March 4, 1915. Subsequent to that date, you should show in addition to the other information requested, the price of the new machines, the exchange value allowed on the old machine, and the net amount. The new law requires that--

Circular No. 975--2.

"There shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the session following the close of the fiscal year a report showing each exchange thereunder (referring to the authority for making exchanges), the make of the article, period of its use, the allowance therefor, and price including exchange value paid or to be paid for each article procured through such exchange."

Please note that the period of use of the old machine must be shown.

It is intended that hereafter all purchases of typewriters and adding machines shall be consummated through this Office, which is in keeping with the desire of practically all the typewriter companies and in order that we may always be able to obtain the lowest prices offered on those machines sold to the Government. It is understood that these machines are not generally sent from Washington, but orders to make delivery are placed with the typewriter agency nearest the point where the machine is required. It is also suggested that in every case where old typewriters are to be exchanged for new ones, or are ^{to be} sold outright, that the matter be submitted to the Office prior to the disposition of the machine, in order that we may get the ^{best} price obtainable for them. This ^{we} may be assured of when dealing through the Washington branches of the typewriter concerned. In bringing these cases to the attention of the Office, it is suggested that at that time you present to the Office all the information called for in this circular, in addition to placing it in your general report.

PLEASE SEE THAT THESE DIRECTIONS ARE CAREFULLY COMPLIED WITH AND ALL THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR IN THE ACT AS QUOTED AND AS OTHERWISE REQUESTED IS FURNISHED AS SOON AFTER JULY 1, 1915, AS PRACTICABLE, so that ample time will be given the Office to properly combine the reports of all schools, agencies, etc., and submit them to the Interior Department for transmission to the Congress by the date specified.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

3-JSW-26

San Francisco, California,

May 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Sells:

I have your letter of March 30th, to Hon. George Vaux, in criticism of my recommendations in regard to changing the laws on Indian Reservations in Wisconsin and other points and in regard to the government advancing money for the Indians at Fort Apache Reservation.

I see that you are not as certain as I am about the increase in the future value of timber. I have been in the lumber business, Mr. Sells, fifty-one years. During the last three-fourths, say from forty years to now, I have seen the timber in Louisiana go up some 700%, that is, from \$1.00 per acre to over \$70.00, and all over the United States in nearly the same ratio.

Twenty years ago I formed a little syndicate and bought 70,000 acres of the poorest loblolly or short leaf pine in Texas at \$3.00 per acre, and in two years we sold 20,000 acres of it for what it all cost; in four years we sold the balance for \$12.00 an acre; and four years after that it was worth \$25.00.

When you take into consideration that it takes considerably more than a thousand square miles of timber each twelve months to furnish the ties alone that are used in the United States alone for repairs, if they did not practically construct anything, it will give you a slight idea about how fast timber is disappearing.

Since having your letter I have consulted with several men in the West, and they thought that my original estimate was entirely understated.

Of course there was no misunderstanding

Sells.#2.

May 1, 1915.

about the price as per acre or a thousand feet. No timber had ever been offered and this timber has always been offered by the thousand feet, and that is what I had in view. My stenographer made the mistake.

You say, "When considering proposals for sales of timber on the Fort Apache Reservation, I have always thought that there was no apparent justification for offering more than a comparatively small part of the total amount of timber." It is a well-known fact, of course, Mr. Sells, that this timber could not be handled at all without building a railroad of some kind and I know that this has always been the thought in mind in all of the administrations, and this was understood all of the time, that when the timber was sold to build a railroad to get it out. That being the case, and the conditions in Arizona being as they are, with a very limited amount of timber, it being cut very fast by many mills and 90% of it shipped out of the state, it would be criminal under these conditions to sell it at \$2.50 per thousand feet, or \$5.00, when it could be retained for the Indians by the government advancing this million dollars to purchase cattle enough to put on the premises. I think it far from conserving the property of the Indians when the government has 40,000 head of cattle on that reservation at a dollar a year. Every steer that gets to be three years old is worth \$50.00. The Indian, the government's ward, gets \$3.00 of that, the speculator \$47.00. Of course no man would consider this conserving the rights of the Indians. Of course I know if you or I, or any other individual owned this timber it would not be for sale at all at any price now, unless we were forced to raise money for some obligation.

I notice the last clause of your letter in regard to the timber about the advisability of selling timber if we cannot get appropriations from the government. I certainly would not do it, because there is not any timber at any price that you can get for this timber now, that will be 10% or 25% of what it will be worth later, and

Sells #3.

May 1, 1915.

it costs very little to carry it. In fact, with money at 4% and timber at \$2.50 per thousand feet, it would only cost 10¢ a year to carry this timber. Consequently \$2.50 a thousand feet to carry it twenty-five years.

In regard to crimes perpetrated against Indians by Indians and White men against Indians in Wisconsin and other points, it is a very serious matter and has been years in practice.

As the offering of this timber antedates your administration several years, the way I understand it, of course you are not responsible for its initiation, but you certainly would be if you carried it out now.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Cato Sells,
Commissioner of Indians Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

San Francisco, California,

May 1, 1915.

Mr. W. Duncan,
Metlakahtla, Alaska.

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Your letter of April first, in answer to mine, followed me to San Francisco and I have it before me. I must confess that I am surprised at the grounds you advanced in regard to your settlement at Metlakahtla.

You say that when you visited Washington in 1887 you were told by Justice Miller of the Supreme Court that you and the people with you could locate in Alaska under a squatter's right without asking permission from the government. There must be some mistake about this because you were all foreigners and you were bringing into the United States a tribe of Indians from a foreign country and the idea that you could locate wherever you chose and take whatever you chose of the public domain, seems preposterous. Provided you could all have located as squatters you would have had to have done so as individuals, both you and the Indians, before you could have perfected your title when it came into the market.

The law of 1891 was evidently passed to give you a standing. That brought your Indians under exactly the same law, rule and supervision that all the 300,000 Indians in the United States had. They certainly were not entitled to anything more.

Your administration has been so splendid for all these years, up to recent times, that the government was perfectly satisfied to let it go on, but when the time came that the Indians were quarreling among themselves, it had become

Mr. W. D. #2.

May 1, 1915.

impossible for you to administer the interests on the part of the tribe, then, of course, the United States had to step in or submit to have anarchy at Metlakatla. This was evidently the reason that Secretary Lane authorized the first of this year the organization of the tribe into partially a self-governing power and it does seem to me, after giving this subject a good deal of thought, it was the only thing for him to do. The difficulty between you and a portion of your Indians had become so intense that it would be destructive of law and order and the interests of the tribe.

As to your personal rights in buildings builded on land owned by the government, there can be no possible question but what those buildings are calculated for the use of the tribe, and whether they were or not, under the laws of our country you would have no right to remove the buildings without permission of the owner of the land, which is the government.

Of course your first difficulty with the British Government has become a matter of history and our government gave you every opportunity to make a new start. Of course you did splendid work in building up your original colony in British Columbia and whether you are justified in taking these Indians into a wilderness, abandoning all their splendid surroundings that you had helped build up for them in British Columbia simply because you did not want to conform to some of the forms of the established religion of the country, is a question you will have to deal with with your Maker, and it does seem to me that the experience you gained at that time would have taught you that these Indians were going to grow up and begin to think for themselves and that you would have to have a fatherly care of them and try to advance them into self-maintenance and self-thought rather than to hold them down in any arbitrary way.

I cannot tell you, Mr. Duncan, how sorry I am that things have gotten into this terrible condition, and there does not seem to be any way except for the Secretary of the Interior to take charge.

Mr. I. B. #3.

May 1, 1915.

I have before me a fine letter written by Alex. I. Guthrie, Moses A. Hewson, Solomon Demidas, Matt F. Verney and Joe Baines, where they say in the second paragraph of the letter that your fifty-seven years of favorable service has brought them up to a standard where they can discriminate the true conditions of life, etc. This we all know to be true, and how you can possibly allow this all to be destroyed in your old age is beyond my comprehension.

Another thing, Mr. Duncan, you must be a trifle older than I am. I am seventy-four. I have arranged to go out of all active work in the field museum, art institute, historical societies and libraries, and everything of that kind at seventy-five. You must be at least seventy-six, and if you go on with this fight against the government, what is going to become of your Indians after you die? For the love that you have for them, Mr. Duncan, do settle this matter up immediately and get them started anew and get them together, - insist upon their getting together and obeying the government, the same rules that we all live under, in our splendid form of government.

In this letter I speak of, these men all seem to be most anxious that everything shall be settled, but surely, Mr. Duncan, they or you, as long as the tribe is divided, cannot expect to have your way in everything, and in my judgment the best way of treating this matter is for you to put yourself into the hands of your splendid friend, Secretary Lane, who has ever your interests at heart and is a better judge of these conditions than any man of your and my age, and any opposition that he offered would only make it the harder to bring everything together as it ought to be.

I am exceedingly sorry that it is going to be impossible for me to go to Metlakatla. I have been afflicted with a case of rheumatism ever since I have been in California -- for two months -- and must forego the pleasure of meeting you all. I wish you would extend to your Indian wards my congratulations on the splendid advance they have made and my sincere hopes that this matter will be settled right away in such a way that it will be perfectly satisfactory to Secretary Lane and to our government.

Your devoted friend,

San Francisco, California,

May 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Merritt:

I have a copy of your letter of March 24th to Hon. George Vaux, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, in regard to my recommendations in amending the laws of Wisconsin in a certain crime committed by Indians and white men against Indians in Wisconsin and other parts.

You say you have under consideration a legislation to remedy this situation, and hope it will be submitted to Congress at its next regular session.

I certainly hope so too, Mr. Merritt, as this has been a burning disgrace for years. Of course, this administration is not responsible for it only for the time they have been in power, and I am very glad that it is going to be attended to.

Yours very truly,

Mr. E. A. Merritt,
Assistant Commissioner,
Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

FOR

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Members of the Board will be interested in the following note received from Secretary Lane acknowledging receipt of the several reports mailed to him by your secretary:

The Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C. May 6, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I am glad to have the printed reports enumerated in your letter of May 5th, and I shall take them home so that I can read them undisturbed.

Cordially yours,

(signed) Franklin K. Lane,

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

F. H. Abbott,
Secretary.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I have just received copies of your letters of May 1, to Commissioner Sells and Assistant Commissioner Meritt, and the same are being placed in the files.

Your letter to Commissioner Sells concerning the sale of timber in the Southwest is splendid. Besides being absolutely unanswerable your letter was couched in English which leaves no possible doubt as to its meaning.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
% Mr. J. V. Skiff,
Director of Panama-American Exposition,
San Francisco, Cal.

COPY.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington.

May 13, 1915.

The Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have to request that the doings of the Commission under the authority vested in them by the act of May 17, 1882 (22 Stat., 70), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, be submitted to the department at the earliest practicable date, not later than September 1, 1915. The act referred to, among other things, defines the powers and the duties of the Commission to be as follows:

And hereafter the Commission shall only have power to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian Service, and to inspect goods purchased for said Service, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall consult with the Commission in the purchase of supplies. The Commission shall report their doings to the Secretary of the Interior.

In the interest of economy it is desired that the report be as brief as the various subjects dealt with will permit, and that all unimportant exhibits be omitted as well as maps and photographs not connected with or showing the condition or progress of the work entrusted to your supervision.

It is necessary that the reports of the heads of the bureaus and offices connected with this department be

submitted within the time indicated in order that proper consideration may be given to the various important subjects therein requiring attention in the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior to the President.

At the time of submitting your report a letter should be addressed to the department embodying suggestions as to the proper treatment of such matters discussed in your annual report as should be properly included in the Secretary's report.

Very respectfully,

Franklin K. Lane.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

Pd-L&O
51146-15
F H D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

MAY 17 1915

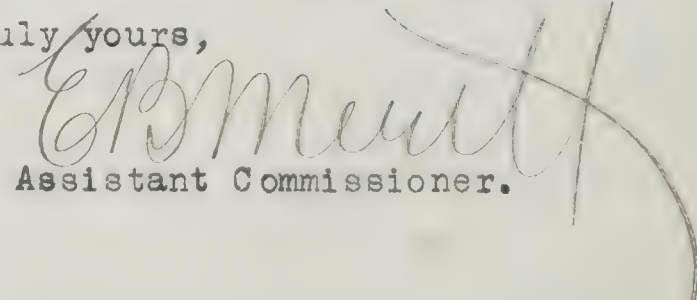
Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your letter of May 1, with reference to the proposed legislation providing for the punishment of Indians for offenses in addition to those enumerated in Sec. 328 of the criminal code, and note your approval of this action.

I believe it should be stated that this legislation would be general in its application so as to apply to all parts of the country and not be restricted to Wisconsin alone. This legislation will be submitted to the Department for its approval and submission to Congress at its next regular session.

Very truly yours,


Assistant Commissioner.

5-WWW-13

L-C
R J H

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 980.

Washington

Suits involving
Indian lands.

May 17, 1915.

To Superintendents:

The Department of Justice has made a request that in the future copies of papers which are transmitted to that Department for action relating to Indian land transactions be submitted in duplicate. You are therefore requested hereafter to submit your reports in triplicate when you request that matters be referred to the Department of Justice for suit, in order that the original of the report may be retained in this Office and the two copies sent to the Department of Justice.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Pur-Sup.
C H N

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 981.

Washington

May 17, 1915.

Broken parts of
machinery or
equipment.

To Superintendents:

Recognizing the fact that manufacturing companies require all broken parts of machinery returned to them for inspection when requested to replace same, and acknowledging this to be a fair and just demand on their part, you are hereby instructed to save all defective parts of wagons, buggies, farm implements, farm machinery, etc., in fact, defective parts of all kinds of machinery or implements within your jurisdiction, where request is to be made on the dealer to replace them, in order that when a demand is made for their replacement they will be available for inspection by, or return to, the company, firm, or corporation interested, should such action be required.

It has come to the notice of the Office that in several instances broken parts which should have been replaced by the vendor have been used for fuel in the shops of the agency, thus making it impossible to justify a demand that the broken parts be made good.

You will take such action immediately as to insure a discontinuance of the above-described practice.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

5-WC-13

Purchase-
Supplies.
48779-15
H R D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

Circular No. 982.

May 19, 1915.

Return of balances in
apportionments.

To Superintendents and Disbursing Officers
of the Indian Service:

Attention is invited to the fact that all balances, whether annual estimate apportionments or otherwise, which have been heretofore withheld for the various schools and agencies of the Service, have been turned back to the general reserves for application to all requests for supplies which may be submitted by disbursing officers and superintendents of these schools and agencies.

Therefore in regard to further supplies desired there will be no distinction between annual estimate supplies and other articles, and you must consider the relative importance of further purchases in the light of the amount of money available.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

5-EWB-12

Land-
Allotments.
C E F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 984.

Washington

May 20, 1915.

Surveying in-
struments.

To all Superintendents and Disbursing Officers:

Kindly furnish the Office at once a complete list of all surveying instruments now in your possession, giving a description of each instrument, condition, and say what use is being made thereof.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

5-JM-15

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 983.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Directions for submit-
ting specimens to
laboratories of the
Public Health Service
for analysis.

WASHINGTON

May 20, 1915.

To Superintendents:

Referring to Circular No. 932, relative to the extension by the United States Public Health Service to the physicians of the Indian Service of the benefit of laboratory facilities in the studying of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, a certain uniformity should be observed in the preparation and packing of specimens for shipment through the mails. There have been purchased through the warehouse mailing cases and bottles which will be sent you under separate cover. These cases conform with the postal regulations, copy inclosed, and should be used for the proper packing of specimens.

You are directed to furnish copies of the following instructions relative to the preparation of specimens to your physicians for their guidance.

Nervous tissue should be placed in Miller's fluid, lung tissue in a solution of 5 per cent formaldehyde, and other organs in alcohol, 50 per cent. The specimens should be from 1 to 2 cubic centimeters square, and carefully labeled. Specimens of blood must be prepared in the following manner: For Wasserman test, 10 c. c. of blood must be removed from an arm vein with a sterile needle and syringe, and placed at once in a large test tube, or if there is a centrifuge available, in a centrifuge tube. After the clot has become hard it should be separated from the wall of the tube with a sterile needle, and then allowed to contract in a cool place (over night in the ice-box) until an ample amount of the clear serum is separated. If a centrifuge is available, a clearer serum may be obtained by centrifuging, but if not, it is sufficient to pipette off or carefully decant the clear serum into a sterile rubber-stoppered glass vial. The stopper having been firmly inserted and the vial labeled with identifying marks, the specimen should be protected further by wrapping in cotton. For Widal test the same technique must be followed, but 5 c. c. of blood will be sufficient. Blood should be drawn before meals to avoid excess of chyle in the serum. Great care should be exercised in labelling the specimens, so that full identification is possible, and the nature of the examination desired should be briefly stated on the label, since it frequently happens that the letter giving these particulars is not received as soon as the specimen itself. A brief clinical history should be transmitted with each specimen. When a specimen is forwarded to a Public Health Service laboratory, the bottle and mailing case will be returned to you for further use.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

The Indian Board of Co-operation

Officers

Executive Committee

Advisory Committee

Chancellor David Starr Jordan, Honorary President
(Leland Stanford, Jr., University)

Rev. Carl Warner, President
(First M. E. Church, Palo Alto)

Rev. Herbert A. Jump, First Vice-President
(First Congregational Church, Redlands)

Henry J. McCoy, Second Vice-President
(Gen'l Sec'y Young Men's Christian Association)

Mrs. Doreas J. Spencer, Third Vice-President
(Nat. Supt. Indian Dept. W. C. T. U.)

Rev. Lewis A. Pier, Secretary
(Christian Church, Palo Alto)

Lester Moore, Corresponding Secretary
(Auditorium Building, Los Angeles)

Frank Naylor, Treasurer
(Vice-President 1st National Bank, Berkeley)

J. W. Henderson, Attorney
(Humboldt Bank Building)

Rev. F. G. Collett

Rev. (Mrs.) Beryl Bishop Collett,
Field Secretaries,

HAMALYEAH COTTAGE,
MT. HERMON, CAL.

Dr. Dana Bartlett
(California Housing Commission, Los Angeles)

Rev. W. D. Bishop
Ex-Missionary Mariner's Church, S. F.)

Mrs. H. C. Botsford

Rev. T. P. Boyer, D. D.
(First Christian Church, Oakland)

C. R. Fisher
(State Secretary Sunday School Association)

H. H. Guy, D. D.
(Pacific Theological Seminary)

Rev. O. G. May,

Rev. David McLeod
(District Elder, Free Methodist Church)

Dr. H. M. Merrithew, D. C.

Mrs. Warren Olney, Jr.
(State Chairman, Y. W. C. Ass'n)

Miss Jennie Lind Redfield

S. S. Seward, Jr.
(English Literature Dept., Stanford Univ.)

Mrs. Catherine Wheat
(California Federation Women's Clubs)

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(President Pacific Theological Seminary)
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(Indian Band, Colusa)
Miss Liel E. Tilden
(Teacher of Indians)
J. T. Willis, D. D.
(Chairman Presby. Home Missions Committee)
Office Address of Field Secretaries:
115 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Phone Sutter 4500

May 20th, 1915.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Fairmont Hotel,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:-

We beg to lay before you a statement of the aims and methods of work of the Indian Board of Co-operation in California, hoping that your interest in the same general purpose will lead you to lend aid toward the accomplishment of our work. You have already come into practical contact with the work of our Board, through acquaintance with our Field Secretaries, Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Collett. The enclosed folders and letters may also be useful in making clear the situation.

The purpose of the Board is to aid the Indians through education, and to put in their way Christian influences that are now beyond their reach. The means for accomplishing this is to set in operation the machinery that has been provided by governmental enactment to give educational opportunity to the non-reservation Indians of California - which machinery through the years has become rusty, clogged, and useless. The active agents in this work, are Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Collett, whose labor among the Indians of Colusa has taken on greater scope until it now has developed into the comprehensive work of the Board. The directing authority of this work is in a incorporated Board, to whom these Secretaries report, and in consultation with whom they plan their work.

#2 E. E. A.

A general idea of the scope of this work can be gained from a survey of the duties of the Field Secretaries: (1) to confer with Committees and Commissions at Washington with a view to getting useful legislation in Indian matters; to getting suitable appropriations; and to securing favorable decisions on disputed legal matters; (2) to co-operate with others, planning work, both public and private, in behalf of Indians; (3) to put into operation, through state and county boards of education, the practical machinery leading to the establishment of Indian schools; (4) to assist in various ways the teachers in these schools in both their educational work and Christian service; (5) to protect the Indians against their enemies - the liquor interests, and unscrupulous whites, and so on.

In addition to this various and exacting work, calling for great powers of initiative and patience, the task of finding financial support is unfortunately thrown upon the Secretaries. Perhaps the greatest problem of the Board is to find means of relieving the Secretaries of this responsibility. Certain plans to that end are being worked on, but in order that they may give themselves uninterruptedly to the constructive side of this work it is necessary for us to relieve them of this financial burden they have been bearing for some time. The Directors of the Board have estimated that we shall need annually, for our work, for a few years for salaries of two Field Secretaries, office and Traveling expenses, \$3800.00

May we look to you, as a California pioneer and also to your personal interest in these workers, for assistance at this time?

Any suggestions as to the work of our Board, from your intimate knowledge of Indians and their conditions will be appreciated at any time.

Yours very sincerely,

Carl M. Harner
President,

Lewis A. Pier
Secretary,

The Indian Board of Co-operation

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Miss Liel E. Tilden
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J. T. Wills, D. D.
(Chairman Presby. Home Missions Committee)

Office Address of Field Secretaries:
115 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Phone Sutter 4500

To the Members and Friends of the Indian Board of Co-operation:

The Indian Board held its annual meeting in Palo Alto Friday, May 7th, 1915. The work of the year was reviewed and an election of directors was held. Carl M. Warner, Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, Lewis A. Pier, J. W. Henderson, F. G. Collett, G. R. Alden, C. R. Fisher, S. S. Seward, Jr., E. P. Gamble, H. E. Burbank and Edward Hyatt were elected.

The Field Secretaries report a year of fruitful labor. They spent several weeks during January and February in the city of Washington, D. C., working with the Department of the Interior and the Indian Commissioners. The Senators and Representatives from California were made keenly aware of their responsibility to their Indian population; relations of mutual understanding and sympathy were established between our Board and the Authorities at Washington, and substantial aid was assured by the Department of the Interior for our district schools for Indians in California. In meritorious cases the National Government has agreed through the representation made by this Board, to pay a tuition for Indian children attending the public schools of California whose parents are not tax payers.

Needed legislation has been secured at Sacramento to make more easy the co-working of the State and the Nation in this matter.

The Secretaries were especially effective in securing enforcement of the federal law forbidding the sale of liquor to Indians and secured indictments in the federal courts, of ten offenders in this respect. Their trials are still pending.

Our Secretaries have aided the sick and befriended the accused in many instances, helping to secure for the friendless Indian, real justice in our courts.

Receipts this year have been greater than last year, to a gratifying degree, but are still far from affording even a living salary to our secretaries, whose personal devotion to this cause has alone made any work possible. Receipts from all sources for the last ten months have amounted to \$1368.80, of which \$993.57 have been necessary for traveling and office expenses, leaving a balance of only \$375.23 to be applied on the salary of these devoted workers.

By the co-operation and continued enthusiasm of all, we can establish this worthy work on a firm foundation.

Persons giving \$1.00 or more per year are eligible to membership in the Board. If you have not contributed to this work recently, will you not do so now?

Very sincerely,

(Signed) LEWIS A. PIER, Secretary.

CARL M. WARNER, President.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Hugh Trowbridge Dobbins,
Pastor,

(COPY)

Colusa, Cal. June 1, 1914.

We, the undersigned, pastors of Churches in Colusa, Cal. hereby certify that we have had personal and intimate knowledge of the work done by Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Collett among the Colusa Indians; that for the better part of two years they gave their personal efforts for the betterment of the conditions of the Indians; That they started school work among them, privately supported for a time, but later brought through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Collett into a regularly organized district school; That they secured the confidence of the Indians and the hearty cooperation and support of the white people of this place, the ministers of Colusa working with them to this end, They they began a decided forward movement among the Indians, which gives every promise of being permanent in its result. The work done in this place has our most hearty approval.

(Signed) HUGH TROWBRIDGE DOBBINS,
Pastor, Presbyterian Church,

(Signed) R. C. DAVIS,
Pastor, Christian Church.

Edward Hyatt,
Superintendent

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
SACRAMENTO

(COPY)

J U N E
Sixth
1 9 1 4

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

I have great pleasure in testifying to the value and usefulness of the work that is being done by Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Collett with the Indian Schools.

They are kindly and self-sacrificing people who devote their whole energy and time to the betterment of Indian education, and I bespeak the sympathy, encouragement and assistance of all good people toward their work.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) EDWARD HYATT,
Supt. Public Instruction. (OVER)

First Congregational Church,
San Francisco,

May 29, 1913.

(COPY)

I have great pleasure in commending to the Ministers and Churches of San Francisco and of California the work of the Rev. F. G. Collett and of the Rev. Mrs. Beryl Bishop Collett, Field Secretaries of the Indian Board of Co-operation. They have spoken in my church more than once, and they have won the sympathy and enlisted the co-operation of many members of my congregation. Their work amongst the Indians is effective, nonsensational, practical, and deeply religious. All good men and women may receive them as fellow-workers for the Kingdom of Heaven.

(Signed) CHARLES F. AKED.

=====

January 7, 1913

(COPY)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This conveys the hearty commendation of Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Collett, members of my church and honored workers for the Indians.

They deserve the support of Christian people in their sane efforts for the education and Christianizing of the native peoples of California. Large audiences should hear their story and see their pictures, and notable gifts should flow into the treasury of the work in response to their consecration.

It is a pleasure to recommend them most heartily. They are the Lord's servants doing His work in unusually effective ways.

(Signed) HERBERT A. JUMP,
Pastor, First Cong. Church,
Oakland,

(OVER)

After 5 days, return to
INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION,
115 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Rm. 1515 80 E. Jackson Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.

DIRECTORS

Rev. Carl Warner, President
Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, Third Vice-president
Rev. Lewis A. Pier, Secretary
J. W. Henderson, Attorney
Rev. F. G. Collett
Rev. W. D. Bishop
(Ex-Missionary Mariner's Church, S. F.)
C. R. Fisher
(State Secretary Sunday School Association)
S. S. Seward, Jr.
(English Literature Dept., Stanford Univ.)
H. A. Johnson
(Attorney for Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.)
H. E. Burbank, M. D.
(Instructor of Indians)
Hon. Edward Hyatt
(State Superintendent Public Instruction)

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(Chairman Presby. Home Missions Committee)

Office Address of Field Secretaries:

115 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Phone Sutter 4500

THE INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION

(Incorporated)

We wish to interest you in the Indians of California. In earlier days the contact of white settlers with Indians has brought riches in land and privileges to the white race, poverty, distress and helplessness to the Indian. Much has already been done to improve these conditions; much remains to do. What is now needed is intelligent public interest. Here is a brief statement of the facts we would have you know.

THE SITUATION. The Indian population in the State is about stationary, 20,000 in all, distributed throughout the various counties. Less than one-quarter live on reservations, the rest in scattered bands. For these latter a Federal appropriation has been secured, from which many Indians have already been given secure homes, and others are being provided for. The next step in the rehabilitation of the Indians is to meet their

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS. The total number of Indians of school age is about 4,000. For a small proportion of these provision is made in a limited number of boarding and day schools under the auspices of the Federal Government. The rest depend upon district schools in the various counties, but in a large majority of cases their wants are not supplied, about 3,000 children having no educational opportunities whatsoever.

THE SOLUTION is simple—to make available the funds already provided by law. The State and County will pay \$550 per teacher and from \$10 to \$25 in addition per pupil, based on daily attendance regardless of race. The Federal Government is willing to supplement this amount by the addition of \$9 per quarter for each Indian of school age. The combined sum is in most cases ample for the building and maintenance of the schools that are needed.

THE OBSTACLES that must be met arise from the indifference and lack of information of school boards and the general public. Race prejudice shuts out many Indian children from attending school where white children are taught. Apathy or hostility results in a failure to supply

school privileges for which ample provision is made by the law. Where proper pressure has been brought to bear, as in Colusa and Mendocino counties, schools have already been provided, and by these as test cases the validity of our law has been established. This makes clear, then,—

THE PRESENT NEED: INITIATIVE. Public opinion, and through that the responsibility of county officers, must be aroused to supply the school privileges that are needed. It is estimated that there are about two hundred localities where Indians are not receiving the opportunities they should have.

Each new school district is entitled to a sum of \$800 to \$1,000 annually from county, State and Federal sources. Since the Indians themselves are powerless, and the school authorities are not aroused to a sense of their responsibility, the Indian Board of Co-operation has taken upon itself, as a friend of the Indians, a campaign in their interest, so as to make available for them the educational facilities that the laws have provided.

When the Indian children of this State have been enrolled in the public schools, from \$100,000 to \$150,000 will have been realized annually from the public treasury for the education and the uplift of the Indian people.

OUR PLAN, then, is to present the claim of the Indians for schools to the communities and the school boards whose duty it is to provide them. This can be done through the officers of our Association, especially through the two Field Secretaries, Rev. F. G. and Mrs. (Beryl Bishop) Collett, whose knowledge of the situation and whose experience in the work already accomplished in Colusa and other counties eminently fits them for the task. To accomplish all this and to help in such ways as may seem wise, a budget of \$2,500 has been approved.

OUR APPEAL. To supply this sum, a small amount when we consider how much it releases from the public treasury, we look to all those who have the welfare of the Indians at heart, both individuals and societies. As Americans we owe these Indians fair play and a free opportunity for useful, happy living; and as a Christian people it is our privilege to come to them in a spirit of sympathetic neighborliness. The schools

themselves we offer them as a tangible expression of our sense of justice; but we know too that through the sympathetic administration of the schools there can be brought to pupils and their families intangible influences that are invaluable, giving hopeful purpose to their lives and strengthening encouragement in the pursuit of their new-found ideal.

OUR MISSIONARY OPPORTUNITY. In addition to the establishment of schools, the Secretaries of the Board will organize Sunday schools wherever possible, conduct religious services and assist in founding or strengthening agencies of any sort that contribute to the moral and spiritual uplift of the Indian people. In no sense, however, is the work sectarian.

MEMBERSHIP. By the payment of one dollar a year any of the friends of the Indian may become a subscriber to the Board; by the payment of ten dollars a sustaining member; of one hundred dollars a life member. Parties wishing to assist in this work by donation, or desiring stereopticon lectures or literature, may correspond with the Field Secretaries.

THE INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION (Incorporated)

OFFICERS

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(Leland Stanford, Jr. University)

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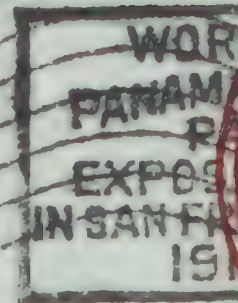
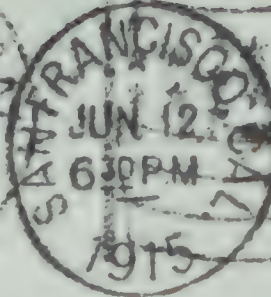
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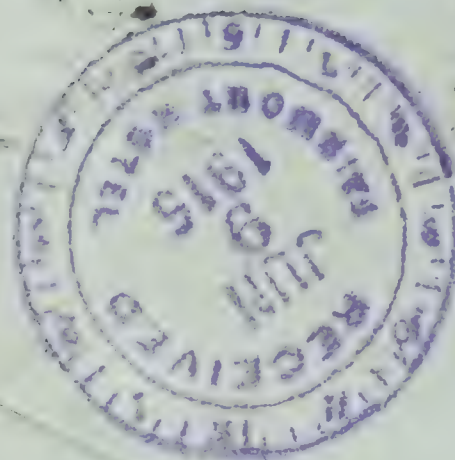
Rev. F. G. Collett
(Field Secretary)

Rev. (Mrs.) Beryl Bishop Collett
(Field Secretary)

After 5 days, return to
INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION,
115 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
~~Fairmont Hotel,~~
San Francisco, Calif.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Conference Indian
Service Workers,
San Francisco, 1915.

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

Circular No. 985.

May 21, 1915.

Superintendents and Employees:

Plans for the "Conference of Indian Service Workers and Others Interested in Indian Progress," to be held in San Francisco, Cal., August 9 to 14, are being developed carefully and the prospects for an interesting and profitable meeting are very promising.

The fact that arrangements have been made for a congress on Indian progress, under the auspices of the Northern California Indian Association and the management of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held in conjunction with the Conference of Indian Service Workers, assures a good local attendance and presents an excellent opportunity for creating public sentiment favorable to Indian progress.

For the purpose of giving to the officials and instructors of the Service new thought and inspiration, to bring them into closer touch, and to give them an opportunity to measure their work with that of the outside educational and business world, a number of persons who are active and markedly successful in their respective lines of work have been secured to speak on topics of special interest in connection with Indian education. Those actively engaged in the Service will be expected to participate in a general discussion of these topics. The following programme has been arranged. Other speakers will be secured and when the programme has been completed it will be printed and distributed:

Circular #987.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Modification
of authorities.

Washington.

May 22, 1915.

To all Superintendents:

Your attention is invited to the fact that the modification of authorities has increased to such a great extent that it is placing an unreasonable clerical burden upon the administrative branches of the Service and taking time which might better be given to other matters.

From the number of requests for modification of authorities received the Office is impressed with the belief that proper care has not been exercised in the preparation of the original request. The purpose of this circular is to advise you that modifications of authorities will not hereafter be granted except in rare and exceptional cases. The field men will be expected to consider carefully in the first instance all requests for authority to expend money, and the Office will expect the purchase proposed or the work to be performed to be finally consummated within the original authority. Further, the request for authority must be explicit. If it is for the purchase of stock, it should state the ages, number and price for each age; if for building material, it should specify the precise quantity; if for labor, the rate per day and the amount to be expended; and if for a commodity usually sold by the pound, bushel, hundred-

weight, etc., it must specify the exact amount and the unit price.

In view of these instructions, it is essential that the greatest care be taken, at the time a request for authority is made, to submit it to the Office in such form that it will fully and completely meet the conditions of the matter which it is to cover.

The attention of all Superintendents is called to the fact that these instructions may make it necessary for them to meet, with personal funds, expenditures in excess of authority. Before requests are submitted to the Office they should be fully considered, and should be presented accompanied by all the facts necessary for a comprehensive and business-like understanding of the matter covered.

The practice of requesting authority by telegraph is, on the whole, very unsatisfactory for the reason that sufficient justification cannot be given in a telegram and the object sought, to expedite the authority, fails of its purpose and causes delay. Usually if a letter with full explanation is mailed to the Office instead of the request being sent by telegram, time will be saved, and in very special cases authority could be wired from the Office. As a rule, telegraphic requests will not be considered, except in cases of accident, sickness, death or extreme emergency. You are directed to conduct your business on a letter basis and not by telegraph.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Approved:

Assistant Commissioner.

BO SWEENEY,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 986.

Office of Indian Affairs

Necessity for per-
sistent after-
treatment in
trachoma.

Washington

May 24, 1915.

To Superintendents:

It has come to the attention of the Office that on certain reservations after the visits of special physicians, the treatment of trachoma instituted by them has been discontinued, leaving the trachoma situation in no better condition than before their visits.

The Office takes this occasion to state that it is thoroughly in earnest in its desire to have trachoma among Indians eradicated as far as possible, and expects its physicians and other employees to cooperate in giving the most unremitting attention to cases under their jurisdiction.

Superintendents should direct their physicians to furnish reports from time to time as to the progress being made and in cases where treatment is discontinued, giving the reasons therefor.

Very truly yours,

C. F. HAUKE,

Second Assistant Commissioner.

P-C
E F W -26

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular #988.

Washington

May 26, 1915.

Coal Specifications.

To Superintendents:

Enclosed find coal specifications, etc., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

Each set of blanks consists of the following:

Specifications and proposals, etc.
Form A - Bituminous (in triplicate).
Form B - Anthracite (in triplicate)
Form C - Estimated tonnages of coal required
by agencies, schools and tribes.
Appendix A - Method of Sampling Coal Deliveries.

In supplying prospective bidders, please see that each one receives a complete set of blanks.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Ed-Schools
R H H

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

Circular No. 989.

May 26, 1915.

Funds available.

To All Disbursing Officers:

The Office finds at this time that a larger balance of the appropriation "Indian Schools, Support, 1915," is available than had been anticipated. Knowing that there are many legitimate needs for supplies or equipment for the various schools which have not been heretofore met because it did not then appear that funds were available, it becomes essential that Superintendents should submit at an early date requests for whatever expenditures should be made from these funds.

Therefore, you are directed to take up this matter at once, but in so doing it is clearly as essential that you comply carefully with directions heretofore issued and practices long followed as to the manner of purchasing. That is to say, bids must be invited, unless purchase is to be made from Indians, and other requirements, especially those provided by law, must be followed. Furthermore, these matters must be accompanied by all necessary data and information, and complete justification.

Careful adherence to these directions will facilitate prompt action here and avoid unnecessary correspondence. Do not present requests by telegram. There are also some available moneys in "Relieving Distress and Prevention, etc. of Disease among Indians, 1915," and "Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1915," and requests for expenditures therefrom may also be presented in proper cases and will receive consideration so long as such funds remain unobligated.

It should be suggested that at some schools the library is quite inadequate and it has been desired to add thereto in order that a sufficient number of suitable books should be available for use of the students. Playground apparatus also should be obtained, where required; such equipment should be suited to the needs of the school and not expensive. Swings, swinging or traveling rings, teeters, slides, etc., or a combination equipment comprising the desired features.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Telegraphing
requests for
use of funds,
Justifications.

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

May 27, 1915.

Circular No. 991.

To All Superintendents and Disbursing Officers:

On and after July 1, 1915, the use of the telegraph in forwarding requests involving the expenditure of money is positively forbidden except in cases of the greatest emergency.

These instructions are not made effective immediately only in view of the fact that it is now near the close of the fiscal year and confusion might arise should an arbitrary order covering this matter be made at this time. Superintendents are expected, however, to adhere from now on to the spirit of these instructions to the very greatest extent consistent with present conditions.

These instructions are made necessary by the fact that it has been found that many Superintendents resort to this method to obtain authority for expenditures because of the assumption by the Office of an emergency implied by the use of the wire.

This practice has grown into a real abuse, so much so that it defeats the very purpose of saving time for which it should be employed. The brevity of telegrams forbids adequate justification and the presentation of such facts as a prudent business man would require in connection with the expenditure of money, and it becomes necessary either to enter into correspondence at length to develop the facts essential to a full knowledge and careful consideration of the proposed expenditure, or, at a later date, to make various modifications of authority which would have been unnecessary had complete facts been presented at the time the original request was submitted.

Hereafter, Superintendents must justify by letter, completely and adequately, every request for authority to expend money. Such justification shall present all facts necessary for a complete and business-like understanding of the proposed expenditure by the approving officer and shall accompany the formal request for authority. In the few

cases where, through great emergency, telegraphic requests are submitted, they must be followed immediately by a letter submitting the complete justification required in the case of all other expenditures.

Superintendents are warned that these instructions will be strictly adhered to, and requests by wire, unless great emergency is shown, requests where the expenditure is improperly justified, or requests where a material failure to comply with the Regulations of the Indian Service is apparent, will fail to receive action by the Office, and Superintendents will be held responsible for injury which may arise to property or their Indians through delay.

CATO SELLS

5-E0-25

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
WASHINGTON.

Use of telegraph
and telephone.

May 27, 1915.

Circular No. 990.

To All Superintendents and Disbursing Officers:

A special investigation has been made of expenditures for telegraphing and telephoning throughout the Indian Service, and a grossly extravagant use of these methods of communication has been found which will no longer be tolerated.

The investigation shows that of the messages passing between field officers and to this Office, nearly one-half of those examined contained more than twenty words, the number for which the minimum charge at Government rate is made; about one-fourth of the number were apparently unnecessary; and nearly one-tenth were of doubtful necessity. Nearly nine-tenths of the telegrams between field officers or to this Office were at day rate when night rate would have served equally well in most cases. Only eleven percent of the telegrams examined were sent at night rate.

It appeared that the use of the telegraph in many cases covered matters which by ordinary forethought should have been known and considered sufficiently early to permit the use of the mails; that a letter would have much better served the purpose, and that the use of the more expensive and less effective telegram was careless action and bad judgment. It was found that Superintendents resort to the use of the telegraph in transmitting orders to merchants and in requesting authority to this Office when forethought would have permitted the use of the mails and assured an avoidance of ambiguity which, in some cases, required additional explanatory telegrams with the resulting unnecessary expense and further delay.

A frequent and expensive use of the long distance telephone has been found which can only be explained by the belief that reasonable and business-like economy is not exercised by Superintendents and other employees.

The future extravagant misuse throughout the Indian Service of these means of communication will not be permitted, and Superintendents and disbursing officers will be held responsible for a continuance of these apparent and indefensible abuses. Hereafter, the use of the tele-

graph or long distance telephone at Government expense will not be resorted to unless there is a real and pressing emergency which so demands the expedition of business that the expense incurred can be clearly justified. In every case, unless there is an emergency involving loss or injury to life or a destruction of Government or Indian property, telegrams must be sent at night rate.

As the minimum charge at Government rate is for twenty words, except in extraordinary cases all telegrams, including address and signature, must be limited to that number of words.

Hereafter all telegrams to the Office should be addressed: "Indian Office, Washington, D. C." and signed by the surname of the officer sending them and without title. This leaves fourteen words for the telegram proper. An excess of this number makes an extra charge. The same rule must be followed in telegrams between field officers or to outside persons, and the greatest care must be taken to so word a telegram as to use the smallest possible number of words to cover the purpose for which the message is sent.

Where a commercial telephone line is used to transmit messages to the telegraph office, an effort should be made to telephone messages by groups under one call rather than by frequent calls.

A circular of even date considers the prohibition of the use of the telegraph in forwarding requests involving the expenditure of money.

No effort is made herein to indicate the specific cases where the telegraph or long distance telephone may or may not be used. It is felt that these methods of communication have been used very extravagantly heretofore, and Superintendents will be required to meet fully the spirit of these instructions and take prompt steps to see that the telegraph and long distance telephone are resorted to only where the economical transaction of public business fully justifies it.

Inspectors, Supervisors and Special Agents are directed to see that these instructions are complied with.

CATO SELLS

Commissioner.

Education-
Health.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

Circular No. 992.

May 29, 1915.

Duties of field matrons.

To all Superintendents and Field Matrons:

The Indian home must be the real basis of work for the civilization of the American Indian.

This must be borne in mind constantly by all employees, and particularly by those whose work brings them into the most intimate relationship with the Indian family. It is, of course, the duty of every employee on an Indian reservation to aid in the work of improving the home conditions of the Indians, but it is the real task of the field matron.

I have reason to believe that in all cases there is not a proper understanding on the part of superintendents of the duties which should be required of field matrons; nor is there, on the part of field matrons, a clear appreciation of the great field of usefulness to the Indians presented through their work.

The field matron, of all employees, comes into the closest and most intimate contact with the Indian homes and the Indian women. The Indian woman's influence, as a mother, wife, and sister, is just as powerful among the Indian men as is the influence of the white woman among the white men.

The field matron should be a tremendous force for the development of the moral welfare of the Indians and the reservation life. She is the employee who must be depended upon to develop better standards of living and sanitation and to bring about a general improvement of home conditions. She should be the teacher and friend of at least every Indian woman and child within her district.

Her work must be carried on in the closest harmony with that of the physician. She should see that he is promptly advised of cases of sickness and contagious disease and that upon his visits arrangements are made to carry out his instructions as to nursing or quarantine. She should be in the closest touch with the women about to become mothers and see that as far as possible those things necessary to meet their condition are done. Working with the physician, she should see that the mother is given proper care and attention at the time of the birth of the child and that afterwards the mother is taught to care for the child; that the infant is properly fed and develops into a strong and healthy child.

She should see that the sanitary conditions about homes are constantly improved, and that the Indians take advantage of their opportunities to enlarge their homes, thus doing away with the crowding and intermingling of sexes and encouraging the development of the senses of modesty and decency. She should encourage modest attempt at interior improvement. She should teach the value of ventilation, sunshine, and cleanliness.

Circular No. 992--2.

She should endeavor to improve the methods of cooking.

The field matron should work in harmony with the day school and with the reservation boarding school. She should aid in getting the children into school by encouraging the mothers to send them and, in the case of the day school, by teaching the mothers to sew and indicating the way to provide the necessary clothing for the children while they are in school. She should be able to explain to the parents the requirements of the school and the reasons for them, and, by reason of her personal intimacy with the Indian families, should be able to win their favor and aid in school matters, thus bringing about a close contact between school and home.

The work of the field matron should be in harmony with the farmer. She should be in touch, in general, with his plans for the industrial improvement of the lands of the various Indian farmers. By pointing out to the Indian women the advantages to be obtained by increasing the size of the garden, by developing the fields, by planting a small orchard, by raising better stock, and by having a milch cow or so, should build up within the Indian home a factor of real force in persuading the lazy or careless Indian farmer to greater exertion.

She should persuade the Indian women to make the most of the produce of their gardens in improving the diet of the family. She should see that they are encouraged to can their surplus vegetables and fruit for the winter use of the family, and should indicate all of those small activities and economies which, carried out, are so helpful in home life.

Above all else, she should constantly teach the importance of self-help.

The field matron should be in the closest touch with the moral conditions of each family. She should endeavor, in every way, to aid and protect the girl student who returns from the nonreservation boarding school from the nonprogressive influences. She should see that the superintendent is promptly advised of all infractions of morality by Indians. She should urge upon Indians the importance of legal marriage and divorce, endeavoring to persuade them to do away with marriage by Indian custom.

Her intimacy with the Indian families should enable her to promptly advise the superintendent of the fact that Indians are obtaining liquor and, if possible, the source from which they are obtaining it. The field of her usefulness in this connection is of the greatest value.

The above are only a few of the things which form a part of the field matron's duties. These duties can not be strictly defined. They must depend upon the different conditions which present themselves on every reservation. They must depend upon the advancement of the Indians and the standards of their home life, which differ so greatly in every Indian jurisdiction. But I desire to indicate briefly the opportunity for service to the Indians by field matrons

Circular No. 992--3.

and to impress upon superintendents that they should see that the field matrons on their reservations are awake to the responsibilities of their position and are making earnest efforts for the betterment of the Indian families for whom they are responsible.

It is the duty of the superintendents to see that field matrons understand clearly what is required of them; that the district for which they are responsible is understood by them; that they have certain definite days on which they are "at home" to Indian women, and that they encourage community meetings, mothers' meetings, cooking classes, and the like, held either separately or in conjunction with the meetings held in connection with the industrial campaign.

It is the duty of superintendents to see that field matrons are furnished in so far as possible, proper equipment to meet the needs of the work, and that they have the encouragement and support so necessary if they are to accomplish the things for which they are appointed.

Inspectors, supervisors and special agents are directed to see that the spirit of this circular is observed on the reservations visited by them.

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

Education-
Health.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

Circular No. 992.

May 29, 1915.

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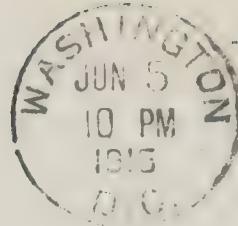
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CATO SELLS,

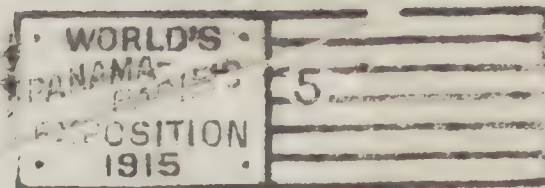
Commissioner.

Department of the Interior.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.



Personal
Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
~~Railway Exchange Building~~
~~San Francisco~~
Chicago, Ill.
~~Calif.~~
~~C. J. V. Schiff,~~
~~Manager, Panama Exposition~~



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

Rec'd Chicago
June 14

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

June 5, 1913

Dear Commissioner Ayer!

Your personal letter, received some time ago, and left unanswered till I could see Mr. Eddy, will be kept by me to the end of life and prized as one of the richest treasures which can ever possibly come to me. It will ever be a source of help and inspiration to me and will continue to call to my memory you and Mrs. Ayer whose acquaintance and friendship have been a rare blessing to me.

The Indian Act, I hope, has reached you, and the codification will be sent later. This work and the Canadian report, constitute
over

The most valuable work I have ever done and I earnestly ~~wish~~ hope they may assist the Board and the real friends of the Indian in revising our present intolerable system. My leaving the Board and becoming a private citizen will make me even more eager to be of service to you all and you have but to command at any time you think my experience may help.

For reasons of accounting, or rather to avoid changing disbursing officers in the middle of a quarter which would have caused extra work, I have asked that my resignation become effective June 30, asking for leave of absence during June -

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

Of course I will give the
necessary attention to the
settlement of my accounts
and to outlining data for
the Board's next annual
report after my resignation
becomes effective.

Mr. Eddy, who told you
that the Commissioner (Mr. Seelye)
informed him that he had
gotten everything he had
gone after but one thing,
the Board of Indian Commissioners,
and that he expected to get
that, informs me that
your recollection of the
conversation with him is
correct; he says he will also
(over)

propose ~~an~~ statement covering
the facts wherever you may
desire it. However, you
should know, before you
call upon him for such a
statement, two facts: (1) That
he will be associated with me
in private business (2) That
the Commissioner is holding
over his head, like the sword
of Damocles, some unsettled
property accounts, ~~of~~ which
were investigated with an
unfairness that is possible
only in the government
service where the investigation
may be ex-parte, where the
accused is not confronted
either by his accusers or by
the charges and evidence, and
where the final judge
may be the accusing witness,
jury and all the rest.

Mr. Hannan, Senator
La Follette's secretary, who

3
GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

called on me a few days ago
told me he had learned, on
reliable authority, that the
Indian Office had prepared
a statement to traverse
your report on Menominee;
that it was being held back
in reserve for the purpose
of having it brought forward
should your report ever be
called to the attention of a
Committee of Congress & expressed
doubt as to the correctness of
his information; he insisted,
however, that he knew what
he was talking about, while
I still feel doubt, knowing
how absolutely unassailable
your report is, I give you the
(over)

information for your guidance.

There is no improvement in the handling of Indian affairs; nor will there be under the present administration; during the next Congress I look to see a terrific fight made both on the personnel at the head of Indian affairs and the "system". If this occurs, it will present the opportunity of the Century for the Board to come forward with a remedy in the way of a new Indian Act; the Act which I have prepared will at least constitute a working basis.

I must not tire you by writing more in long-hand.

My kind regards to Mrs. Ayer and yourself also to Mrs. Johnson. Dr Johnson and the boys.

Sincerely, F. H. Abbott

Inclosures.

Education-
Health
A J W

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 993.

Washington

June 9, 1915.

Prenatal Care.

To Superintendents:

There are inclosed copies of booklet entitled "Prenatal Care," intended for the use of field matrons, and for distribution by them among Indian women under their jurisdiction who may be benefited thereby. Field matrons are requested to familiarize themselves with its contents and to distribute the booklets where they will do the most good. Only a limited number of copies are available, but Indian women who desire copies may obtain them by writing the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

6-FLD-1.

Pur-Sup.
C.F.Ck.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Authorities,
Fiscal year 1916.

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington June 9, 1915.

Circular No. 994.

To Superintendents and
other Disbursing Officers.

Authorities are now being issued for use during the fiscal year 1916. No action should be taken under such authorities until July 1st, or if purchases are made thereunder prior to July 1st, the supplies purchased must be segregated and not used until after the close of the present fiscal year.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Truxton Canyon Indian School

Valentine, Arizona.

June 10th, 1915.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Ayer:

Please accept my thanks for the copy of your report on the Menominee Indian Reservation. I am now carefully reading it and it is very interesting. Your report emphasizes to my mind what I have long believed and that is that the Indian is suffering from too much supervision. It is doubtless true that he should be protected from unscrupulous whites but none the less from unscrupulous Indians. Some of the greatest enemies to the advancement of Indian that I have found have been Indians who lend their assistance to some "Jack-Leg" lawyer for a consideration.

The Indian should be fully protected in his property rights and then given to understand that it is "Root hog or die".

X You asked me to write you fully regarding the Walapais; their condition and prospects. The following briefly sets forth the desired information.

The reservation lies in northern Arizona. Its perimeter is more than two hundred miles and its northern boundary is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river. It contains approximately 782,000 acres.

It is strictly a grazing country with a grazing capacity

*Referred to
in report to
Geo. H. H. H.
Indian
Commission*

of approximately 12,000 head of cattle. There are now on the reservation 10,360 head of cattle belonging to permittees for which a grazing fee of \$1.50 per head per year is charged, bringing in an annual revenue of \$15,540.00. Besides this there is a tribal herd of about 900 head of cattle and 100 head of horses.

I have recently purchased and allotted to individual Indians, 150 head of cows. These are to be cared for by the Indians to whom they are allotted and the purchase price refunded when any of the increase is sold. This places this experiment on a business basis. The cattle do not belong to them until paid for. The recipients are enthusiastic and success is almost already assured. Each of fifteen Indians have received ten cows. By good management, they will pay for them in five years. No "Steer" stock will be sold. Their holdings will necessarily increase. No further restrictions will be placed on them. They can sell their steers to whom they like or eat them.

The following data is taken from the report of Forester Gutches. This report was rendered about six years ago but is as correct today as it was then as no timber operations have been carried on in the meantime.

Yellow pine, acreage, 32,000. approximate yield of 25,600,000 board ft.

Juniper-Pinon, area 121,600 acres " " 8,000,000 board ft and 150,000 cords of fuel.

Owing to the rough character of the country upon which this timber is located, it is impracticable to manufacture this timber into lumber. The lumber district is about thirty miles from the nearest shipping point.

The reservation is poorly watered. About one-third is useless for any purpose, being the breaks into the Grand Canyon.

There are some attractive mineral prospects but there is no authority of law for their development.

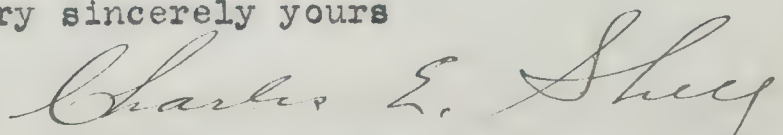
There is not to exceed 160 acres of irrigable and tillable land but many of the Indians have squatted upon small patches off the reservation and manage to eke out a subsistence by raising small truck. Not more than ten families reside permanently on the reserve. the remainder live near towns along the line of the A.T. & Santa Fe RR and pick up a living by working for whites. Some of the women make and sell baskets.

According to the census just completed, there are 477 Walapais. They are just about holding their own in the matter of numbers.

The school is well housed as you probably remember. The year just closing has been the most successful of any of my twenty years experience. Every eligible child with one exception has been in school. sixty per cent of the pupils sleep in the open air on screened porches all the year round. There has not been a death among the pupils during the year. We have plenty of milk, eggs and fresh fruit and vegetable for the children.

I remember with much pleasure your visit and hope that when you are passing this way again, you will arrange to stop longer and see for yourself what we are endeavoring to do for the Walapais.

Very sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles E. Shuey".

Superintendent

F-Bkkg.
T.F.M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Amendment.
Circular No. 909.

Washington

June 11, 1915.

Transmitting funds by
postal money order.

To all Disbursing Officers in the Indian Service:

Referring to Circular No. 909 of October 8, 1914, with regard to the approved method of depositing cash with the Treasurer of the United States, an Assistant Treasurer, or a United States depository, you are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has amended his decision of September 21, 1914, so that funds may be transmitted to the institutions referred to above by postal money order as well as by express, and Circular No. 909 is, therefore, amended accordingly.

The cost of postal money orders, in this connection, will be a proper charge against the United States payable from the support fund of the school, agency, or project, when properly authorized.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Wx-6-7.

6-13-15

Referred to in
report to the
Indian Commission

Lakeport Calif
June 13-1915.

Mr. Edward C. Ayer
Chicago, Calif.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Last month you requested
me to write you a statement of
the condition of the Indians
here.

The Indian Dance and relig-
ious celebration at Middletown
concludes tonight. There was
a four night celebration beginning
June the 5th & 6th and ending
June 12th and 13th.

After seeing the district Attorney
 I notified the leading man ^(Indian)
 that he must use his best
 efforts to prevent any violations
 of the law in the way of using
 intoxicating liquors, gambling etc.

I also advised the mother of
 the girl, you mentioned, to send
 her to a Government boarding school
 telling her that an Indian
 marriage was illegal. That if
 she married they should secure
 a marriage licence.

The Indians here are not
 reservation Indians but citizens
 and are governed by the state

laws as any other citizens. The trouble is the law is not enforced against them except in extreme criminal acts such as robbery, murder etc. The attitude of the officers and people is to ignore almost any thing else ^{in the Indian}. Once in a while some one is fined for selling liquor illegally, but the traffic goes on just the same.

Their rancheros are isolated, and Indians will not often betray one another or the party furnishing the liquor. Are afraid of each other. We have many Indians not given to drinking, But it seems to me the evil is on the increase.

As to the marriage laws they are not enforced at all. There are some legal marriages but the majority is according to their Indian custom of living together and separating at will. This custom causes much confusion of relationship. The majority of the children are thus half orphaned. As a rule when a couple separates the children go with the mother. The father assuming no responsibility for his children. If the mother dies the children go their mother's nearest relation.

The marriage laws should

be enforced some way.

The District Attorney, last January asked me for a list of ^{Indian} couples living together illegally as husband and wife, and instructed me to tell them they should comply with the law.

I did so. Two couples were married the others ignored the warning. No prosecutions as yet. When speaking to the District Attorney about the matter some time ago he said that it was his opinion that the Federal Government should look after the Indians criminally and

otherwise.

I don't know for a certainty but I have an idea that the trouble is the expense to the country of prosecuting the cases.

Indians ^{there} object to a legal marriage because they consider it too binding and a divorce too costly. A few legally married couples have separated and are living with other companions without a divorce.

Speaking of the California Indians if ^{legal} marriage and sobriety were made a condition when land is given them it might help.

As to the economic condition of the Indians here, they are fair. Work on ranches, Wood cutting, Sheepshearing, In the bean and hop-fields and gathering fruit-provision work the greater part of the year. Then there are their own crafts. Basket-making and shell bead making which bring in considerable sums, especially during the ^{winter} which is the dull season of the year. All labor averages \$2.⁰⁰ per day. Men women and older children work in the bean & hop fields and orchards.

Notwithstanding I find it

necessary to ask the Government
for ^{some} assistance, which is given
me, which would be sufficient
but for the tendency of their
wanting to throw all the old
people on the Government for
support. As to the old set, with
what they make from their baskets
beads and summer work, ~~they~~
and what I give them from
the Gov. allowance they have
managed to get along without
serious suffering.

A few are entirely disabled
as to making a livelihood and
if there was a Hospital and

Indigents have provided, Such
 could be properly provided for
 in the way of shelter clothing
 food and medical care.

They can not have, or do
 not have these, ^{sufficiently} as it is.

The care of the sick in their
 homes is very unsatisfactory
 because of unsanitary conditions,
 failure on their part to comply
 with the physicians directions
 and a strong tendency to suppl-
 ment- (or disperse of entirely) the
 Physicians treatment.

Very Respectfully

Emma J. S. Alexander
 (Box 252) (over) Field Matron.

P.S. Gambling is also a common
vice.

Last winter I applied to the state
for assistance for half orphaned,
orphaned and abandoned indian
children. Later I was informed
that the State would not provide
for Indian Children.

E. J. S. A.

Purchase-
Supplies
H J S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 995.

Washington

June 14, 1915.

To all Superintendents and Disbursing Officers in the Service:

Recently bids have been received in this Office from agencies in the northwest to buy lumber in carload lots f. o. b. Omaha, Nebr., which evidently was purchased by the bidders from Oregon and Washington mills. From points in the above-named States there is a high land-grant eastbound over the Northern Pacific Railway and connections, and even a higher land-grant southbound over the Southern Pacific Railway. Also to points in the southwest via the Southern Pacific Railway in connection with the A. T. & S. F. Railway there is a high land grant.

From points in Minnesota and Wisconsin there are good land grants to most points through the central West.

In view of the above, it will be seen that we should be able to get lower delivery prices by buying lumber "f. o. b. mills" in these States rather than "f. o. b. destination," or through some Omaha or Chicago firms representing them.

Hereafter when the purchase of lumber in carload lots is for schools or agencies situated in the northwest, far Middle West, and southwest, bids should be invited through the San Francisco warehouse, and for those situated in the central West, bids should be invited through the Chicago warehouse.

The object of this circular is to secure competition, not only among local lumber dealers, but also from the timber-producing sections, so that the prices, with freight added, may be compared with the local prices and advantage taken wherever possible of the low freight rates to which the Government is entitled on shipments over land-grant railroads.

In purchasing heavy building materials, such as lumber, cement, etc., especially in carload lots, please bear in mind that the government freight rates are much less than the commercial rates, and as a general rule it is more advantageous on large quantities to purchase f. o. b. at points of manufacture.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

6-HAS-8.

Assistant Commissioner.

Inclosures

Education-
Employees
A A C

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 996.

Washington

June 16, 1915.

To Disbursing Officers in Charge of Employees:

There are transmitted herewith cards to be used in connection with the preparation of the Official Register for 1915. One card should be filled out for each regular employee, irrespective of salary or position, on your payroll on July 1, 1915, including yourself and all employees on furlough or leave without pay, but excluding temporary employees, except those in the Service on that date who were appointed before January 1, 1915, and should be returned to this Office accompanied by a letter of transmittal not later than July 10. As it is important that the information required be forwarded promptly, officers in charge will be held responsible for failure to return these cards within the specified time. In case you are unable to secure the required data for all of your employees within the time named, you should return the cards that are complete and mention in your letter of transmittal the name and position of employees for whom cards are not returned and about when they will be forwarded.

The instructions on the reverse side of the cards should be strictly adhered to.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

6-AAC-12.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Sherman Institute,
Riverside, Cal. June 16, 1915.

Mr. J. A. Faber,
Secy. to Hon. E. E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago. Ill.

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 2 and also the book "A Motor Flight through Algeria and Tunisia" by Mrs Ayer and to two of Mr. Ayer's Menominee Indian Reports. Mrs. Ayer's book is certainly a very interesting one and Mrs. Conser and I both wish to thank you for sending same. I will read with considerable interest Mr. Ayer's report on Menominee Indians and will send one of the copies to Mr. Coggeshall. (Banning)

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Conser
Superintendent.

FMC/MGA

Copy

No.9.North Front St.,

Harrisburg, Pa.,

June 17, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

After a three day trial I was acquitted and vindicated. Of the four indictments the Judge instructed the jury to find not guilty on three. On the fourth the jury acquitted me on the first ballot. On rendering their verdict the judge congratulated the jury on rendering a verdict "so evidently in accord with justice", an unusual thing for Federal judges to do.

Linnen was mercilessly scored, receiving the most excoriating criticism heard in the federal court of this district for years. He made a pitiful figure as witness, being literally torn to pieces. In the argument to the jury he was mercilessly attacked, and his conspiracy disclosed. Witnesses gave evidence to show him guilty of what amounted to subornation of perjury.

Although promised immunity by Linnen, Nori, my only accuser, was sentenced to the penitentiary and is now on his way there. Shall write fully later.

Your friend,

M. Friedman.

M E M O R A N D U M .

Mr. Friedman, Superintendent of Carlisle, was investigated by Linnen on charges inspired by Meritt and filed by the Indian Rights Association. Mr. Friedman's chief offense was his flat refusal to support Meritt for Commissioner and his open friendliness to Abbott. Linnen went to the school and by high handed methods intimidated employees and destroyed the discipline of the school. He then summoned members of the joint commission ^{who} ~~and~~ immediately reported a total lack of discipline and recommended to the Commissioner Friedman's dismissal. Irregularities were found in the accounts. As soon as they came to Friedman's attention he filed a complaint against his chief clerk, Nori, an Indian, pending the investigation. Linnen tried to defend Nori, and helped him to frame up evidence implicating Friedman. Friedman resigned and gave out an interview in the Philadelphia Ledger attacking Linnen and Sells. Smarting under this attack they brought their framed up evidence before a grand jury and Friedman was indited. Then they secured postponement of the trial from time to time hoping to wear out Friedman who was unable under ~~the~~ ^{an} cloud of ^{an} indit^ement to secure remunerative employment. By this method Friedman's small savings of a life time were

exhausted. Finally he was able to get his case to trial.
His letter to me, a copy of which is attached, explains the
results of his trial.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

*Received at
Chicago June 26*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I had another brief conversation recently with Mr. Hannan, Senator LaFollette's Secretary. He gave me the following information which I am passing on to you just as he gave it to me, to wit:

S. M. Brosius, Agent, and M. K. Sniffen, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, either have begun or are just about to begin an investigation of conditions on the Menominee Indian Reservation. The object as Mr. Hannan defines it, being to attempt to discredit your report. Preparatory to making the field investigation Mr. Brosius has spent several days in the Indian Bureau under the immediate tuition of Inspector Linnen. He was also seen in the office of Webster Ballinger a few days ago by one of Mr. Hannan's friends who overheard part of a conversation between Ballinger and Brosius, the subject of which conversation was conditions on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

I questioned Mr. Hannan particularly as to the

authenticity of his information. He informed me that he had obtained his information as to the Indian Office participation in the proposed investigation by the Indian Rights Association from a man in the Department, and that there was no doubt whatever as to the correctness of the above statement.

Assuming that Mr. Hannan's information is substantially correct, as I have no doubt it is, it is clearly evident that the Indian Office officials defeated in their first efforts to discredit Nicholson and force him out of the Service, as they did Friedman, Eddy et al, by your thorough investigation on Menominee, and afraid of making a direct attack upon you and your report have called upon their closest allies in intrigue, the Indian Rights Association to accomplish their purpose for them.

If Mr. Hannan's information turns out to be correct this investigation of Menominee can be interpreted only in the one way, and that is a continuation of the efforts of the officials of the Indian Bureau, through a coalition with the Indian Rights Association to discredit the Board of Indian Commissioners and bring about its abolishment at the next session of Congress.

(3)

Owing to my separation from the Board, I refrain from making any recommendations in the premises. As to the Menominee situation itself, your report will take care of itself, and will stand like the rock of Gibraltar through any siege that may be made no matter how dishonest the method of attack. There is a much larger question involved, and that is whether the energies of men employed in the Indian Service to look after the interest of Indians are going to be permitted to be devoted indefinitely to fighting the Board of Indian Commissioners and to the work of character assassination. Members of the Board are in possession of a sufficient amount of evidence now to put a final and definite stop to these practices and to force the retirement of those responsible from the Service. It is not for me to suggest that you or members of the Board take upon yourselves this unpleasant task. When I retire to private life, and am free to speak and act for myself, without the danger of involving the Board or the members thereof, I may take a hand in the performance of such a valuable public service ~~upon~~ myself.

I am giving to Chairman Vaux the substance of Mr. Hannan's information as I have given it to you in this letter, but am not communicating it to any other of the members of the Board ,

(4)

leaving that to your discretion inasmuch as the proposed investigation directly concerns you and your report.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which I have just received from Mr. Friedman and a memorandum attached thereto which will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

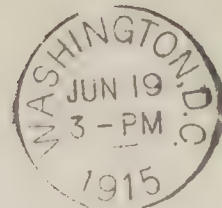
~~F. H. Heath~~

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
% Mr. J. V. Skiff,
Director of the Panama Exposition,
San Francisco, Cal.

(Inclosures)

Department of the Interior.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.



Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

~~Mr. J. V. Skiff,~~

~~Director of the Panama-Pacific Exposition,
San Francisco, Cal.~~

*Railway Exchange Building
Chicago. Ill.*

POST OFFICE
MA-PA
IN ADDITIONAL EXPENSE



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Washington

June 18, 1915.

CIRCULAR.

For administrative reasons Secretary Lane today issued the following orders:

In future no questions are to be presented to the Comptroller of the Treasury until the head of bureau or other official submits the matter to the Secretary.

This contemplates a material change in the prevailing practice in that hereafter the written presentation of any and all questions, whether looking to an advance decision or a decision involving a question of payment by a disbursing officer or agent, wherever located, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for consideration and action. As a measure of precaution each formal submission should contain on its face the clause "Through the Secretary of the Interior."

E. J. AYERS,

Chief Clerk.

Pur-Sup,
H R D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office of Indian Affairs,
Circular No. 994.

Washington

Date of order for supplies.

June 18, 1915.

To all Disbursing Officers of the Indian Service:

The Comptroller of the Treasury has recently held, in effect, that when supplies purchased under an informal agreement executed in the current fiscal year are not delivered until after June 30, appropriations for 1915 can not be used in payment unless the supplies are actually ordered in the present fiscal year.

That the Office may have the necessary information on this point when examining accounts and claims, it is requested that the date of order be indicated on the voucher in each case.

No purchases should be made until after July 1, under authorities which are now being issued, payable from 1916 funds. Superintendents may, however, invite bids and take all necessary preliminary steps so that bids may be accepted, orders placed, and supplies delivered immediately after the close of the present fiscal year.

This circular supersedes Circular No. 994, dated June 9, 1915, which is hereby canceled.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Education-
Industries
36617-12
C H S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

June 18, 1915.

To all Disbursing Officers
of the Indian Service:

Paragraph 32 of the Regulations concerning the handling of individual Indian money, approved July 14, 1913, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Unless otherwise provided, rent moneys derived from the leasing of restricted lands belonging to minors shall be deposited to the credit of the minor, to be handled in accordance with the rules and regulations regarding individual Indian moneys - Bank accounts. The term "minors" as used in this paragraph shall include all males under the age of 21 years and all females under the age of 18 years."

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular and paste the same between pages 8 and 9 of your book of Regulations concerning the handling of individual Indian money.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,
Assistant Commissioner.

Approved June 19, 1915:

BO SWEENEY,
Assistant Secretary.

6-MR-17

Finance-Claims
H F E

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 998.

Washington

June 19, 1915.

Outstanding indebtedness
on June 30.

To all Disbursing Officers of the Indian Service:

Hereafter, unexpended balances of funds belonging to appropriations for a particular fiscal year, which are deposited to the credit of the United States on June 30, by disbursing officers, will not be returned.

All outstanding liabilities which are not liquidated on or before the 30th of June, shall be settled through this Office in the form of claims.

The general instructions contained in Amendment #36 of October 6, 1911, Indian Office Regulations 1904, are applicable to all claims and should be strictly followed.

This supersedes Section 254, Indian Office Regulations 1904, and any other instructions or regulations in conflict herewith.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

6-FLD-16.

Assistant Commissioner.

APPROVED: June 19, 1915

BO SWEENEY,

Assistant Secretary.

Education-
Schools

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 997.

Washington

Reading Course. 1915-1916.

June 21, 1915.

To Superintendents and Employees:

It is very pleasing to note the effect of the reading course on school employees, not only the great improvement in what they are reading and the greater ease in the use of written English, but also in the marked interest in school work which is the forerunner of better products from Indian schools.

I appreciate the effort being put forth in the academic work to eliminate as much as possible nonessential subject matter; the greater stress being placed on the acquisition and use of a good English vocabulary; and the effort now put forth to improve in methods of teaching, all of which as a means to reduce the length of time it has taken pupils to obtain the equivalent of a common-school education. Every year of time thus reduced in educating each individual means a saving to the Government in dollars and cents as well as promoting greater efficiency among the student body through interest in their welfare by making them realize that time is a great element in preparing for life work and in rendering service to fellowman and country.

The fact is well recognized that people must keep ^{up} in their professions and one of the means is through the reading of books pertaining to the particular kind of work engaged in as well as reading widely.

Three books have been selected as the nucleus for the 1915-1916 reading course; they are:

"Psychology and Social Sanity," by Hugo Munsterberg; Doubleday Page & Co., publishers.

"The Bitter Cry of the Children," by Spargo; Macmillan & Company, publishers.

"Little Sir Galahad," by Phoebe Gray; Maynard & Company, publishers.

No one who is interested in the education of boys and girls can read the above mentioned books without being greatly benefited. Attention is called especially to the first one listed. It is a treatise on a few characteristic topics of social discussion and in what sense psychologists might contribute to the solution, or might at least further the analyses of the problem, by showing that our social difficulties are ultimately dependent on mental conditions. Some of the problems discussed are "Sex Education," "The Mind of the Jurymen," "Efficiency on the Farm," "Social Sins in Advertising," "Society and the Dance," and the "Mind of the Investor."

All employees, which includes academic and industrial, are urged to continue systematic, professional reading. A number of the books mentioned herein have been ordered for each school through the Chicago warehouse. Immediately upon receipt of this circular and the books of the reading course superintendents are requested to see that they are properly distributed.

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

EDITORIAL FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE ON BOARD'S
REPORT ON "THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
IN CANADA," BY F. H. ABBOTT.

JUNE 22, 1915.

"AN EXPERT'S PRAISE."

A publication of more than ordinary interest to those who are concerned in the well-being of our aboriginal races is the report by Mr. Frederick H. Abbott, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, of an investigation regarding the administration of Indian affairs in Canada. On the 14th of August, 1914, Mr. Abbott was directed by the Honorable George Vaux, Jr., to undertake a first-hand study of the methods and policies adopted in the Dominion in dealing with the Indians. Mr. Vaux, as chairman of the board, embodied in a letter to Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott, deputy superintendent-general of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, the general purpose of the investigation entrusted to Mr. Abbott. The information that he should be able to obtain, was, said Mr. Vaux, to be laid before the United States Department of the Interior in the hope that thereby the methods in vogue in the United States might be improved. It was also the desire of the Board that its secretary (Mr. Abbott) should have an opportunity of visiting various Indian communities in Canada and observing the conditions of life. It was suggested that the investigation should be concluded in eight weeks. Mr. Scott, being requested to name a date on which Mr. Abbott might conveniently call upon him, answered in such a manner as to give entire

satisfaction to the Board. "I cannot," writes Mr. Abbott, "find words strong enough to acknowledge the courtesy and the fine spirit of the assistance extended to me personally and officially by Mr. Scott. The same spirit, I may say, extended from Mr. Scott to his assistants in the office and in the field. Nothing was withheld and every official of the department I met throughout my seven weeks' trip made every effort possible to help me to get at the very heart of the information desired by me." The inquiry, Mr. Abbott says, grew out of a profound conviction on the part of the Board that there were defects in the Indian administration in the United States. Some of these were serious enough, and it was the earnest desire of the Board to discover, if possible, a real remedy for what was wrong. Every step of the investigation was taken, therefore, with certain questions in his mind to which he hoped to find satisfactory answers. His journey convinced Mr. Abbott that there was much in Canada's Indian policy that was immeasurably superior to that of the United States. One advantage which comparison discloses on the side of the Canadian system is its fixity. In Washington there is vacillation, according to the change of administration changes taking place in the Indian department. Indeed, a considerable percentage of transfers occur on the U. S. reservations every year. The Canada Indian Act is concise and well-indexed. "A Sunday edition of a New York newspaper would not contain the rules and regulations of the United States Indian Service." A comparison of the United States and the Canadian school reg-

3.

ulations brings a somewhat like result. The cost per capita of Indian administration in Canada is less than \$20, as compared with about twice that sum in the United States. Again a hundred thousand Indians in Canada earn at most as much in wages as is earned by three^{hundred} thousand Indians in the United States. The headquarters force in Canada handles one letter to seven hundred in the Washington office. The clerical staff of the Canadian Indian department is modest compared with that of the United States - there being two stenographers and 37 clerks as against some 600 stenographers and clerks in the United States Indian service. Mr. Abbott also gives the Indians of Canada the advantage in health. He found no discontent among those whom he questioned. The "land grafter" is unknown in the Indian affairs of Canada. There is a splendid spirit of co-operation among the religious denominations. Partizan politics have no sway.

Mr. Abbott deals, under separate heads, with a number of points. Agents in Canada are not, he says, dogged by sleuths; confidence is placed in their loyalty and all employees are treated with respect. The result is an esprit de corps which is, he fears, lacking in the Indian service of the United States. Canada has not made the mistake of attempting to destroy the native languages and arts. He lays stress on the value of the Rev. James Evan's Cree syllabary, in which newspapers are printed and which has proved such a boon to the northern tribes. The Canadian Indian is wisely trained in business practice and individual responsibility under the

advice of the superintendent. Demoralizing dances and other bad practices are sternly discouraged. In equipment the Indian schools of Canada are not to be compared with those of the United States, nor are their methods of industrial or academic instruction superior. Nevertheless, Canada's school system, which encourages religious education, turns out Indians of quite superior character. The school system of Canada is dealt with at length, and justice is rendered to both the denominational and undenominational schools. Illustrations add to the value of the exposition. The question of Indian marriages and divorces is also treated, and a celebrated case is cited in proof of the validity of marriages in accordance with Indian custom. In the matter of divorce it is different, however. In discussing Indian agriculture in Canada, Mr. Abbott pays attention to the happy experiment of the Pile Hills colony for ex-pupils, and gives an instructive account of the success of Fred. Deiter, winner of Earl Grey's shield for wheat farming. These agricultural pages are rich in illustrations.

In visiting Canada's Indian communities, Mr. Abbott did not forget the Province of Quebec. He was much pleased with what he saw at Caughnawaga, at Pierreville and at Lorette. The Caughnawagas have been under the tuition of the Jesuits since 1667, he says - their reserve having been set apart in the concession made to the Order of King Louis XIV. Since then not an acre of it has been sold to a white man. The village was surrounded by a palisade in the year 1718. Some of the existing

houses date from as early as 1742. The chief, to whom Mr. Abbott was presented, is "Frank McDonald Jacobs, a bright, dignified man of middle age, a college graduate, who speaks three languages, Iroquois, French and English, traces his ancestry back to Jacob Hill, an Englishman, who was captured in 1701, when 14 years of age, near the present city of Albany N. Y., and taken captive to the village of Caughnawaga, where he married an Indian woman, and raised a large family of children, whose blood may be traced to many of the present inhabitants of this interesting Indian village." The Abenakis of the beautiful little village of Pierreville are described and portrayed. The "Abenaki girls of Pierreville" are not only gifted with nature's charm, but have acquired the taste that enables them to enhance those charms by becoming attire. The Rev. Joseph de Ganzague is not only the actual missionary to Pierreville, but is an hereditary chief of the Abenakis. He is, from his portrait, a man of intellectual gifts. What Mr. Abbott has to say of the Indians of Lorette, of the Six Nations and of the western and more northerly reserves that came within the range of his investigation is all instructive. Throughout he is generous to Canada, and if he is severe on the defects of Indian institutions of his own land, it is because he desires to see them perfect. We would, indeed, be ungrateful if we forgot what we owed to American writers on Indian races and languages, and especially to the Bureau of American Ethnology.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT WASHINGTON D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON
1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

6th Mo. 22nd, 1915

To the Members of the Board of Indian Commissioners,

Gentlemen:-

In order that you may be fully advised of what is transpiring, I write to inform you that the official connection of Mr. F. H. Abbott with our Board has been terminated by the acceptance of his resignation, to take effect on the 30th of this month. At present there is no one in mind for the position, although several persons have been suggested. Among these are the following:-

Mr. C. P. Kelsey of California who was for some years the special agent charged with securing lands for the landless Indians.

Mrs. Elsie Eaton Newton, at present connected with the Indian Bureau, in a supervisory capacity I believe, having particularly to do with the work of the Field Matrons.

Mr. R. B. Keating, formerly Secretary to Senator Robinson, Secretary of the Joint Commission to Congress to investigate Indian Affairs, at present detailed to some special work in connection with the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Frank M. Holmes, a clerk in the Auditor's office in the Interior Department.

Prof. Ernest N. Burgess of Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas.

If any member of the Board has names to suggest, it would be desirable for them to be presented with promptness.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE VAUX, JR.

Chairman.

*Answered 6/25
by telegram*

Purchase-
Supplies
H R D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 976.

Washington

June 24, 1915.

Superintendents and Disbursing Officers of the Indian Service:

Referring to Circular No. 976, dated April 30, 1915, it is suggested that if report has not already been made in reply thereto that you forward the same immediately, as the information is necessary for submission of report at the close of the current fiscal year.

Please take action with regard to this subject immediately.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

6-EJL-18.

Assistant Commissioner.

Circular No. 999.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

Returned Students
conference.

June 25, 1915.

Superintendents and Employees:

TENTATIVE PROGRAM RETURNED STUDENTS' CONFERENCE NEW CIVIC CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA. SATURDAY, AUGUST THE FOURTEENTH, NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.

1. Meeting called to order by Mr. H. B. Peairs, Supervisor of Indian Schools.
2. Prayer, Rev. Sherman Coolidge, D. D., President Society of American Indians,
Faribault, Minnesota,
3. Address, Gen. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., Washington, D.C. Subject; Our Emergent Duty.
4. Address, Mr. Arthur C. Parker, Secretary-Treasurer, Society of American Indians,
Albany, New York. Subject: The Relation of Industrial Training to Progress
and Civilization.
5. Address, Rev. Sherman Coolidge, D. D. Subject: My Responsibility for Over-
throwing the vices that Undermine my Race.
6. Address, Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
7. Reports of Alumni Associations, by representatives of each Indian School present.
8. A heart to heart talk by each returned student led by Mr. Chas. E. Dagenett,
Carlisle, Class 1891, Supervisor, U. S. Indian Service.

Participating, Miss Ada Hazen, Warm Springs, Oreg.; Miss Charlotte Geisdorf,
Wahpeton, N. Dak.; Miss Nellie Peck, Cheyenne River, S. Dak.; Mr. Key Wolf,
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.; et al.; Mr. Charles Dushane, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.; Miss
Alice Williams, Shawnee, Okla.; Mr. Roy E. Smith, Colville, Wash.; Miss
Helen Z. Mitchell, Seger, Okla.; Mr. George Lemieux, Mescalero, N. Mex.;
Mr. J. F. Brown, Chemawa, Oreg.;

Every Indian present, whether student, nonstudent, or reservation Indian,
under Government employ, or working of his own initiative, is invited to voice his
opinions as to Indian needs and participate in all discussions.

Indians throughout the country who expect to attend the conference and are
willing to assist in making the session dynamic, are requested to notify the Office
at once. The program must go to press the latter part of July and should include
the names of all participants.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

6-WG-19.

COUNTER NUMBER.

TIME FILED.

M.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY



Transmits and delivers this

NIGHT LETTERGRAM

Subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

CHECK

Charge
Ayer & Lord
Tie Company

210

Send the following night lettergram, without repeating, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Chicago, June 25th, 1915.

George Vaux Jr
1606 Morris Building
Philadelphia Pa

Letter twenty second received. It seems to me that Mr Kelsey would be the best equipped man and would be more valuable to us as advisor companion etc in our field work provided of course he has proper tact and ability to represent us before Indiana Department, Senate and House Committees.

I think my second choice would be the Secretary to Senator Robinson as his experience in that direction would undoubtedly be good.

Personally I don't think we should under any circumstances have a woman. She certainly could not accompany us in our investigations and could not properly represent us before the Department and different committees.

Any man the rest of you select would be perfectly satisfactory to me.

(Member Board of
Indian Commissioners)

EDWARD E. AYER

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

INDEPENDENT - COMPETITIVE - PROGRESSIVE



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The Company will receive, not later than midnight, NIGHT LETTERGRAMS, written in plain English, to be transmitted only for delivery not earlier than the morning of the next ensuing business day at rates as follows: The standard day rate for a ten-word day message shall be charged for each such night lettergram containing fifty words or less, and one-fifth of the standard day rate for a ten-word day message shall be charged for each such night lettergram containing more than fifty words or less.

Toward neither mistakes or delays, the sender of a NIGHT LETTERGRAM shall be charged if it is REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the standard NIGHT LETTERGRAM rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on the face of this blank, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, AND IS PAID FOR, OR AGREED TO BE PAID FOR, AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the NIGHT LETTERGRAM and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED AND INSURED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in obscure Night Lettergrams.

2. Correctness in the transmission of NIGHT LETTERGRAMS to any point on the lines of the Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for REPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAMS, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles and two per cent. for any greater distance.

3. This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this NIGHT LETTERGRAM over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one-mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning NIGHT LETTERGRAMS until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if such a NIGHT LETTERGRAM is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the latter acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the NIGHT LETTERGRAM is filed with the Company for transmission.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "NIGHT LETTERGRAM" service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

A. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such NIGHT LETTERGRAM at destination, postage prepaid.

B. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS shall be written in plain English. Cipher or code language is not permitted.

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this NIGHT LETTERGRAM.

8. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating the NIGHT LETTERGRAM back to the sending station for comparison.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

CHARLES C. ADAMS, SECOND VICE-PREST.

EDWARD J. NALLY, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER

CHARLES P. BRUCH, THIRD VICE-PREST.

June 25, 1915.

MEMORANDUM

for

The Members of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Under separate cover there is sent to you in a cloth binder a copy of the codification of the general laws relating to Indian affairs which has served as the working basis in the preparation of the proposed Indian Act, together with a table of contents thereof, and a memorandum thereon. These papers are intended as an aid to a thorough and critical study of the proposed Indian Act which was mailed to the members of the Board several weeks ago. It is suggested that the proposed Indian Act and memorandum thereon, may be bound in this same cover.

The proposed Indian Act has been submitted informally to four or five friends of the Board who are intimately informed on Indian affairs for their criticism. It is my intention also to go over the Indian Act critically with the view to further revision; the Board will have the benefit of these additional suggestions before it takes final official action on the proposed act.

F.H. Abbott,

Secretary.


June 29th, 1915.

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

I have yours of June
13th in regard to the Indians at Lakeport.

I thank you very
sincerely and I shall make report and try
to alleviate some of the conditions that
are objectionable.

Very truly yours,



Mrs. E. J. S. Alexander,
Box 252, Lakeport, Calif.

eea e

June 29th, 1915.


Dear Mr. Shay:

I have your very interesting letter of June 10th and I thank you most sincerely for it.

I am sure that I regret a great deal more than you do the inability to spend more time with you on the reservation. I was very much pleased with everything I heard and saw there. Mrs. Ayer took some photographs of the children that turned out very good and, at her early convenience, she will have some duplicates made and send enough for each child to have one.

Very truly yours,

Mr. E. Shay,
Canyon Indian School,
Ariz.



June 29th, 1915.

My dear Mr. Nicholson:

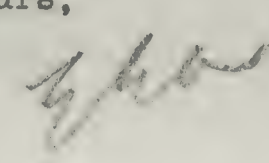
I have your nice letter of June 24th. I just got back from California a few days ago and it would be impossible for us to accept your very sweet invitation to spend the Fourth of July with you and our Indian friends.

I am somewhat curious to know how the mill has been running the past eight or ten months. Have you been able to sell your product at a profit? Are the same old rules in force as when I made my investigation?

I understand that some members of the Indian Rights Association, Mr. S. M. Brosius and Mr. M. K. Sniffen, have begun an investigation of the conditions at Menominee under the tuition of Inspector Linnen. Mr. Brosius has also been seen in the office of Webster Ballinger, our very interesting legal friend, and the subject of the conversation was the Menominee Indian Reservation. Has there been any agitation among the Indians that fomented and existed in the other insurrection? Of course, certain elements in the Indian Bureau are after the Indian Commission and the effort of this investigation is evidently to attack you and discredit me. I do not believe they can succeed in either case, but being forewarned is something. I wish you would write me at your earliest convenience on this subject.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Nicholson and all our good friends on the Reservation, I remain

Very truly yours,



Mr. A. Nicholson,
Menominee Indian Mills,
Neopit, Wis.

CODIFICATION
OF
INDIAN LAWS.

TO ACCOMPANY PROPOSED INDIAN ACT.

References are to the United States
Statutes at large and to Kappler's
Indian Laws and Treaties, vols 1 & 3.

June 1915.

FOREWORD.

The following codification includes only general laws relating to Indian affairs and does not include treaties or acts relating to particular tribes and reservations. For treaties and important decisions of the courts interpreting laws relating to Indian affairs reference is made to Vol. 2 of Kappler's Indian Laws and Treaties and the appendix to Vol. 3 of Kappler's Laws and Treaties.

This codification was prepared as a working basis for the preparation of the proposed new Indian act and the classification is accordingly arranged under main heads or divisions corresponding to the divisions of the proposed act for convenience of study and comparison. The codification, being intended principally as an aid to the construction of the proposed Indian act, has not been arranged logically nor with scientific accuracy in view; the laws for the most part have been arranged chronologically and grouped roughly under such main heads as would make ready reference and comparison most convenient.

The table of contents of the codification carries the sub-heads under which the Indian laws are arranged in Kappler's Laws and Treaties. These sub-heads are arranged under the main heads under which the proposed Indian act is arranged. The section numbers in this table beginning with Section 3 refer to the sections in the proposed Indian act under which the same subjects are treated.

Sight must not be lost of the fact that this codification, or any codification of general Indian laws, will have very little practical value except as a working aid to the construction of a new system of law. This is true because of the large number of obsolete laws and the comparatively large number of Indian reservations and tribes for which specific treaties and laws exist.

To make this work of practical value in the administration of Indian affairs the first step should be the enactment into law by Congress of the proposed act. Second, where treaties and special acts of Congress are in conflict with the aforesaid Indian act they should gradually be brought into conformity therewith by special agreements with the tribes in question; by this process all the tribes can be brought gradually under the general Indian act and the laws affecting the various Indian tribes and the administration thereof will be gradually simplified as one tribe after another is dealt with in the manner above suggested, whereas under the present system the laws relating to Indian affairs and the administration thereof become constantly more complicated as one Congress after another enacts new laws.

By working out and presenting a proposed new Indian act the Board, therefore, will have taken only the first one of the two important steps necessary in the work of needed reform; but it cannot take the second step to advantage until Congress approves the first. If Congress approves the proposed Indian

act, then the Board can proceed promptly and effectively with the program adopted by it at its last regular meeting, viz., the investigation of all treaty reservations with the view of securing agreements with the various treaty tribes so as to bring all under the same general laws and policies.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Section 3.

1. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
APPOINTMENT

There shall be in the Department of the Interior a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be entitled to a salary of \$3000.

Revised Statutes - Sec. 462 - Kappler vol. 1, p. 1.

DUTIES

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian Affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations.

Revised Statutes - sec. 463 - Kap. vol. 1, p. 1.

2. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS BY
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall annually report, separately, to Congress, a tabular statement showing distinctly the separate objects of expenditure

under his supervision, and how much disbursed for each object, describing the articles and the quantity of each, and giving the name of each person to whom any part was paid, and how much was paid to him, and for what objects, so far as they relate to the disbursement of funds appropriated for the incidental, contingent, or miscellaneous expenses of the Indian service, during the fiscal year preceding each report.

(Note) By act of March 3, 1875, (18 Statutes 450) the Secretary of the Interior is required to report to Congress the items paid out of the appropriation for the previous year. By the act of August 15, 1876, (19 Statutes 176) the Commissioner is required to report annually a statement of all bids, proposals and awards. By the Act of March 2, 1887, (24 Statutes 449) the Secretary of the Interior is required to report annually the expenditure of the education funds and statistics as to the various schools.

14 Stat. 515)

Revised Statutes - Sec. 468/ - Kap. vol. 1, p. 1.

3. ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN SUPPLIES

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall embody in his annual report the report of all agents or commissioners issuing food, clothing, or supplies of any kind to Indians, stating the number of Indians present and actually receiving the same.

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the reports of agents, be printed and laid

before Congress on the first day of said session.

Revised Statutes. Sec. 8 - K. vol. 1, p. 25.

True transcripts of all entries of every character in said agents' books shall be forwarded quarterly by each agent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Revised Statutes. Sec. 10 - K. vol. 1, p. 25.

4. STATUTES, ETC. TO BE FURNISHED
TO AGENTS BY COMMISSIONER.

That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to cause to be compiled and printed for the use of Indian agents and inspectors the provisions of the statutes regulating the performance of their respective duties, and also to furnish said officers from time to time information of new enactments upon the same subject.

Act of May 17, 1882. (22 Stat. 68) K. vol. 1, p. 29

5. EMPLOYEES

Hereafter the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall include in his annual report to Congress the names of all employees under the supervision and direction of the Indian Bureau, under what law said employees are appointed, the amount of compensation paid to each, and the services rendered by them.

Act of March 8, 1892. (27 Stat. 5) K. vol. 1, p. 62.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall report annually to Congress specifically showing the number of employees at each agency, industrial, boarding school, which are supported in whole or in part out of the appropriations in this Act, giving name, when employed, in what capacity employed, male, female, whether white or Indian; amount of compensation paid, and out of what item or fund of the appropriation paid.

Also the number of employees in the Indian Bureau in Washington, when employed, in what capacity employed, male or female, full name, amount of compensation paid and out of what fund paid and under what law employed.

Act of August 15, 1894. (28 Stat. 286)

K. vol. 1, p. 69.

(Note) This section directs the Commissioner to report "annually", this indicating a permanent provision; but the report is to be schools "supported out of the appropriations of this Act," apparently indicating a temporary provision for the single year. This is repeated from the previous appropriation act of 1892 and 1893. (27 Stats. 145, 640)

In the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs there shall be embodied a detailed tabular statement of all bids and proposals received for any service, supplies, or annuity-goods for the Indian service, together with a detailed statement of all awards of contracts made for any such services, supplies, and annuity goods for which said bids or proposals were received.

Act of Aug. 15, 1876. (19 Stats. 199)

K. vol. 1 p 27

6. ANNUAL REPORT OF EMPLOYEES

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall report annually to Congress, specifically showing the number of employees at each agency, industrial and boarding school, which are supported in whole or in part out of the appropriations in this act, giving name, when employed, in what capacity employed, male or female; whether white or Indian, amount of compensation paid, and whether, in the opinion of such Commissioner, any of such employees are unnecessary.

Act of May 31, 1900. (31 Stats. 247) K. vol. 1, p. 107.

7. ANNUAL REPORT MODIFIED

That so much of the section three of the Act of August 15, 1876, as required the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to embody in his annual report a detailed and tabular statement of all bids and proposals received for any services, supplies and annuity goods for the Indian service, together with a detailed statement of all awards of contracts made for any such services, supplies, and annuity goods for which said bids or proposals were received, is hereby repealed, and hereafter he shall embody in his annual report only a detailed statement of the awards of contracts made of any services, supplies and annuity goods for the Indian service, and that so much of the acts of March 2, 1872 and April 21,

1904, which require the Commissioner to report annually the names of all employees in the Indian service is hereby also repealed.

Act of June 21, 1906. (34 Stats. 328)
K. vol. 3, P. 196.

8. AWARDS OF CONTRACTS IN ANNUAL REPORTS

So much of Section 3 of the Act of August 15, 1876, as required the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to embody in his annual report a detailed and tabular statement of all bids and proposals received for any services, supplies, and annuity goods for the Indian service, together with a detailed statement of all awards of contracts made for any such services, supplies, and annuity goods for which said bids or proposals were received, is hereby repealed, and hereafter he shall embody in his annual report only a detailed statement of the awards of contracts made for any services, supplies, and annuity goods for the Indian service.

Act of June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 328)
K. vol. 3, p. 196.

9. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR REPORTS ANNUALLY
MANNER OF EXPENDING EDUCATION FUND.

The Secretary of the Interior shall report annually on or before the first Monday of December in what manner and for what purposes the general education fund for the preceding fiscal year has been expended; and said report

shall embrace the number and kind of school-houses erected, and their cost, as well as cost of repairs, names of every teacher employed, and compensation allowed, the location of each school, and average attendance at each school.

(Note) Similar provisions are contained in previous appropriation acts. (23 Stat. 381) (24 Stat. 45)

Act of March 2, 1887. (24 Stat. 465)

K. vol. 1, p. 36.

10. REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED ON ALL
SCHOOL AND AGENCY PROPERTIES.

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report annually to Congress the amount expended at each school and agency for the purposes herein authorized; Provided further, That on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and eleven, the Secretary of the Interior shall transmit to Congress a report in respect to all school and agency properties entitled to share in appropriations, general or specific, made in this Act and such report shall show specifically the cost investment in such properties as of July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, including appropriations made available by this act, (1) for the purchase, construction, or lease of buildings including water supply, sewerage, and heating and lighting plants; the purchase or lease of lands; the purchase or construction of irrigation systems for the irrigation of such schools

or agency lands; and for the equipment of all such plants for the promotion of industrial education, including agricultural implements, live stock, and the equipment for shops, laundries, and domestic science;

(2) the physical condition of such plants and their equipment; (3) and estimate of expenditures necessary for (a) new buildings, (b) improvements, equipment and repairs necessary for the upkeep of such plants; and (4) a statement of the quantity and market value of the products derived from the operation of such plants for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eleven and the disposition of the same. The Secretary of the Interior shall accompany such report with a recommendation supported by a statement of his reasons therefor as to the necessity or advisability of continuing or discontinuing each such school or agency plant.

Act of March 3, 1911. (36 Stats. 1060)
K. vol. 3, p. 489.

11. APPOINTMENT OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
TO BE MADE BY THE PRESIDENT.

There shall be a Board of Indian Commissioners, composed of not more than ten persons, appointed by the President, solely, from men eminent for intelligence and philanthropy, and who shall serve without pecuniary compensation.

Revised Statutes. (section 2039) K. vol. 1, p. 4.

12. SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Indian Commissioners mentioned in the preceding section shall have power to appoint one of their own number as secretary, who shall be entitled to such reasonable compensation as the Board may designate, payable from any moneys appropriated for the expenses of the Board.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2040) K. vol. 1, p. 4 -

13. RESTRICTION ON PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS, ETC. UNTIL ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS, SUBMITTED TO BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Note: While there is no express repeal of this section, the restriction of the authority of the commission by Act of May 17, 1882, apparently renders it ineffective.

Revised Stats. (Section 2107) K. vol. 1, p. 12.

14. AGENCIES, ETC. TO BE INSPECTED BY BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Section 2070 of Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby repealed. And hereafter, the commission shall only have power to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian service, and to inspect goods purchased for said service, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall consult with the commission in the purchase of supplies. The commission shall report their doings to the Secretary of the Interior.

May 17, 1882. (22 Stats. 70) K. vol. 1, p. 29.

15. SECRETARY OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

Hereafter the Board of Indian Commissioners are authorized to employ a secretary, not a member of said board and pay his salary out of the appropriation herein made or which shall hereafter be made for said board.

Act of Aug. 24, 1912. (37 Stats. 521)
K. vol. 3, p. 532.

16. INDIANS TO BE PREFERRED IN EMPLOYMENT
PREFERENCE TO INDIANS FOR INTERPRETERS.

In all cases of the appointments of interpreters, or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found, who are properly qualified for the execution of the duties.

Revised Stats. (Sec. 2069) K. vol 1, pp. 4, 7, 29.

17. TRIBE TO DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

Where any of the tribes are, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, competent to direct the employment of their blacksmiths, mechanics, teachers, farmers, or other persons engaged for them, the direction of such persons may be given on the proper authority of the tribe.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2072 - K. vol. 1, p. 7 -

18. DISCONTINUANCE OF OFFICES OF AGENTS,
SUB-AGENTS, INTERPRETERS, ETC.

The Secretary of the Interior shall, under the direction of the President, cause to be discontinued the services of such (agents) sub-agents, interpreters,

and mechanics, as may from time to time become unnecessary in consequence of the (immigration) emigration of the Indians, or other causes.

Revised Stats. (Sec. 2073) K. vol. 1, p. 7.

19. TWO OFFICES NOT TO BE HELD BY AN EMPLOYEE

No person shall hold more than one office at the same time under this title, nor shall any agent, sub-agent, interpreter, or person employed under this title, receive his salary, while absent from his agency or employment, without leave of the Superintendent, or the Secretary of the Interior, but such absence shall at no time exceed sixty days.

Revised Stats. (Sec. 2074) K. vol. 1, p. 7.

20. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO
PRESCRIBE NUMBER AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES

Where Indians can perform the duties they shall be employed, and the number and kind of employees at each agency shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and none others shall be employed.

Act of March 3, 1875 - (18 Stat. 420)

Sec. 5, K. vol. 1, p. 24.

(Also 30 Stat. 90) K. vol. 1, p. 89.

21. PREFERENCE TO INDIANS IN EMPLOYMENT

And preference shall at all times, as far as practicable, be given Indians in the employment of clerical, mechanical, and other help on reservations and about agencies.

Act of May 17, 1882 - (22 Stat. 88) K. vol. 1, p. 29.

That in the Indian service Indians shall be employed as herders, teamsters, and laborers, and where practicable in all other employments in connection with the agencies and the Indian service and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to enforce this provision.

Act of Aug. 15, 1894. (28 Stat. 312)
Sec. 10, K/ vol. 1, p. 69.

22. INDIANS ACQUIRING CITIZENSHIP UNDER
ALLOTMENT LAWS TO BE PREFERRED
(Under allotment Act)

Hereafter in the employment of Indian police, or any other employees in the public service among any of the Indian tribes or bands affected by this act, and where Indians can perform the duties required, those Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of this act and become citizens of the United States shall be preferred.

Act. of Feb. 8, 1887 - (24 Stat. 388)
K. vol. 5, vol. 1, p. 35.

23. INDIANS PREFERRED IN PURCHASES AND LABOR

That as far as practicable Indian labor shall be employed and purchase in the open market made from Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Act. of Mar. 3, 1901. (31 Stat. 1083)
Sec. 2, K. vol. 1, p. 113.

24. OATHS OF EMPLOYEES

That superintendents and acting superintendents, in charge of Indian reservations, schools, irrigation, and allotment projects are hereby authorized and empowered to administer the oath of office required of employees placed under their jurisdiction.

Act of June 30, 1913. (38 Stat. 80)
K. vol. 3, p. 564.

25. INDIAN AGENTS - APPOINTMENTS, SALARIES

The President is authorized to appoint from time to time by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the following Indian agents (enumerated with salary) (Provisions not conformed to, hold office in accordance with annual appropriation acts.)

Revised Stats. Sec. 2052 - K. vol. 1, p. 5.

26. DISPENSING WITH SERVICES OF INDIAN AGENTS

It shall be the duty of the President to dispense with the services of such Indian agents and superintendents as may be practicable, and where it is practicable he shall require the same person to perform the duties of two agencies or superintendencies for one salary.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2053 - K. vol. 1, p. 5.

27. TERM OF OFFICE OF AGENTS

Each agent shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2056 - K. vol. 1, pp. 5, 29.

28. BOND OF AGENT

Each agent, before entering on duties of his office, shall give bond in such penalties and with such security as the President or the Secretary of the Interior may require.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2057 - K. vol. 1, p. 5.

29. DUTIES OF INDIAN AGENTS

Each Indian agent shall, within his agency, manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians agreeably to law; and execute and perform such regulations and duties, not inconsistent with law, as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2058.- K. vol. 1, p. 6.

30. RESIDENCE OF INDIAN AGENTS

Every Indian agent shall reside and keep his agency within or near the territory of the tribe for which he may

be agent, and at such place as the President may designate, and shall not depart from the limits of his agency without permission.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2060.- K. vol. 1. p. 6.

31. APPOINTMENT OF SUB-INDIAN AGENTS.

A competent number of sub-Indian Agents shall be appointed by the President, with a salary of \$1000 a year each, to be employed, and to reside wherever the President may direct, and who shall give bonds, with one or more sureties, in the penal sum of \$1000, for the faithful execution of their duties. But no sub-agent shall be appointed who shall reside within the limits of any agency where there is an agent appointed.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2065. - K. vol.1. p.6.

32. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL AGENTS AND COMMISSIONERS.

All special agents and commissioners not appointed by the President shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2067. - K. vol.1. p.6.

33. AGENT'S OATH TO ACCOUNTS.

Sec.5. Indian agents shall be required to state, under oath, upon rendering their quarterly accounts, that the employees claimed for were actually and bona fide employed at such agency, and at the compensation so claimed,

and that such service was necessary; and that such agent is not to receive, and has not received, directly or indirectly, any part of the compensation claimed for any other employee:

CERTIFICATE OF AGENT.

Provided, That where there is no officer authorized to administer oaths within convenient distance of such agent, the Secretary of the Interior may direct such returns to be made upon certificate of the agent.

March 3, 1875. (18 Stat. 420) - K.vol.1. p.24.

34. AGENTS TO KEEP BOOKS.

Sec. 10. Each agent shall keep a book of itemized expenditures of every kind, with a record of all contracts, together with the receipts of money from all sources; and the books thus kept shall always be open to inspection; and the said books shall remain in the office of the respective reservations, not to be removed from the reservation by said agent; but shall be safely kept and handed over to his successor; and true transcripts of all entries of every character in said books shall be forwarded quarterly by each agent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

March 3, 1875. (18 Stat. 420) - K.vol.1. p.25.

35. FAILURE TO KEEP BOOKS BY INDIAN AGENT. PUNISHMENT.

Sec. 10. That should any agent knowingly make false entry in said books, or in the transcript directed to be

forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or shall knowingly fail to keep a perfect entry on said books, as herein described, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction before any United States court having jurisdiction of such offense, shall be fined in a sum not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall be rendered incompetent to hold said office of Indian agent after conviction under this act.

Act of Mar. 3, 1875. (18 Stat. 420)

K. vol. 1, p. 25.

36. SURETIES ON BOND OF AGENTS

Sec. 10 - That hereafter the security or securities, upon the bond required by the act of Feb. 27, 1851, (R.S. 2057) to be given by each Indian Agent before entering upon the duties of his office, shall file a sworn statement with the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the nature and kind of property owned by such security or securities, the value of the same, and where situated; and that no money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any Indian agent hereafter appointed until the security or securities shall have filed such statement.

Act of Mar. 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 420)

K. vol. 1, p. 25.

37. TRAVELING ALLOWANCE TO SPECIAL AGENTS

Special agents shall be allowed \$3.00 per diem for traveling and incidental expenses while traveling or actually on duty in the field, exclusive of cost of transportation and sleeping car fare.

Act of July 4, 1884 - (23 Stat. 77)
K. vol. 1, p. 31.

38. CENSUS IN ANNUAL REPORTS OF AGENTS

Sec. 8. Each Indian agent is required, in his annual report, to submit a census of the Indians at his agency or upon the reservation under his charge; the number of males above eighteen years of age, the number of females above fourteen years of age, the number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen years, the number of school houses at his agency, the number of schools in operation, and the attendance at each, and the names of the teachers employed and salaries paid such teachers.

Act of July 4, 1884 - (23 Stat. 97)
K. vol. 1, p. 32.

39. ALLOTMENTS - INDIAN AGENTS

Sec. 3. The agents in charge of the respective reservations on which allotments are directed to be made, (under this act) under rules of the Secretary of the Interior, the allotments shall be certified by such

agents in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

40. SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS TO ACT AS AGENTS

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may devolve the duties of any Indian Agency on the Superintendent of the Training School located at such agency, ^{in his judgment} whenever such superintendent can properly perform the duties of such agency, and the superintendent upon whom such duties devolve shall give bond as other Indian agents.

Act of Aug. 15, 1894 - (28 Stat. 286)
K. vol. 1, p. 67.

41. ARMY OFFICERS AS AGENTS

The President may detail officers of the United States Army to act as Indian agents at such agencies as in the opinion of the President may require the presence of an army officer, and while acting as agent shall be under orders of the Secretary of the Interior,

Provided further, That the foregoing appropriations shall not take effect nor become available in any case for or during the time in which any officer of the Army of the United States shall be engaged in the performance

of the duties of Indian agent at any of the agencies above named.

Act of July 1, 1898 - (30 Stat. 571)
K. vol. 1, p. 100.

42. SPECIAL AGENTS, ETC., MAY ADMINISTER OATHS

Each special agent, supervisor of schools, or other official charged with the investigation of Indian agencies and schools, in pursuit of his official duties shall have power to administer oaths and to examine on oath all officers and persons employed in the Indian service, and all such other persons as may be deemed necessary and proper.

Act of Mar. 1, 1899 - (30 Stat. 927)
K. vol. 1, p. 102.

43. ARMY OFFICERS ACTING, NOT TO RECEIVE PAY

The foregoing appropriations shall not take effect nor become available in any case for or during the time in which any officer on active list shall be agent on above agencies.

Act of April 21, 1904 - (33 Stat. 189)
K. vol. 3, pp. 36, 199

The appropriations for salaries of Indian agents shall not take effect nor become available in any case for or during the time in which any officer of the Army of the United States shall be engaged in the performance of the duties of the Indian Agent.

Act of June 21, 1906 - (34 Stat. 332)

44. SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS MAY ACT AS AGENTS

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may devolve duties of Indian agency, or any part thereof, on the Superintendent of the Indian Training School at such agency, when in his judgment the Superintendent can perform the duties, and the Superintendent shall give bond as other Indian agents, also.

Act of April 21, 1904 - (33 Stat. 191) (33 Stat. 1049 and 34 Stat. 332) K. vol. 3, pp. 36, 125, 199.

45. ARMY OFFICERS ACTING NOT TO RECEIVE PAY AS INDIAN AGENTS

The foregoing appropriations shall not take effect nor become available in any case for or during the time in which any Army officers shall be engaged in the performance of duties of Indian Agent at any of the above agencies.

Act of Mar. 3, 1905 - (33 Stat. 1049)
K. vol. 3, p. 125.

46. SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS MAY ACT AS AGENTS

That the pay of any Superintendent who performs agency duties in addition to those of his superintendency, may be increased by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his discretion, to an extent of and not exceeding \$300. per annum.

Act of May 1, 1907 - (34 Stat. 1020)
K. vol. 3, p. 271 -

47. AGENT'S RECORDS -- ANNUAL REPORT
Amendments of Sec. 10, Act. Mar. 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 451)
K. vol. 1, p. 25.

Each Indian agent shall keep a book of itemized expenditures of every kind, with a record of all contracts, together with the receipts of moneys from all sources, and the books thus kept shall always be open to inspection; and the said books shall remain in the office at the respective reservations, not to be removed from said reservations by said agent, but shall be safely kept and handed over to his successor, and he shall report annually to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs all material on hand and not required for use.

Act of Mar. 3, 1909 - (25 Stat. 778)
K. vol. 5, p. 391 -

48. EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN SCOUTS

The army of the United States shall consist of a force of Indian scouts not exceeding one thousand.

Revised Stats. Sec. 1094 -K. vol. 1, p. 2.

The President is authorized to enlist a force of Indians, not exceeding one thousand, who shall act as scouts in the Territories and Indian country; they shall be discharged when the necessity for their service shall cease, or at the discretion of the Department Commander.

Revised Stat. 1112 -

Indians enlisted or employed by order of the President as scouts, shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers.

Revised Stat. 1276 -
Revise

49. INSPECTORS -- APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT

There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a sufficient number of Indian inspectors, not exceeding five in number, to perform the duties required of such inspectors by the provisions of this title. Each inspector shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President. Revised Stats. Sec. 2043 - K. vol. 1, p. 4.

(Note) By the Act of March 3, 1875, the number of inspectors was reduced to three, notwithstanding which subsequent appropriations are for five and more inspectors. By the Act of June 28, 1898, an inspector for the Indian Territory is provided.

50. SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF INSPECTORS

Each inspector shall receive an annual salary of \$3,000 and his necessary traveling expenses, not exceeding ten cents per mile for actual travel while in the discharge of his duty, a statement of which expenses as to each inspector shall accompany the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2044 - K. vol. 1, p. 4.

51. POWERS
POWERS AND DUTIES OF INSPECTORS

Each Indian superintendency and agency shall be visited and examined. Such examination shall extend to a full investigation of all matters pertaining to the

business of the superintendent or agency, including an examination of accounts, the manner of expending money, the number of Indians provided for, contracts of all kinds connected with the business, the condition of the Indians, their advancement in civilization, the extent of the reservations, and what use is made of the lands set apart for that purpose, and, generally all matters pertaining to the Indian service. For the purpose of making such investigation, each inspector shall have the power to examine all books, papers, and vouchers, to administer oaths, and to examine on oath all officers and persons employed in the superintendency or agency, and all such other persons as he may deem necessary or proper. The inspectors, or any of them, shall have power to suspend any superintendent or agent or employee, and to designate some person in his place temporarily, subject to the approval of the President, making immediate report of such suspension and designation; and upon the conclusion of each examination and report shall be forwarded to the President without delay. The inspectors, in their discharge of their duties, jointly and individually, shall have power, by proper legal proceedings, which it shall be the duty of the District Attorney to effectuate, to enforce the laws, and to prevent the violation of law in the administration of affairs in the several agencies and superintendencies.

So far as practicable, the examinations of the agencies and superintendencies shall be made alternately by different inspectors, so that the same agency or superintendency may not be examined twice in succession by same inspector or inspectors.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2054 - K. vol. 1, p. 4.

52. INTERPRETERS

An interpreter shall be allowed to each agency. Where there are different tribes in the same agency, speaking different languages, one interpreter may be allowed, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for each of such tribes. Interpreters shall be nominated by the proper agents, to the Department of the Interior, for approval, and may be suspended by the agent from pay and duty and the circumstances reported to the Department of the Interior for final action.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2068 - K. vol. 1, p. 6 -

53. AN ACT CONCERNING OF INDIAN SCOUTS

So much of the Army Appropriation act of July 24, 1876, as limits the number of Indian scouts to 300 is hereby repealed; and sections 1094, 1112, R.S., authorizing the employment of one thousand Indian scouts are hereby continued in force, Provided, that a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers may be appointed.

And the scouts when they furnish their own horses and horse equipments, shall be entitled to receive forty cents ^{per day} for their use and risk as long as thus employed.

Act of Aug. 12, 1876 - (19 Stat. 131)
K. vol. 1, p. 26 -

54. ACCOUNTS FOR CLAIMS AND DISBURSEMENTS

All accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs shall be transmitted to the Commissioner for administrative examination, and by him passed to the proper accounting officer of the Department of the Treasury for settlement.

Revised Stats. (sec. 464) K. vol. 1, p. 1.

55. REGULATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
TO BE PRESCRIBED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President may prescribe such regulations as he may think fit for carrying into effect the various provisions of any act relating to Indian Affairs, and for the settlement of the accounts of Indian Affairs.

Sec. 465 - K. p. 1, vol. 1.

56. ALLOWANCE, - FOR OFFICE EXPENSES

The several compensations prescribed by this Title shall be in full of all emoluments or allowances whatsoever. But where necessary, a reasonable allowance or provision may be made for offices and office contingencies.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2076 - K. vol. 1, p. 7.

57. ALLOWANCE, FOR TRAVELING EXPENSES

Where persons are required, in the performance of their duties, under this title, to travel from one place to another, their actual expenses, or a reasonable sum in lieu thereof, may be allowed them, except that no allowance shall be made to any person for travel or expenses in coming to the seat of government to settle his accounts, unless thereto required by the Secretary of the Interior.

~~Amended~~ Revised Stat. Sec. 2077 - K. vol. 1, p. 7.

That hereafter only actual traveling expenses shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the United States, except marshals, district attorneys, and clerks of the court of the United States and their deputies; and all allowances for mileages and transportation in excess of the amount actually paid, except as above excepted, are hereby declared illegal; and no credit shall be allowed to any of the disbursing officers of the United States for payment or allowances in violation of this provision.

Act of March 3, 1975 (18 Stat. 452)
K. vol. 1, p. 26 -

58. ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF DISBURSEMENTS, Etc.

All persons whatsoever, charged or intrusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or

effects of any kind for the benefit of the Indians, shall settle their accounts, annually, at the Department of the Interior on the first day of October, and copies of the same shall be laid before Congress at the commencement of the ensuing session, by the proper accounting officers, together with a list of names of all persons to whom money, goods, or effects have been delivered within the preceding year, for the benefit of the Indians, specifying the amount and object for which they were intended, and showing who are delinquents, if any, in forwarding their accounts according to the provisions of this section, and also with a list of the names of all persons appointed or employed under this title, with the dates of their appointment or employment, and the salary and pay of each.

Revised Stats. Section 2091 - K. vol. 1, p. 9.

59. SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

No superintendent of Indian Affairs, or Indian agent, or other disbursing officer in such service, shall have advanced to him on Indian or public account, any money to be disbursed in the future, until such superintendent, agent, or officer, in such service has settled his accounts of the preceding year, and has satisfactorily shown that all balances in favor of the Government, which may appear to be in his hands, are ready to be paid over on the order of the Secretary of the Interior.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2092 - K. vol. 1, p. 10.

60. ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS, NOT PRESENTED

That hereafter the estimates for appropriations for the Indian service shall be presented in such form as to show the amounts required for each of the agencies in the several States or Territories, and for said States and Territories respectively.

Act of Aug. 15, 1876 - (19 Stat. 199)

K. vol. 1, p. 27 -

61. SPECIAL AGENTS, DISBURSEMENT OF MONEY TO INDIANS MAY BE MADE BY

That in all payments or disbursements of money to Indians individually the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to detail an officer from his Department or appoint a special agent to make or to superintend and inspect such payment.

Compensation

And when made by special agent the Secretary shall fix a reasonable compensation for the services of such special agent and pay it out of the money to be disbursed.

Bonds

In all cases the agent making such payment shall give bond to the United States in double the amount to be disbursed with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Secretary conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

Regulations

All such payments to be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.

Act of Mar. 2, 1895, Sec. 11 (28 Stat. 910)

K. Vol. 1, p. 76 -

62. ANNUAL COST ACCOUNT

Hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall transmit to Congress annually on the first Monday of December a cost account for the preceding fiscal year relating to use of appropriations made for the purposes herein provided for.

Act. of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1061) K.vol. 3, p. 487

63. ANNUAL STATEMENTS TO BE MADE OF FISCAL AFFAIRS OF INDIANS FOR PRECEDING YEAR.

Sec. 22. Annually, on the first Monday in December, the Secretary of the Interior shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a statement of the fiscal affairs of all Indian tribes for whose benefit expenditures from either public or tribal funds shall have been made by any officer, clerk, or employee in the Interior Department during the preceding fiscal year; and such statement shall show (1) the total amount of all moneys, from whatever source derived, standing to the credit of each tribe of Indians, in trust or otherwise, at the close of such fiscal year; (2) an analysis of such credits, by funds, showing how and when they were created, whether by treaty stipulation, agreement, or otherwise; (3) the total amount of disbursements from public or trust funds made on account of each tribe of Indians for such fiscal year; and (4) an analysis of such disbursements showing the amounts disbursed (a) for per capita payments in money to Indians, (b) for salaries or compensation of officers and employees, (c) for compensation of counsel and attorney's fees, and (d) for support and civilization.

Act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats. 1077)

K. vol. 3, p. 506 -

64. ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS TO CONTAIN CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

After July 1, 1914, the estimates for appropriations for the Indian service submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be accompanied by a detailed statement, classified, in the manner prescribed in the first paragraph of this section, showing the purposes for which the appropriations are required.

Act of June 30, 1913 - (38 Stat. 103)
K. vol. 3, p. 587 -

65. SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING TO BE INSTALLED
IN BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Sec. 26. On or before July 1, 1914, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a system of bookkeeping to be installed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which will afford a ready analysis of expenditures by appropriations and allotments and by units of the service, showing for each class of work or activity carried on, the expenditures for the operation of the service, for repairs and preservation of property, for new and additional property, salaries and wages of employees, and for other expenditures, provision shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior for further analysis of each of the foregoing classes of expenditures, if, in his judgement, he shall deem it advisable.

Act of June 30, 1913 - (38 Stat. 103)
K. vol. 3, p. 587 -

POWERS OF DIRECTOR

Section 4.

1. AFFAIRS RELATING TO THE INDIANS TO BE UNDER
SUPERVISION OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations.

Revised Stats. Sec. 463. K. vol. 1, p. 1.

2. REGULATIONS REGARDING INDIAN AFFAIRS TO
BE PRESCRIBED BY PRESIDENT.

The President may prescribe such regulations as he may think fit for carrying into effect the various provisions of any act relating to Indian Affairs, and for the settlement of the accounts of Indian affairs.

Revised Stats. Sec. 465. K. vol. 1, p. 1.

3. SALE OF ARMS, ETC., TO INDIANS PROHIBITED

The Secretary of the Interior shall adopt such rules as may be necessary to prohibit ^{the} sale of arms or ammunition within any district or country occupied by uncivilized or hostile Indians, and shall enforce the same.

Revised Stats. Sec. 467. K. vol. 1, p. 1.

4. FIXED BOUNDARIES OF AGENCIES

The limits of each superintendency, agency, and

sub-agency shall be established by the Secretary of the Interior, either by tribes or geographical boundaries.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2066. K/ vol. 1, p. 6 -

5. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE OF TRIBES
WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The President is authorized to exercise general superintendence and care over any tribe or nation which was removed upon an exchange of territory under authority of act of May 28, 1830, "to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the Mississippi"; and to cause such tribe or nation to be protected, at their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2114 - K. vol. 1, p. 14.

6. TRADE WITH INDIANS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

The President is authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods, or of any particular article, into the country belonging to any Indian tribe, and to direct all licenses to trade with such tribe to be revoked and all applications therefor to be rejected. No trader to any other tribe shall, so long as such prohibition may continue, trade with any Indians of or for the tribe against

which such prohibition is issued.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2132 - K. vol. 1, p. 17 -

7. ANNUAL REPORT

That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be prepared and delivered to the Public Printer, on or before the first day of November in each year, an tabular statement of the items paid out up to that date of the appropriation made for the Indian Department for the fiscal year previously ending, each item being placed under the appropriation from which it was paid, in such manner as to show the disposition made of each appropriation and the amount unexpended of each, also an itemized statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency for the said year, and the appropriations out of which paid, and the number of Indians at each agency, and that the same be laid before Congress on the first day of the succeeding session.

(18 Stats. 420. Act of Mar. 3, 1875 -
K. vol. 1, p. 25 -

8. EDUCATION FUND

That the Secretary of the Interior shall report annually, on or before the first Monday of December of each year, in what manner and for what purposes the general education fund for the preceding fiscal year has been expended; and said report shall embrace the number and

kind of school houses erected, and their cost, as well as cost of repairs, names of every teacher employed, and compensation allowed; the location of each school, and the average attendance at each school.

Note: Similar provisions are contained in previous appropriation acts.

Revis Act of Mar. 2, 1887 - (24 Stats. 465)
K. vol. 1, p. 36.

9. DISPOSAL OF RESERVATION PROPERTY

Hereafter at any of the Indian reservations where there is now on hand government property not required for the use and benefit of the Indians at said reservation, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to move such property to other Indian reservations where it may be required, or to sell it and supply the proceeds of same in the purchase of such articles as may be needed for the use of the Indians for whom such said property was purchased, and he shall make a report of his action hereunder to the next session of Congress thereafter.

Act. of July 1, 1893 - (30 Stats. 596)
K. vol. 1, p. 101 e

S C H O O L S

Section 5.

1. EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS

The President may in every case where he shall judge improvement in habits and conditions of such Indians practicable, and that the means of instruction can be introduced with their own consent, employ capable persons of good moral character to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation, and arithmetic, and performing such other duties as may be enjoined according to such instructions and rules as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct, in the discharge of their duties. A report of the proceedings adopted in the execution of this provision shall be annually laid before Congress.

Sec. 2071 - (3 Stat. 516) K. vol. 1, p. 7.

2. WHEN TRIBES MAY DIRECT THE EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS, ETC.

Where any tribes are in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior competent to direct the employment of their blacksmiths, teachers, farmers, or other persons engaged for them, the direction of such persons may be given to the proper authority of the tribe.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2072. K. vol. 1, p. 7 -

3. SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS TO
BE APPOINTED ; HIS DUTIES

Sec. 10. There shall be appointed by the President, by the advice and consent of the Senate, a person of knowledge and experience in the management, training, and practical education of children, to be Superintendent of Indian schools, whose ^{duty} it shall be to visit and inspect the schools in which Indians are taught in whole or part from appropriations from the Treasury, and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what, in his judgement, are the defects, if any, in any of them, in system, in administration, or in means for the most effective advancement of the pupils therein toward civilization and self-support, and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist, and to perform such other duties in connection with Indian schools as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 1003)

K. vol. 1, p. 44 -

4. SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS

For necessary traveling expenses of one superintendent of Indian schools, including telegraphing, and incidental expenses of inspection and investigation, he shall be allowed \$3.00 per day for traveling expenses when actually on duty in the field, exclusive of cost of transportation and sleeping car fare, in lieu of all other expenses not

allowed by law.

He shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Act. of Mar. 1, 1899 - (30 Stat. 926)
K. vol. 1, p. 102 -

5. EDUCATIONAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR EMPLOYEES

That hereafter employees of Indian schools may be allowed, in addition to annual leave, educational leave not to exceed fifteen days per calendar year for attendance at educational gatherings, conventions, institutions, or training schools, if the interest of the service require, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and no additional salary or expense on account of this leave of absence shall be incurred.

Act of Aug. 24, 1912 - (37 Stat. 518)
K. vol. 3, p. 530 -

6. SALE OF BUILDINGS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cause all such buildings belonging to the United States, as have been, or hereafter shall be, erected for the use of their agents, teachers, farmers, mechanics, and other persons employed amongst the Indians, to be sold

whenever the lands on which the same are erected have become the property of the United States, and are no longer necessary for such purposes.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2122 - K. vol. 1, p. 15 -

7. SALE OF LANDS WITH BUILDINGS

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cause to be sold, at his discretion, with each of such buildings as are mentioned in the preceding section, a quantity of land not exceeding one section; and on the payment of the consideration agreed for into the Treasury of the United States by the purchaser, the Secretary shall make, execute, and deliver to the purchaser a title in fee simple for such lands and tenements.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2123 - K. vol. 1, p. 15 -

8. SELECTIONS OF SCHOOL LANDS ON RESERVATIONS OPENED

That any State or Territory entitled to indemnity school lands or entitled to select lands for educational purposes under existing law may select such lands within the boundaries of any Indian reservation in such State or Territory from the surplus lands thereof, purchased by the United States after allotments have been made to Indians of such reservation and prior to the opening of such reservation to settlement.

Act of Mar. 2, 1895 - (28 Stat. 906)

K. vol. 1, p. 76 -

9. DISCONTINUANCE OF SCHOOLS

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs may when in his judgment the good of the service will be promoted, suspend or discontinue any reservation, Indian school, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior sell any school building or plant which is no longer desirable as an Indian school upon any reservation and invest the proceeds in other schools and plants as the needs of the service demand, under such rules and regulations as he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, prescribe.

Act of April 21, 1904 - (33 Stat. 211)
K. vol. 2, p. 57 -

10. TRANSFER OF PROPERTY NOT IN USE

That hereafter where there is Government property on hand at any of the Indian reservations or schools not required for the use or benefit of the Indians of said reservations or schools, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to move such property to other Indian reservations or schools where it may be required.

Act of Mar. 1, 1907 - (34 Stat. 1016)
K. vol. 3, p. 267 -

11. DISPOSAL OF NON-RESERVATION SCHOOLS

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior,

to ascertain whether and upon what terms it may be possible to dispose of any of the nonreservation Indian schools which in his judgment are no longer of value to the Indian service and to report the result of his investigations to the next session of Congress.

Act of April 30, 1908 - (35 Stat. 73)
K. vol. 3, p. 320 -

12. BIBLE MAY BE TAUGHT IN INDIAN LANGUAGE

That at day or industrial schools sustained wholly or in part by appropriations contained in this act, and at which school church organizations are assisting in the educational work, the christian bible may be taught in the native language of the Indians, if in the judgement of the persons in charge of schools it may be deemed conducive to the moral welfare and instruction of pupils in such schools.

Act of June 29, 1888 - (25 Stat. 239) Sec. 10
K. vol. 1, p. 38 -

13. RULES TO SECURE ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized and directed to make and enforce by proper means such rules and regulations as will secure the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit.

Act of July 13, 1892 - (27 Stat. 143) K. vol. 1, p. 63

14. RATIONS MAY BE WITHHELD FOR NON-ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL

The Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion withhold rations, clothing and other annuities from Indian parents or guardians who refuse or neglect to send or keep children in some school a reasonable portion of each year.

Act of Mar. 3, 1893 - (27 Stat. 635)
K. vol. 1, p. 66 -

15. CONSENT TO SEND CHILD OUT OF STATE

No Indian child shall be sent from any Indian reservation to a school beyond the State or Territory in which said reservation is situated, without the voluntary consent of the father or mother of such child if either of them are living, and if neither of them are living without the voluntary consent of the next of kin of such child. Such consent shall be made before/^{the} ~~an~~ agent of the reservation, and he shall send to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs his certificate that such consent has been voluntarily given before said child shall be removed from such reservation. And it shall be unlawful for any Indian agent or other employee of the Government to induce, or seek to induce, by withholding rations or by other improper means, the parents or next of kin of any Indian child beyond the limit of any reservation.

Act of Mar. 2, 1895 - (28 Stats. 906)
K. vol. 1, p. 76 -

16. WHITE CHILDREN ADMITTED TO INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS

Hereafter white children may under rules prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be admitted to Indian boarding schools on the payment of tuition fees at a rate to be fixed in said rules -

That all tuition fees paid for white children so enrolled shall be deposited in the Treasury to reimburse the fund out of which the school is supported.

Act of Mar. 3, 1909 - (35 Stat. 783)
K. vol. 3, p. 390 -

17. YOUNG CHILDREN

No Indian pupil under the age of fourteen years shall be transported at Government expense to any Indian school beyond the limits of the State or Territory in which the parents of such child reside or of the adjoining State or Territory.

Act of Mar. 3, 1909 - (35 Stat. 783)
K. vol. 3, p. 390 -

18. ALLOTTEES NOT TO BE EXCLUDED FROM EDUCATIONAL FUNDS

Sec. 1. "That hereafter in the expenditure of money appropriated for any purpose of education of Indian children, these children of Indians who have taken or may hereafter take lands in severalty under any existing law shall not, by reason thereof, be excluded from the benefits of such appropriations. Aug. 15, 1894 - (28 Stat. 331)
K. vol. 1, p. 68 -

19. RATIONS NOT ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOLS

The Secretary of the Interior may establish such regulations as will prevent the issuing of rations or the furnishing of subsistence either in money or in kind to the head of an Indian family for or on account of any child or children between eight and twenty-one years who shall not have attended school during the preceding year in accordance with such regulations.

Act of Mar. 3, 1893 - (27 Stat. 628)
K. vol. 1, p. 65 -

20. EQUAL EDUCATION TO THOSE TAKING LANDS IN SEVERALTY

Hereafter the expenditure of money appropriated for any of the purposes of education of Indian children, those children of Indians who have taken or may hereafter take lands in severalty under any existing law shall not, by reason thereof, be excluded from the benefits of such appropriation.

Act of Aug. 15, 1894 - (28 Stat. 511)
K. vol. 1, p. 68 -

21. NO APPROPRIATION HEREAFTER FOR SECTARIAN SCHOOLS

It is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school.

Act of June 7, 1897 - (30 Stat. 79)
K. vol. 1, p. 87 -

22. RESTRICTIONS ON MONEYS FOR TREATY STIPULATIONS

That no part of the moneys herein appropriated for fulfilling treaty stipulations shall be available or expended unless expended without regard to the attendance of any beneficiary at any school other than a government school.

Act of April 31, 1904 - Sec. 7. (33 Stat. 189)
K. vol. 3, p. 63 -

23. RATIONS TO MISSION SCHOOLS

Mission schools on Indian reservations may, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, receive for such Indian children duly enrolled therein, the rations of food and clothing to which said children would be entitled under treaty stipulations if such children were living with their parents.

Act of June 21, 1906 - (34 Stat. 325)
K. vol. 3, p. 193 -

24. SUPERVISIONS OF EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS

All expenditure of money herein or hereafter appropriated for school purposes among Indians shall be at all times under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and in all respects in conformity with such conditions, rules, and regulations as to the conduct and methods of instruction and expenditure of money as may be

from time to time prescribed by him subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Provided, that,

Limit of per Capita Expense

except for pay of superintendents, not more than \$167. shall be expended for annual support and education of any one pupil in any school herein specifically provided for, except by reason of epidemic, accident, or other sufficient cause, the attendance is so reduced or cost of maintenance so high that a larger expenditure is absolutely necessary, when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may allow a larger per capita expenditure.

Determination of per capita Allowance

That the total amount appropriated for the support of such school shall not be exceeded; - that the number of pupils in any school entitled to the per capita allowance hereby provided for shall be determined by taking the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year, and not any fractional part thereof.

Act of April 30, 1908 - (35 Stat. 72)

K. vol. 3, p. 320 -

25. NO PER CAPITA RESTRICTION (Schools)

All moneys appropriated herein for school purposes among the Indians may be expended, without restriction as to per capita expenditure, for the annual support and

education of any one pupil in any school.

Act of Mar. 3, 1911 - (36 Stat. 1060)

K. vol. 3, p. 489 -

25. RESTRICTION ON INDIAN CHILDREN

That no part of this appropriation, or any other appropriation provided for herein, except appropriations made pursuant to treaties, shall be used to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood, whose parents are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they live and where there are adequate free school facilities provided and the facilities of the Indian schools are needed for pupils of more than one-fourth Indian blood.

Act of Aug. 24, 1912 - (37 Stat. 519)

K. vol. 3, p. 530 -

MEMBERSHIP OF TRIBE

Section 6.

1. ACT IN RELATION TO MARRIAGE BETWEEN
WHITE MEN AND INDIAN WOMEN

White men marrying Indian women not
to acquire citizenship.

No white man, not otherwise a member of any tribe of Indians, who may hereafter marry an Indian woman member of any Indian tribe in the United States, or any of its Territories, (except of the Five Civilized Tribes) shall by such marriage hereafter acquire any right to any tribal property, privilege, or interest whatever to which any member of such tribe is entitled.

Act of Aug. 9, 1888 - (25 Stat. 392)
K. vol. 1, p. 38 -

Indian women marrying white men become citizens

Every Indian woman, member of any such tribe of Indians, who may hereafter be married to any citizen of the United States, is hereby declared to become by such marriage a citizen of the United States with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of any such citizen.

That nothing in this act contained shall impair or in any way affect the right or title of such married woman to any tribal property or any interest therein.

Act of Aug. 9, 1888 - (25 Stat. 392)
K. vol. 1, p. 38 -

2. CHILDREN OF WHITE MAN AND INDIAN WOMAN

All children born of a marriage heretofore solemnized between a white man and Indian woman by blood and not by adoption where said Indian woman is at this time, or was at the time of her death, recognized by the tribe shall have the same rights and privileges to the property of the tribe to which the mother belongs, or belong^{ed} at the time of her death, by blood, as any other member of the tribe. No prior act of Congress shall be construed as to debar such child of such right.

Act of June 7, 1897 - (30 Stat. 90)
K. vol. 1, p. 89 -

UNALLOTTED INDIAN LANDS

Section 7.

1. LAND OFFICE TO DIRECT SURVEYS

Whenever it becomes necessary to survey any Indian or other reservations, or any lands, the same shall be surveyed under the direction and control of the General Land Office, and as nearly as may be in conformity to the rules and regulations under which other public lands are surveyed.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2115 - K. vol. 1, p. 14 -

2. EXPENSE OF LAND SERVICE NOT CHARGEABLE TO INDIAN LANDS

Sec. 10 - That no part of the expenses of the public lands service shall be deducted from the proceeds of Indian lands sold through the General Land Office, except as authorized by the treaty or agreement providing for the disposition of the lands.

Act of July 4, 1884 - (33 Stat. 97)

K. vol. 1, p. 32 -

3. EXCHANGE OF PRIVATE LANDS

That any private land over which an Indian reservation has been extended by Executive Order may be exchanged at the discretion of the Secretary and at the expense of the owner thereof and under such rules and regulations as

may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for vacant, non-mineral, non-timbered, surveyed public lands of equal area and value and situated in the same State or Territory.

Act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. 211)
K. vol. 3, p. 57 -

4. CLASSIFY AND APPRAISE UNALLOTTED LAND

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be classified or reclassified and appraised or reappraised, in such manner as he may deem advisable, the unallotted or otherwise unreserved lands within any Indian reservation opened to settlement and entry but not classified and appraised in the manner provided for in the act or acts opening such reservations to settlement and entry, or where the existing classification of appraisement is, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, erroneous.

Act of June 6, 1912 - (37 Stat. 125)
K. vol. 3, p. 523 -

ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND

Section 8.

1. CERTAIN INDIANS ENTITLED TO BENEFIT OF HOMESTEAD LAWS

Sec. 15. "That any Indian born in the United States who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years and who has abandoned, or may hereafter abandon, his tribal relations, shall, on making satisfactory proof of such abandonment, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, be entitled to the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain", approved May 20, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, except that the provisions of the eighth section of said act shall not be held to apply to entries under this act.

INTEREST OF, IN TRIBAL PROPERTY

"Provided, however, that the title to lands acquired by any Indian by virtue thereof shall not be subject to alienation or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance or the judgement, decree, or order of the court, and shall be and remain inalienable for a period of five years from date of the patent issued therefor.

ENTRIES OF HOMESTEAD BY, HERETOFORE MADE, CONFIRMED

That any such Indian shall be entitled to his

distributive share of all annuities, tribal funds, lands, and other property, the same as though he had maintained his tribal relations, and any transfer, alienation, or incumbrance of any interest he may hold or claim by reason of his former tribal relations shall be void.

Sec. 16. That in all cases in which Indians have heretofore entered public lands under the homestead law, and have proceeded in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in which they may hereafter be allowed to so enter under said regulations prior to the promulgation of regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior under Section 15 of this Act, and in which the conditions prescribed by law have been or may be complied with, the entries so allowed are hereby confirmed, and patents shall be issued thereon, subject, however, to the restrictions and limitations contained in the fifteenth section of this act in regard to alienation and incumbrance.

Act of March 3, 1875 - (18 Stat. 402)

K. vol. 1, p. 23 -

2. HOMESTEAD LAWS MADE APPLICABLE TO INDIANS, ETC.

That such Indian as may now be located on public

lands, or as may, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, or otherwise, hereafter, so locate may avail themselves of the provisions of the homestead laws as fully and to the same extent as may now be done by citizens of the United States, and to aid such Indians in making selections of homesteads and the necessary proof at the proper land offices, one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, but no fees or commissions shall be charged for cost of said entries or proofs.

LANDS TO BE HELD IN TRUST BY UNITED STATES

All patents therefor shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus entered for a period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian by whom such entry shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his widows and heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his widow and heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged, of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever.

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR ALLOTMENT

An Act to Provide for
the allotment of lands in severalty
to Indians on the various reservations, and
to extend the protection of the laws of the United States
and the Territories over the Indians, and for
other purposes.

3. SELECTIONS OF ALLOTMENTS

Sec. 2. All allotments set apart under the provisions
of this Act shall be selected by the Indians, heads
of families selecting for their minor children, and
the agents shall select for each orphan child, and
in such manner as to embrace the improvements of
the Indians making the selection.

IMPROVEMENTS

Where the improvements of two or more Indians
have been made on the same legal subdivision of
land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a pro-
visional line may be run dividing said lands between
them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall
be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of
the land to which they are entitled under this Act.

FAILURE TO SELECT FOR FOUR YEARS.
SECRETARY OF INTERIOR MAY SELECT

That if any one entitled to an allotment shall
fail to make a selection within four years after

the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner."

Sec. 3. ALLOTMENTS TO BE MADE BY SPECIAL AGENTS, RESERVATION AGENTS

"That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and, shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office."

INDIANS NOT ON RESERVATIONS, ETC.,
MAY MAKE SELECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS

Sec. 4. "That where any Indian not residing upon a reservation or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by

by treaty, act of Congress, or Executive Order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land-office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions as herein provided."

FEES OF LAND OFFICERS TO
BE PAID FROM THE TREASURY

"And the fees to which the officers of such local land-office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior."

PATENTS TO ISSUE, HOLDING LANDS IN TRUST;
CONVEYANCE AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Sec. 5. "That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: said trust; Provided, That the President of the United States may in any case in his discretion extend the period."

CONTRACTS, CONVEYANCES, ETC. BEFORE END
OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS VOID

"And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyances or contracts shall be absolutely null and void."

LAWS OF DESCENT AND PARTITION

"Provided, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where such lands are situate shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered, except as herein otherwise provided; and the laws of the State of Kansas regulating the descent and partition ~~lx~~ of real estate shall, so far as practicable, apply to all lands in the Indian Territory which may be allotted in severalty under the provisions of this Act."

NEGOTIATIONS BY SECRETARY OF INTERIOR
FOR PURCHASE OF LANDS NOT ALLOTTED

"And provided further, That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which is held, of such portions of its reservation such reservation/not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified

by Congress, and the form and manner of executing such release shall also be prescribed by Congress."

AGRICULTURAL LANDS SO PURCHASED TO BE
HELD FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS, IF ARABLE

"Provided however, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation, so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education."

PATENT TO ISSUE ONLY TO
PERSONS TAKING FOR HOMESTEAD

"And provided further, That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void."

PURCHASE-MONEY TO BE HELD
IN TRUST FOR INDIANS

"And the sums agreed to be paid by the United

States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians to whom such reservations belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at three per cent per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof."

PATENTS TO BE RECORDED FREE

"That patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto."

LANDS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
TO BE CONFIRMED TO THEM

And if any religious society or other organization is now occupying any of the public lands to which this act is applicable, for religious or educational work among the Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to confirm such occupation to such society or organization, in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, so long as the same shall be so occupied, on such terms as he shall deem just; but nothing herein contained shall change or alter any claim of such society for religious or educational purposes heretofore granted by law."

IN EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS
PREFERENCE TO BE GIVEN, Etc.

"And hereafter in the employment of Indian police, or any other employees in the public service among any of the Indian tribes or bands affected by this act, and where Indians can perform the duties required, those Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of this act and become citizens of the United States shall be preferred."

CITIZENSHIP TO BE ACCORDED TO ALLOTTEES
AND INDIANS ADOPTED CIVILIZED LIFE

Sec. 6. "That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up,

within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, (and every Indian in Indian Territory) is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property."

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO PRESCRIBE
RULES FOR USE OF WATERS FOR IRRIGATION

Sec. 7. "That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such reservations and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be authorized or permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor."

ACT NOT TO EXTEND TO LANDS OF CERTAIN TRIBES

Sec. 8. "That the provision of this act shall not extend to the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Osage, Miamies and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians in the State of New York, nor to that strip of territory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation on the south added by executive order."

APPROPRIATION FOR SURVEYS

Sec. 9. "That for the purpose of making the surveys and resurveys mentioned in section two of this Act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid proportionately out of the proceeds of the sales of such land as may be acquired from the Indians under the provisions of this Act."

RIGHTS OF WAY FOR RAILROADS, ETC., NOT AFFECTED

Sec. 10. "That nothing in this Act contained shall be so construed as to affect the right and power of Congress to grant the right of way through any lands granted to an Indian, or a tribe of Indians, for railroads or other highways, or telegraph lines, for the public

use, or to condemn such land to public uses, upon making just compensation."

REMOVAL OF SOUTHERN UTES NOT AFFECTED BY THIS ACT

Sec. 11. "That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from their present reservation in southwestern Colorado to a new reservation by and with the consent of a majority of the adult male members of said tribe."

Act of Feb. 6, 1867 - (24 Stat. 388)

K. vol. 1, p. 35 -

4. ALLOTMENT OF ONE-EIGHTH SECTION OF LAND IN
ENTIRETY TO EACH INDIAN ON RESERVATION -

Sec. 1. "That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon, any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an Act of Congress, or Executive Order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation, or any part thereof, of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed, if necessary, and to allot each Indian located thereon one-eighth of a section of land;

PRO RATA, IF LANDS INSUFFICIENT

"Provided, That in case there is not sufficient land

in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual in quantity as above provided the land in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual pro rata, as near as may be, according to legal subdivisions.

BY TREATY OR ACT NOT REDUCED

"Provided further, That where the treaty or Act of Congress setting apart such reservation provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to certain classes in quantity in excess of that herein provided the President, in making allotments upon such reservation, shall allot the land to each individual Indian of said classes belonging thereon in quantity as herein provided.

UNDER EXISTING AGREEMENTS OR LAWS IN ACCORDANCE
WHICH FORMER ACT MAY BE MADE AS HEREIN PROVIDED
IF INDIANS CONSENT

"Provided further, That where existing agreements or laws provide for allotments in accordance with the provisions of said act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, or in quantities substantially as therein provided, allotments may be made in quantity as specified in this act, with the consent of the Indians, expressed in such manner as the President, in his discretion, may require:

DOUBLE ALLOTMENTS OF LANDS
FIT FOR GRAZING ONLY

"And provided further, That when the lands allotted

or any legal subdivision thereof, are only valuable for grazing purposes, such lands shall be allotted in double quantities."

EXISTING ALLOTMENTS IN CERTAIN
CASES TO BE ADJUSTED

Sec. 2. Where allotments have been made in whole or in part upon any reservation (under the provisions of said act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven) and the quantity of land in such reservation is sufficient to give each member of the tribe eighty acres, such allotments shall be revised and equalized under the provisions of this act:

NO EXISTING APPROVED ALLOTMENT TO BE REDUCED

Provided, That no allotment heretofore approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall be reduced in quantity."

LEASES OF ALLOTMENTS PERMITTED IF
ALLOTTEE DISABLED FROM OCCUPANCY

Sec. 3. "That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or other disability, any allottee under the provisions of said act, or any other act or treaty cannot personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations and conditions as shall be prescribed by such

Secretary, for a term not exceeding three years for farming or grazing, or ten years for mining purposes:

LEASES OF LANDS OCCUPIED BY
INDIAN PURCHASERS PERMITTED

"Provided, that where lands are occupied by Indians who have bought and paid for the same, and which lands are not needed for farming or agricultural purposes, and are not desired for individual allotments, the same may be leased by authority of the Council speaking for such Indians, for a period not to exceed five years for grazing, or ten years for mining purposes in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the agent in charge of such reservation may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior."

INDIANS ENTITLED TO ALLOTMENT MAY MAKE
SELECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR ALLOTMENT

Sec. 4. That where any Indian entitled to allotment under existing laws shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in the foregoing section of this amending act for Indians residing upon reservations;

and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto, and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions provided in the act to which this is an amendment."

Act of Feb. 28, 1821 (26 Stat. 794), K. vol. 1, p. 56.
Amends Act of Feb. 8, 1887.

5. COSTS OF LEGAL CONTEST BY OR AGAINST INDIANS TO BE PAID

To enable the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion, to pay the legal costs incurred by Indians in contests initiated by or against them to any entry, filing or other claims, under the laws of Congress relating to public lands, for any sufficient cause affecting the legality or validity of the entry, filing or claim, \$5,000.

Provided, That the fees to be paid by and on behalf of the Indian party in any case shall be one-half of the fees provided by law in such cases, and said fees shall be paid by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, on an account

stated by the proper land officers through the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

K. Vol. 1, P. 66 (27 Stat. 631) March 3, 1893.

6. DOUBLE ALLOTMENTS MADE BY MISTAKE, CORRECTION THEREOF.

"That in all cases where it shall appear that a double allotment of land has heretofore been, or shall hereafter be, wrongfully or erroneously made by the Secretary of the Interior to any Indian by an assumed name or otherwise, or where a mistake has been or shall be made in the description of the land inserted in any patent, said Secretary is hereby authorized and directed, during the time that the United States may hold the title to the land in trust for any such Indian and for which a conditional patent may have been issued, to rectify and correct such mistake and cancel any patent which may have been erroneously and wrongfully issued, whenever in his opinion the same ought to be canceled for error in the issue thereof, or for the best interests of the Indian, and, if possession of the original patent can not be obtained, such cancellation shall be effective if made upon the records of the General Land Office; and no proclamation shall be necessary to open the lands so allotted to settlement".

Jan. 26, 1893 -28 Stat. 641-
K. vol. 1, p. 70-)

7. LEASES BY ALLOTTEES PERMITTED.

"That whenever it shall be made to appear to the

Secretary of the Interior that by reason of age, disability, or inability, an allottee of Indian lands under this or former Acts of Congress can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof the same may be leased in the discretion of the Secretary upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by him, for a term not exceeding five years for farming or grazing purposes, or ten years for mining or business purposes."

(June 10, 1896 - 29 Stat., 840, K. p. 81)

8. ALIENATION BY HEIRS OF DECEASED ALLOTTEES.

Sec. 7. "All allotted land so alienated by the heirs of an Indian allottee and all lands so patented to a white allottee shall thereupon be subject to taxation under the laws of the State or Territory where the same is situate; Provided, That the sale herein provided for shall not apply to the homestead during the life of the father, mother or the minority of any child or children".
Homestead. Provided, That the sale herein provided for shall not apply to the homestead during the life of the father, mother, or the minority of any child or children.

May 27, 1902 - 32 Stat., 275 -
K. vol. 1 p/ 120 -

9. CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN PATENTS.

The act of Jan. 26, 1895, "To correct errors in patents" is amended to read. "That in all cases where it

shall appear that a double allotment of land has heretofore been, or shall hereafter be, wrongfully or erroneously made by the Secretary of the Interior to any Indian by an assumed name or otherwise, or where a mistake has been made or shall be made in the description of the land inserted in any patent, the said Secretary is hereby authorized and directed, during the time that the United States may hold the title to the land in trust for any such Indian, and for which a conditional patent may have been issued, to rectify and correct such mistakes and cancel any patent which may have thus been erroneously and wrongfully issued whenever in his opinion the same ought to be cancelled for error in issue thereof, and if possession of the original patent cannot be obtained such cancellation shall be effective if made on records of the General Land Office, and no proclamation shall be necessary to open to settlement the land to which such an erroneous allotment patent has been cancelled, provided such lands would otherwise be subject to entry:

And provided, That such lands shall not be open to settlement for sixty days after such cancellation:

And provided further, That no conditional patent shall have heretofore or that may hereafter be executed in favor of any Indian allottee, excepting in cases herein-

before authorized, and excepting in cases where the conditional patent is relinquished by the patentee or his heirs to take another allotment, shall be subject to cancellation without authority of Congress.

(35 Stat. 297) April 23, 1904. K. Vol. 3, p. 76.

10. ALLOTMENTS MADE AT THE DISCRETION OF THE PRESIDENT.

. "And the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to allot the lands of any tribes of Indians to the individual members thereof, whenever, in his judgment, it is advantageous for such Indians that such allotments be made."

March 3, 1905 - 33 Stat. 1061.
K. Vol. 3, p. 137.

11. ALIENATION RESTRICTIONS REMOVED IN TOWN-SITE LANDS.

"That for the purpose of allowing any Indian allottee to sell for town-site purposes any portion of the lands allotted to him the Secretary of the Interior may, by order, remove restrictions upon the alienation of such lands and issue fee-simple patents therefor under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe."

June 21, 1906 - 34 Stat. 373,
K. Vol. 3, p. 240.

12. RESTRICTION ON ALIENATION.

"That prior to the expiration of the trust period of any Indian allottee to whom a trust or other patent

containing restrictions upon alienation has been or shall be issued under any law or treaty the President may in his discretion continue such restrictions on alienation for such period as he may deem best; Provided, however, That this shall not apply to lands in the Indian Territory".

June 21, 1906 - 34 Stat. 326-
K. Vol. 3, p. 193.

13. DEBTS, NOT TO BE LIABLE FOR ANY CONTRACTED
PRIOR TO ISSUE OF PATENTS.

"No lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall, in any event, become liable to the satisfaction of any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the final patent in fee therefor."

June 21, 1906 - 34 Stat. 325.
K. Vol. 3, p. 194.

14. TAXES MAY BE PAID OUT OF SHARE IN TRIBAL FUNDS.

"In any case where the restrictions as to alienation have been removed with respect to any Indian allottee, or as to any portion of the lands of any Indian allottee, and such allottee as an individual, or as a member of any tribe, has an interest in any fund held by the United States beyond the amount by law chargeable to such Indian or tribe on account of advances the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized, prior to the date at which any penalties for the nonpayment of taxes would accrue under the laws

of the State or Territory in which such land is situated, to pay such taxes and charge the amount thereof to such allottee, to be deducted from the share of such allottee in the final distribution or payment to him from such fund: Provided, That no such payment shall be made by said commissioner where it is in excess of the amount which will ultimately be due said allottee."

March 1, 1907 - 34 Stat. 1016
K. Vol. 3, p. 267.

15. SALE BY NONCOMPETENTS UNDER SUPERVISION
OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

"That any noncompetent Indian to whom a patent containing restrictions against alienation has been issued for an allotment of land in severalty, under any law or treaty, or who may have an interest in any allotment by inheritance, may sell or convey all or any part of such allotment or such inherited interest on such terms and conditions and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and the proceeds derived therefrom shall be used for the benefit of the allottee or heir so disposing of his land, or interest, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and any conveyance made hereunder and approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall convey full title to the land or interest so sold, the same as if fee-simple patent had been issued to the allottee." March 1, 1907 - 34 Stat. 1018, K. Vol. 3, p. 269.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO ISSUE PATENTS.
IN FEE TO PURCHASERS OF INDIAN LANDS UNDER ANY LAW NOW
EXISTING OR HEREFTER ENACTED.

16. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands, or any part thereof, allotted to any Indian, or any inherited interest therein, which can be sold under existing law by authority of the Secretary of the Interior, except the lands in Oklahoma, and the States of Minnesota and South Dakota may be sold on the petition of the allottee, or his heirs, on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; and the lands of the minor, or of a person deemed incompetent by the Secretary of the Interior to petition for himself may be sold in the same manner, on the petition of the natural guardian in the case of infants, and in the case of Indians deemed incompetent as aforesaid, and of orphans without a natural guardian, on petition of a person designated for the purpose by the Secretary of the Interior. That when any Indian who has heretofore received or who may hereafter receive, an allotment of land dies before the expiration of the trust period, the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain the legal heirs of such Indian, and if satisfied of their ability to manage their own affairs shall cause to

be issued in their names a patent in fee for said lands; but if he finds them incapable of managing their own affairs, the lands may be sold as hereinbefore provided; Provided, That the proceeds derived from all sales hereunder shall be used, during the trust period for the benefit of the allottee, or heir, so disposing of his interest, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: And provided further, That upon the approval of any sale hereunder by the Secretary of the Interior he shall cause a patent in fee to issue in the name of the purchaser for the lands so sold; And provided further, That nothing in section "I" herein contained shall apply to the States of Minnesota and South Dakota.

Mar. 29, 1908, (35 Stat. 444) Vol. 3, K. p. 356.

17. ALL INDIANS WHO HAVE NOT RECEIVED ALLOTMENTS
TO BE ALLOTTED.

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized, under the direction of the President, to allot any Indian on the public domain who has not heretofore received an allotment, in such areas as he may deem proper, not to exceed, however, eighty acres of agricultural or one hundred and sixty acres of grazing land to any one Indian, such allotment to be made and patent therefor issued

in accordance with the provisions of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Twenty-fourth Statutes at Large, three hundred and eighty-eight)."

March 3, 1909 - 35 Stat. 782,
K. Vol. 3, p. 389. (Amended K. Vol. 3, p. 479)

18. HEIRS OF DECEASED INDIANS , ALLOTMENTS CANCELLED WHEN
HEIRS NOT FOUND.

Hereafter the Secretary of the Interior, be, and he is hereby, authorized to investigate the allotment in the name of any deceased Indian and if it be shown to his satisfaction that the allottee died without heirs he shall report the facts to Congress with a recommendation for the cancellation of the patent issued in the name of such Indian.

June 25, 1910, (36 Stat. 858) K. Vol. 3, p. 479.

19. CERTIFICATES OF ALLOTMENTS COPIES TO BE RETAINED.

Sec. 9. "That section three of the act entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (24 Stat. at Large, p. 388) be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the superintendents or agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, or, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, such allotments may be made by the superintendent or agent in charge of such reservation, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such special allotting agents, superintendents, or agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office."

Act of June 25, 1910 - 36 Stat. 855,
K. Vol. 3, pp. 476-478-479-480-483-484.

CHILDREN OF ALLOTTEES. SURRENDER OF ALLOTMENTS TO

Sec. 3. "That in any case where an Indian has an allotment of land, or any right, title, or interest in such allotment, the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may permit such Indian to surrender such allotment, or any right, title, or interest therein, by such formal relinquishment as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of any of his or her children to whom no allotment of land shall have been made; and thereupon

the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the estate so relinquished to be allotted to such child or children subject to all conditions which attached to it before such relinquishment."

CENTRAL PROVISIONS FOR ALLOTMENTS, ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Sec. 17. That so much of the Indian Appropriation Act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and ten, approved March third, nineteen hundred and nine, as reads as follows, to wit: "That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized, under the direction of the President, to allot any Indian on the public domain who has not heretofore received an allotment, in such areas as he may deem proper, not to exceed, however, eighty acres of agricultural or one hundred and sixty acres of grazing land to any one Indian, such allotment to be made and patent therefor issued in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven," be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and sections one and four of the Act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (Twenty-sixth Statutes, page seven hundred ninety-four), be, and the same are hereby amended to read as follows:

#Sec. 1. That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been or shall hereafter be located upon any reservation created for their use by treaty stipulation,

Act of Congress, or executive order, the President shall be authorized to cause the same or any part thereof to be surveyed or resurveyed whenever in his opinion such reservation or any part thereof may be advantageously utilized for agricultural or grazing purposes by such Indians, and to cause allotment to each Indian located thereon to be made in such areas as in his opinion may be for their best interest not to exceed eighty acres of agricultural or one hundred and sixty acres of grazing land to any one Indian. And whenever it shall appear to the President that lands on any Indian reservation subject to allotment by authority of law have been or may be brought within any irrigation project, he may cause allotments of such irrigable lands to be made to the Indians entitled thereto in such areas as may be for their best interest not to exceed, however, forty acres to any one Indian, and such irrigable land shall be held to be equal in quantity to twice the number of acres of nonirrigable agricultural land and four times the number of acres of nonirrigable grazing land: Provided, That the remaining area to which any Indian may be entitled under existing law after he shall have received his proportion of irrigable land on the basis of equalization herein established may be allotted to him from non-irrigable agricultural or grazing lands: Provided further, That where a treaty or Act of Congress setting apart such reservation provides for allotments in severalty

in quantity greater or less than that herein authorized, the President shall cause allotments on such reservations to be made in quantity as specified in such treaty or Act subject, however, to the basis of equalization between irrigable and nonirrigable lands established herein; but in such cases allotments may be made in quantity as specified in this Act, with the consent ~~xx~~ of the Indians expressed in such a manner as the President in his discretion may require."

Act. of June 25, 191~~A~~^A - 36 Stat., p. 855.
K. Vol. 3, pp. 476-477-478-479-480-483-484.

EXCHANGE OF ALLOTMENTS.

SECTION 11.

§ 1. INDIANS MAY SURRENDER PATENTS AND RECEIVE ALLOTMENTS
IN SEVERALTY.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and whenever for good and sufficient reason he shall consider it to be for the best interest of Indians in making allotments under the statute aforesaid, to permit any Indian to whom a patent has been issued for land on the reservation under treaty or existing law, to surrender such patent with formal relinquishment by such Indian to the United States of all his or her right, title, and interest in the land conveyed thereby, properly indorsed thereon, and to cancel such surrendered patent. Provided, That the Indian so surrendering the same shall make a selection, in lieu thereof, of other land and receive patent therefor, under the provisions of the act of Feb. 8, 1887.

~~(1234)~~

(83A)

FARMING AND GRAZING INDIAN LANDS.

SECTION 12.

1. SURPLUS TRIBAL LANDS TO BE LEASED FOR FARMING.

That the surplus lands of any tribe may be leased for farming purposes by the council of such tribe under the same rules and regulations and for the same term of years as is now allowed in the case of leases for grazing purposes/

Act of Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. 305)
K. Vol. 1, p. 68.

2. LEASE OF LANDS OF DISABLED INDIAN ALLOTTEES.

"That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that by reason of age, disability, or inability, any allottee of Indian lands cannot personally, and with benefit to himself, occupy or improve his allotment, or any part thereof, the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary for a term not exceeding five years, for farming purposes only."

Act of May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. 220)
K. Vol. 1, p. 105.

3. LEASES, GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR

Sec. 4. "That any Indian allotment held under a trust patent may be leased by the allottee for a period not to exceed five years, subject to and in conformity with such rules and

(83 B)

regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and the proceeds of any such lease shall be paid to the allottee or his heirs, or expended for his or their benefit, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior".

Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855)
K. Vol. 3, PP 476-484.

IRRIGABLE INDIAN LANDS.

SECTION 13.

1. SALES WITHIN RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

"That any Indian allotted lands under any law or treaty without the power of alienation, and within a reclamation project approved by the Secretary of the Interior, may sell and convey any part thereof, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, but such conveyance shall be subject to his approval, and when so approved shall convey full title to the purchaser the same as if final patent without restrictions had been issued to the allottee: Provided, That the consideration shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States, and used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to pay the construction charges that may be assessed against the unsold part of the allotment, and to pay the maintenance charges thereon during the trust period, and any surplus shall be a benefit running with the water right to be paid to the holder thereof."

Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 328)
K. Vol. 3, p. 195.

2. ANNUAL REPORT ON ALL IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on any irrigation system or reclamation project for which specific appropriation is made in this act or for which public funds are or may be available under any other act of Congress, and hereafter no new irrigation project on any Indian reservation, allotments, or lands, shall be undertaken until it shall have been estimated for and a maximum limit of ^{cost} ~~expense~~ ascertained from surveys, plans, and reports submitted by the chief irrigation engineer in the Indian Service and approved by the commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and such limit of cost shall in no case ^{be} exceeded without express authorization of Congress, and hereafter no new project to cost in the aggregate to exceed thirty-five thousand dollars, shall be undertaken on any Indian reservation or allotment without specific authority of Congress; and the Secretary of the Interior shall transmit to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and ten, a statement, by systems or projects, showing the original estimated cost, the present estimated cost, and the total amount of all moneys, from whatever source derived, expended thereon for construction, extension, repair, or maintenance, of each irrigation system or reclamation project on Indian reservations, allotments,

or lands to and including June 30, 1910; and annually thereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall transmit to Congress a cost account of all moneys, from whatever source derived, expended on each such irrigation project for the preceding fiscal year; Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit reasonable expenditures from this appropriation for preliminary surveys and investigations to determine the feasibility and estimated cost of new projects, or to prevent the Bureau of Indian Affairs from having the benefit of consultation with engineers in other branches of the public service or carrying out existing agreements with the Reclamation Service.

Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. 270)
K. Vol. 3, p. 430

POWER AND RESERVOIR SITES.

SECTION 14.

1. IRRIGATION PROJECTS, CANCELLATION OF PATENTS IN CASE OF CONFLICT.

Sec. 14. "That the Secretary of the Interior, after notice and hearing, is hereby authorized to cancel trust patents issued to Indian allottees for allotments within any power or reservoir site and for allotments or such portions of allotments as are located upon or include lands set aside, reserved, or required within any Indian reservation for irrigation purposes under authority of Congress: Provided, That any Indian allottee whose allotments shall be so cancelled shall be reimbursed for all improvements on his canceled allotment, out of any moneys available for the construction of the irrigation project for which the said power or reservoir site may be set aside: Provided further, That any Indian allottee whose allotment, or part thereof, is so canceled shall be allotted land of equal value within the area subject to irrigation by any such project."

Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855)
K. Vol. 3, pp. 476-484.

INDIAN TIMBER LANDS.

SECTION 15.

1. INDIANS ON RESERVATIONS MAY BE ALLOWED TO CUT, REMOVE, ETC.,
DEAD TIMBER.

The President of the United States may from year to year in his discretion under such regulations as he may prescribe authorize the Indians residing on reservations or allotments, the fee to which remains in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell or otherwise dispose of the dead timber standing or fallen, on such reservation or allotment for the sole ^{of} benefit/~~for~~ such Indian or Indians.

But whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such timber has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act then in that case such authority should not be granted.

Act of Feb. 16, 1889, (25 Stat. ~~673~~ 673)
K/ Vol. 1, p. 39.

2. FOREST RESERVES - PROVISION AUTHORIZING.

Sec. 27. "That where the Secretary of the Interior has offered for sale ~~and~~ the pine timber on lands classified as "pine lands" in the ceded Chippewa Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota, either under the provisions of section five of the Act of Congress approved January fourteenth,

eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled, "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota" (Twenty-fifth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and forty-two) or under the provisions of the Act of Congress amendatory thereof approved June twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota", approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine" (Thirty-second Statutes at large, page four hundred), or shall hereafter offer for sale the timber on any such "pine lands" under the Act last described, and the same remains unsold, he shall be authorized to sell the timber unsold at any such offering, after inserting notice of the proposed offering once each week for four consecutive weeks in not less than six newspapers or trade journals of general circulation, the first publication of said notice to be at least three calendar months prior to the sale; "Provided, That this provision shall supersede any other provision of law with reference to the advertising of Chippewa Indian pine-timber lands for sale: Provided also, That printed copies of the rules and regulations and a schedule of the lands and timber shall be furnished applicants therefor at least thirty days prior to the sale.

TIMBER, PROVISIONS FOR SALE.

Sec. 7. "That the mature living and dead and down timber

on unallotted lands of any Indian reservation may be sold under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds from such sales shall be used for the benefit of the Indians of the reservation in such manner as he may direct: Provided, That this section shall not apply to the State of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Act of June 25, 1910(36 Stat. 855)
K. Vol. 3, pp/ 476-484.

INDIAN MINERAL LANDS. SECTION 16.

1. LEASE OF ALLOTMENTS FOR MINING PURPOSES.

"That all lands allotted to Indians in severalty, except allotments made to members of the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Indians in Oklahoma, may by said allottee be leased for mining purposes for any term of years as may be deemed advisable by the Secretary of the Interior; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this paragraph into full force and effect.

That if any Indian of a tribe whose surplus lands have been or shall be ceded or opened to disposal has received or shall receive an allotment embracing lands unsuitable for allotment purposes, such allotment may be canceled and other unappropriated unoccupied, and unreserved land of equal area, within the ceded portions of the reservation upon which such Indian belongs, allotted to him upon the same terms and with the same restrictions as the original allotment, and lands described in any such canceled allotment shall be disposed of as other ceded lands formerly comprising Indian Territory. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations to carry this law into effect."

LANDS FOR RIGHTS OF WAY AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

SECTION, 17.

1. RAILROADS AND RIGHTS OF WAY: ALLOTMENT ACT OF FEB. 8, 1887,
DOES NOT AFFECT.

Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed to affect the right and power of Congress to grant the right of way through any lands granted to an Indian or tribe for railroads or other highways, or telegraph lines, for the public use, or to condemn such lands to public uses, upon making just compensation.

Feb. 8, 1887- 24 Stat. 388-
Sec. 10, K. vol. L, p. 36.

2. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR RIGHTS OF WAYS THROUGH INDIAN LANDS.

(An act to provide for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way for a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through any Indian reservation in any State or Territory, or through any lands held by an Indian tribe or nation in Indian Territory, or through any lands reserved for an Indian agency or for other purposes in connection

with the Indian service, or through any lands which have been allotted in severalty to any individual Indian under any law or treaty, but which have not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation, is hereby granted to any railroad company organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory, which shall comply with the provisions of this Act and such rules and regulations as may be prescribed thereunder: Provided, That no right of way shall be granted under this Act until the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied that the company applying has made said application in good faith and with intent and ability to construct said road, and in case objection to the granting of such right of way shall be made, said Secretary shall afford the parties so objecting a full opportunity to be heard: Provided further, That where a railroad has heretofore been constructed, or is in actual course of construction, no parallel right of way within ten miles on either side shall be granted by the Secretary of the Interior unless, in his opinion public interest will be promoted thereby.

Sec. 2. That such right of way shall not exceed fifty feet in width on each side of the center line of the road, except where there are heavy cuts and fills, when it shall not exceed one hundred feet in width on each side of the road,

and may include ground adjacent thereto for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations not to exceed one hundred feet in width by a length of 2000 feet and not more than one station to be located within any one continuous length of ten miles of road: Provided,

That this section shall apply to all rights of way heretofore granted to railroads in the Indian Territory where no provisions defining the width of the rights of way are set out in the Act granting the same.

Sec. 3. That the line of route of said road may be surveyed and located through and across any of said lands at any time, upon permission therefor being obtained from the Secretary of the Interior; but before the grant of such right of way shall become effective a map of the survey of the line or route of said road must be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the company must make payment to the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the tribe or nation, of full compensation for such right of way, including all damage to improvements and adjacent lands, which compensation shall be determined and paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner as he may prescribe. Before any such railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement, held by individual occupants or allottees in pursuance of any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made to such occupant or allottee for all property to be

taken, or damage done, by reason of the construction of such railroad. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any such occupant or allottee, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe before competent authority an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to the Secretary of the Interior. If the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right within sixty days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal, in case the land in question is in the Indian Territory, by original petition to the United States court in the Indian Territory sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the property sought to be condemned; and if said land is situated in any State or Territory other than the Indian Territory, then to the United States district court for such State or Territory, where the case shall be tried de novo and the judgment for damages rendered by the court shall be final and conclusive. When proceedings are commenced in court as aforesaid, the railroad company shall deposit the amount of the award made by the referees with the court

to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railway. Each of the referees shall receive for his compensation the sum of four dollars per day while engaged in the hearing of any case submitted to them under this Act. Witnesses shall receive the fees usually allowed by courts with ⁱⁿ the district where such land is located. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made part of the award or judgment, and be paid by such railroad company.

Sec. 4 That if any such company shall fail to construct and put in operation one-tenth of its entire line in one year, or to complete its road within three years after the approval of its map of location by the Secretary of the Interior, the right of way hereby granted shall be deemed forfeited and abandoned ipso facto as to that portion of the road not then constructed and in operation: Provided, That the Secretary may, when he deems proper, extend, for a period not exceeding two years, the time for the completion of any road for which right of way has been granted a part of which shall have been built/

Sec. 5. That where a railroad is constructed under the provisions of this Act through the Indian Territory there shall be paid by the railroad company to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribe through whose lands the road may be located, such an annual charge

as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, not less than fifteen dollars for each mile of road, the same to be paid so long as said land shall be owned and occupied by such nation or tribe, which payment shall be in addition to the compensation otherwise required herein. And within the Indian Territory upon any railroad constructed under the provisions of this Act the rates and charges for passenger and freight service, if not otherwise prescribed by law, may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior from time to time, and the grants herein are made upon condition that the companies shall transport mails whenever required to do so by the Post Office Department.

Sec. 6. That the provisions of section two of the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An Act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States," are hereby extended and made applicable to rights of way granted under this act and to railroad companies obtaining such rights of way.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make all needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, for the proper execution and carrying into effect of all the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 8. That Congress hereby reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this Act, or any portion thereof.

Act of Mar. 2, 1899 (30 Stat. 990)

K/ vol. 1, p/ 102.

3. CONDEMNATION OF ALLOTTED LANDS FOR PUBLIC USE.

Sec. 3. "That lands allotted in severalty to Indians may be condemned for any public purpose under the laws of the State or Territory where located in the same manner as land owned in fee may be condemned, and the money awarded as damages shall be paid to the allottee."

Act of Mar. 3, 1901, (31 Stat., 1060)
K. Vol. 1, p. 113.

4. RIGHTS OF WAY FOR TELEPHONES THROUGH INDIAN LANDS.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to grant a right of way, in the nature of an easement, for the construction, operation, maintenance of telephone and telegraph lines and offices for general telephone and telegraph business through any Indian reservation, through any lands held by an Indian tribe or nation in the Indian Territory, through any lands reserved for an Indian agency or Indian school, or for other purpose in connection with the Indian service, or through any lands which have been allotted in severalty to any individual Indian under any law or treaty, but which have not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation, upon the terms and conditions herein expressed. No such lines shall be constructed across Indian lands, as above mentioned, until authority therefor has first been obtained from the Secretary of the Interior, and the maps of definite

location of the lines shall be subject to his approval. The compensation to be paid the tribes in their tribal capacity and the individual allottees for such right of way through their lands shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and shall be subject to his final approval; and where such lines are not subject to State or Territorial taxation the company or owner of the line shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and benefit of the Indians, such annual tax as he may designate, not exceeding ~~xx~~ five dollars for each ten miles of line so constructed and maintained; and all such lines shall be constructed and maintained under such rules and regulations as said Secretary may prescribe. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt the owners of such lines from the payment of any tax that may be lawfully assessed against them by either State, Territorial, or municipal authority; and Congress hereby expressly reserves the right to regulate the tolls or charges for the transmission of this Act: Provided, That incorporated cities and towns into or through which such telephone or telegraphic lines may be constructed shall have the power to regulate the manner of construction therein, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deny the right of municipal taxation in such towns and cities.

That lands allotted in severalty to Indians may be

condemned for any public purpose under the laws of the State or Territory where located in the same manner as land owned in fee may be condemned, and the money awarded as damages shall be paid to the allottee.

Act of Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1058)
Sec. 3, K. Vol. 1, p. 113.

5. INDIAN LANDS - RIGHTS OF WAY GRANTED TO OIL, ETC., PIPE LINES.

(An Act Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant right of way for pipe lines through Indian lands)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to grant a right of way in the nature of an easement for the construction, operation, and maintenance of pipe lines for the conveyance of oil and gas through any Indian reservation, through any lands held by an Indian tribe or nation in the Indian Territory through any lands reserved for an Indian agency or Indian school, or for other purposes in connection with the Indian service, or through any lands which have been allotted in severalty to any individual Indian under any law or treaty, but which have not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation, upon the terms and conditions herein expressed. No such ~~shall be constructed across Indian lands as above,~~ lines/mentioned, until authority therefor has first been obtained from and the maps of definite location of said lines approved by, the Secretary of the Interior, Provided,

That the construction of lateral lines from the main pipe line establishing connection with oil and gas wells on the individual allotments of citizens/^{may} be constructed without securing authority from the Secretary of the Interior and without filing maps of definite location, when the consent of the allottee upon whose lands oil or gas wells may be located and of all other allottees through whose lands said lateral pipe lines may pass has been obtained by the pipe line Company; Provided further, That in case it is desired to run a pipe line under the line of any railroad and satisfactory arrangements can not be made with the railroad company, then the question shall be referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which the pipe line company shall be permitted to lay its lines under said railroad. The compensation to be paid the tribes in their tribal capacity and the individual allottees for such right of way through their lands shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and shall be subject to his final approval. And where such lines are not subject to State or Territorial taxation the company or owner of the line shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and benefit of the Indians, such annual tax as he may designate, not exceeding five dollars for each ten miles

of line so constructed and maintained under such rules and regulations as said Secretary may prescribe. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt the owners of such lines from the payment of any tax ~~that~~ that may be lawfully assessed against them by either State, Territorial, or municipal authority. And incorporated cities and towns into and through which such pipe lines may be constructed shall have the power to regulate the manner of construction therein, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deny the right of municipal taxation in such towns and cities, and nothing herein shall authorize the use of such right of way except for pipe line, and then only so far as may be necessary for its construction, and care: Provided, That the rights herein granted shall not extend beyond a period of twenty years: Provided, farther, That the Secretary of the Interior, at the expiration of said twenty years, may extend the right to maintain any pipe line constructed under this Act for another period not to exceed twenty years from the expiration of the first right, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

Act of Mar. 11, 1904 (33 Stat., 65)
K. Vol. 3, p. 33.

6. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR RIGHTS OF WAY THROUGH INDIAN LANDS

Amendment to Act of Mar. 2, 1899 (30 Stat. 990)

That Section two of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the acquiring of rights of way of railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes," approved March second eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. That such right of way shall not exceed fifty feet in width on each side of the center line of the road, except where there are heavy cuts and fills, when it shall not exceed one hundred feet in width on each side of the road, and may include grounds adjacent thereto for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turnouts, and water stations, not to exceed two hundred feet in width by a length of three thousand feet, and not more than one station to be located within any one continuous length of ten miles of road/

June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 330),
K. Vol. 3, p. 197.

7. GRANT OF LANDS TO RAILROADS IN INDIAN RESERVOIRS

THAT when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, it is necessary for any railway company owning or

operating a line of railway in any Indian reservation to acquire lands in such Indian reservation for reservoirs, material, or ballast; pits for the construction, repair, and maintenance of its railways; or for the purpose of planting and growing thereon trees to protect its line of railway, the said Secretary be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant such lands to any such railway company under such terms and conditions and such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the said Secretary.

Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 781)

K. Vol. 3, p. 389.

Continuation of above Act.

That when any railway company desiring to secure the benefits of this provision shall file with the Secretary of the Interior an application describing the lands which it desires to purchase, and upon the payment of the price agreed upon the said Secretary shall cause such lands to be conveyed to the railroad company applying therefor upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper: Provided, That no lands shall be acquired under the terms of this provisions in greater quantities than forty acres for any one reservoir, and one hundred and sixty acres for any material or ballast pit, to the extent of not more than one reservoir and one material or gravel pit in any one section of ten miles of any such railway in any Indian

reservation: And provided further, That the lands acquired for tree planting shall be taken only at such places along the line of the railway company applying therefor as in the judgment of the said Secretary may be necessary, and shall be taken in strips adjoining and parallel with the right of way of the railway company taking the same, and shall not exceed one hundred and fifty feet in width.

That all moneys paid for such lands shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe or tribes, and the moneys received by said Secretary as damages sustained by individual members of the Indian tribe, which damages shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior and paid by the railway company taking such lands, shall be paid by said Secretary to the Indian or Indians sustaining such damages.

Act. of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 781)
K. Vol. 3, p. 389.

8. LANDS IN SEVERALTY TO INDIANS - GRANT TO
RAILROADS FOR RESERVOIRS ON ALLOTMENTS.

"Act of March 3, 1909, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to grant to railway companies lands in Indian reservations for reservoirs, material or ballast pits, or for the purpose of planting and growing trees to protect their lines of railway, be and the same are hereby, extended and

made applicable to any lands which have been allotted in severalty to any individual Indian under any law or treaty, but which have not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation; that the damages and compensation to be paid to any allottee shall be ascertained and fixed in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct and shall be paid by the railway company to said Secretary; that the damages and compensation paid to the Secretary of the Interior by the railway company taking any such land shall be paid by said Secretary ~~of~~ to the allottee sustaining such damages."

Act of May 6, 1910 (36 Stat. 349)
K. Vol. 3, p. 453.

9. RIGHTS OF WAY THROUGH INDIAN LANDS.

That section one of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the acquiring of ~~rights~~ of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1891, be, and the same is amended by adding thereto the following:

That as a condition precedent to each and every grant of a right of way under authority of this act, each and every railroad company applying for such land shall stipulate that it will construct and permanently maintain suitable passenger and freight stations for convenience of each and

every town-site established by the Government along said right of way.

Act. of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 859)
K/ Vol. 3, p. 479.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

SECTION 18.

L/ ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant permission, upon compliance with such requirements as he may deem necessary, to the proper State or local authorities for the opening and establishment of public highways, in accordance with the laws of the State or Territory in which the lands are situated, through any Indian reservation or through any lands which have been allotted in severalty to any individual Indians under any laws or treaties but which have not been conveyed to the allottees with full power of alienation.

Act of Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1060) Sec. 4.
E. Vol. 1, p. 114.

INDIAN FUNDS

SECTION 19.

1. EMPLOYEES ENTRUSTED WITH PROPERTY, INCREASED BONDS MAY BE REQUIRED.

The President may, from time to time, require additional security, and in large amounts, from all persons charged or trusted, under the laws of the United States, with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, on account of Indian Affairs.

R. S. Sec. 2075 - K. Vol. 1, p. 7.

2. ANNUITIES IN COIN

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay in coin such of the annuities as by the terms of any treaty of the United States with any Indian tribe are required to be paid in coin.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2081, K. Vol. 1, p/ 8.

3. ANNUITIES IN GOODS

The President may at the request of any Indian tribe, to which any annuity is payable in money, cause the same to be paid in goods, purchased as provided in the next section. (Sec. 2083) Revised Statutes. Sec. 2082, K. Vol. 1, p.8.

4. MODE OF DISBURSEMENTS

At the discretion of the President all disbursements of moneys, whether for annuities, or otherwise, to fulfill treaty stipulations with individual Indians or Indian tribes, shall be made in person by superintendents of Indian Affairs, where superintendencies exist, to all Indians or tribes within the limits of their respective superintendencies, in the presence of local agents and interpreters who shall witness the same, under regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2089, K/ Vol. 1, p. 9.

5. MODES OF PAYING ANNUITIES AND DISTRIBUTING GOODS

The payment of all moneys and the distribution of all goods stipulated to be furnished to any Indians, or tribe of Indians, shall be made in one of the following ways, as the President or the Secretary of the Interior may direct:

First, To the Chiefs of a tribe, for the tribe.

Second, In cases where the imperious interest of the tribe or the individuals intended to be benefitted, or any treaty stipulation, requires the intervention of an agency, then to such person as the tribe shall appoint to receive such moneys or goods; or if several persons be appointed, then

upon the joint order or receipt of such persons.

Third, To the heads of the families and to the individuals entitled to participate in the moneys or goods.

Fourth, By the consent of the tribe, such moneys or goods may be applied directly, under such regulations, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to such purposes as will best promote the happiness and prosperity of the members of the tribe, and will encourage able-bodied Indians in the habits of industry and peace.

Note- applies to all of Sec. 2086.

In the act of March 2, 1895 there is an implied repeal of this section, the Secretary of the Interior being authorized to make regulations covering the subject.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2086, K. Vol. 1 p. 9.

6. DISPOSAL OF PROCEEDS OF SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

All moneys received from the sales of lands that have or may be hereafter ceded to the United States by Indian tribes, by treaties providing for the investment or payment to the Indians parties thereto; of the proceeds of the land ceded by them, respectively, after deducting the expenses of survey and sale, any sum stipulated therein to be advanced and the expenses of fulfilling any engagements

contained therein, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States in the same manner that moneys received from the sales of public land are paid into the Treasury.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 2093, K. Vol.1, p. 10.

7. APPROPRIATION OF MONEYS TO CARRY OUT INDIAN TREATIES.

All sums that are or may be required to be paid and all moneys that are or may be required to be invested by the treaties mentioned in the preceding section, are appropriated in conformity to them, and shall be drawn from the Treasury as other public moneys are drawn therefrom, under such instructions as may from time to time be given by the President.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 2094, K. Vol.1/ p. 10.

8. INVESTMENT OF STOCK REQUIRED BY TREATIES.

All investments of stock, that are or may be required by treaties with the Indians shall be made under the direction of the President; and special accounts of the funds under such treaties shall be kept at the Treasury, and statements thereof be annually laid before Congress.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 2095, K. Vol.1. p. 10.

9. INVESTMENT OF PROCEEDS OF LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior shall invest in a manner which shall be in his judgment most safe, and beneficial to the fund, all moneys that may be received under treaties containing stipulations for the payment to the Indians,

annually, of interest upon proceeds of lands ceded by them; and he shall make no investment of such moneys, or of any portion, at a lower rate than five per centum per annum.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 2096. K. Vol.1. p.10.

10. MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS OF THE INDIANS PROHIBITED.

No funds belonging to any Indian tribe with which treaty relations exist shall be applied in any manner not authorized by such treaty, or by express provisions of law; nor shall money appropriated to execute a treaty be transferred or applied to any other purpose, unless expressly authorized by law.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 2097. K. Vol.1. p.10.

11. ANNUITIES OF INDIANS HOSTILE TO THE UNITED STATES.

No moneys or annuities stipulated by any treaty with an Indian tribe for which appropriations are made shall be expended for, or paid, or delivered to any tribe which, since the next preceding payment under such treaty, has engaged in hostilities against the United States, or against its citizens peacefully or lawfully sojourning or traveling within its jurisdiction at the time of such hostilities; nor in such case shall such stipulated payments or deliveries be resumed until new appropriations shall have been made therefor by Congress. And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall report to Congress, at each session, any case of hostilities, by any tribe with which the United States has treaty stipulations,

which has occurred since his next preceding report.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 2100, K. Vol. 1, p. 11.

12. WITHHOLDING ANNUITIES FOR HOLDING CAPTIVES.

The Secretary of the Interior shall withhold from any tribe of Indians who may hold American captives, any moneys due them from the United States, until such captives have been surrendered to the lawful authorities of the United States.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 2102, K/ Vol. 1. p.11.

13. MONEYS DUE INCOMPETENT OR ORPHAN INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to cause settlements to be made with all persons appointed by Indian councils to receive moneys due to incompetent or orphan Indians, and to require all moneys found due to such incompetent or orphan Indians to be returned to the Treasury; and all moneys so returned shall bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum, until paid by order of the Secretary of the Interior to those entitled to the same. No money shall be paid to any person appointed by any Indian council to receive moneys due to incompetent or orphan Indians, but the same shall remain in the Treasury of the United States until ordered to be paid by the Secretary to those entitled to receive the same, and shall bear 6% interest until so paid.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 2108, K. Vol. 1 p. 13.

14. NO PAYMENTS TO INDIANS HOLDING CAPTIVES.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withhold, from any tribe of Indians who may hold any captives other than Indians any moneys due them from the United States until said captives shall be surrendered to the lawful authorities of the United States.

Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 420)
K. Vol. 1, p. 23.

15. THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE CUSTODIAN OF INDIAN TRUST SECURITIES.

All stocks, bonds, or other securities or evidences of indebtedness now held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit of certain Indian tribes shall, within thirty days from the passage of this act, be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, who shall become a custodian thereof;

Act of June 10, 1876 (19 Stat. 58)
K. Vol. 1, p. 26.

TREASURER TO COLLECT INTEREST AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

And it shall be duty of said Treasurer to collect all interest falling due on said bonds, stocks, etc/, and deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States and to issue certificates of deposit therefor, in favor of the Secretary of the Interior, as trustees for various Indian

tribes.

TREASURER TO MAKE FUTURE PURCHASES AND SALES.

And the Treasurer of the United States shall also become the custodian of all bonds and stocks, which may be purchased for the benefit of any Indian tribe or tribes after the transfer of funds herein authorized, and shall make all purchases and sales of bonds and stocks authorized by treaty stipulations or by acts of Congress when requested so to do by the Secretary of the Interior.

THESE PROVISIONS NOT TO AFFECT SUPERVISORY POWERS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Nothing in this act shall, in any manner, impair or affect the supervisory and appellate powers and duties in regard to Indian Affairs which may now be invested in the Secretary of the Interior as trustee of various tribes, except as to the custody of said bonds and the collection of interest thereon as hereinbefore mentioned.

June 10, 1876 (19 Stat. 58), K. Vol. 1, p. 26.

16. THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO DEPOSIT CERTAIN FUNDS IN THE TREASURY IN LIEU OF INVESTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to deposit in the Treasury of the United States any and all sums

now held by him or which may hereafter be received by him as the Secretary of the Interior and trustee of various Indian tribes, on account of the redemption of United States bonds or other stocks and securities belonging to the Indian trust funds, and all sums received on account of sales of Indian trust lands, and the sales of stocks lately purchased for temporary investment, whenever he is of the opinion that the best interests of the Indians will be promoted by such deposits, in lieu of investments.

Act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stat. 70)
K/ Vol. 1, p. 28.

INTEREST: HOW PAYABLE: PERMANENT APPROPRIATION FOR SAME.

(preceding reference)

And the United States shall pay interest semi-annually, from the date of deposit of any and all such sums in the United States Treasury at the rate per annum stipulated by treaties or prescribed by law, and such payments shall be made in the usual manner, as each may become due, without further appropriation by Congress.

17. PROCEEDS OF TIMBER, ETC.

The proceeds of all pasturage and sales of timber, coal, or other product of any Indian reservation, except those of the five civilized tribes, and not the result of the labor of any member of such tribe, shall be covered into the Treasury for the benefit of such tribe under such

regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe; and the Secretary shall report his action in detail to Congress at its next session.

Act of March 3, 1883, (22 Statutes 582)
K/ Vol.1. p. 31.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use the money which has been or may hereafter be covered into the Treasury under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and which is carried on the books of that Department under the caption of "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor", for the benefit of the several tribes on whose said money was covered in, in such way and for such purposes as in his discretion he may think best, and shall make annually a detailed report thereof to Congress.

Act of Mar. 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 463), K/ Vol. 1, p. 36.

18. PURCHASE MONEY FOR RESERVATIONS CEDED UNDER GENERAL ALLOT-
MENT ACT TO BE HELD IN THE TREASURY AT THREE PER CENT FOR
EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION OF TRIBE.

And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians to whom such reservation belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at three

per cent per annum shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof.

Act of Feb. 8, 1887. (24 Stat. 389)
K/ Vol. 1, p. 34.

19. COMMUTATION OF RATIONS TO CIVILIZED INDIANS.

When in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior any Indian tribe or part thereof, who are receiving rations and clothing under this act are sufficiently advanced in civilization to purchase such rations and clothing judiciously, they may commute the same and pay the value thereof in money per capita to such tribe or part thereof, the manner of such payment to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stat. 149)
Sec. 8, K. Vol. 1, p. 63.

20. ANNUITIES MAY BE WITHHELD FROM PARENTS FOR NON-ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL .

THE Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion, establish such regulations as will prevent the issuing of rations or the furnishing of subsistence either in money or in kind to the head of any Indian family for or on account of any Indian child or children between the ages of eight and twenty-one years who/shall not have attended school during the preceding year in accordance with such regulations.

This provision shall not apply to reservations or part of reservations where sufficient school facilities have not been furnished nor until full notice of such regulations shall have been given to the Indians to be affected thereby.

The amount and value of subsistence so withheld shall be credited to the tribe or tribes from whom the same is withheld, to be issued and paid when in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior they shall have fully complied with such regulations.

Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 612)
K. Vol. 1, p. 65.

21. SPECIAL AGENTS TO MAKE PAYMENTS.

That in all payments or disbursements of moneys to Indians individually the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized in his discretion to detail an officer from his department or appoint a special agent to make or to superintend and inspect such payment.

Act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat. 910)
K. Vol. 1, p. 76.

22. PAYMENTS OF ANNUITIES.

That any sums of money hereafter to be paid per capita to individual Indians shall be paid to said Indians by an officer of the Government designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

Act of June 10, 1896, (29 Stat. 336),
K. Vol. 1, p. 79.

23. INDIAN AGENTS TO ACCOUNT FOR FUNDS.

Hereafter Indian agents shall account for all funds coming into their hands as custodians from any source whatever, and be responsible therefor under their official bonds.

Act of July 1, 1898. (30 Stat. 595)
K. Vol. 1, p. 101.

24. AGE OF INDIANS RECEIVING ANNUITIES.

Hereafter all Indians, when they shall arrive at the age of 18 years, shall have the right to receive and receipt for all annuity money that may be due or become due to them, if not incapacitated under regulations of the Indian Office.

Act of Mar. 1, 1899. (30 Stat. 947),
K. Vol. 1, p. 102.

25. LARGE PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

THAT when it becomes necessary to make large per capita payments to Indians, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to require any disbursing officer of the Indian Department to file a special bond in such amount as may be necessary to make such payment in one instalment, the expenses incurred in procuring such special bond to be paid by the United States from this appropriation.

Act of Mar. 3, 1903, (32 Stat. 982)
K/ Vol. 3, p. 14.

26. INTEREST ON FUNDS HELD FOR MINORS.

The shares of money due minor Indians as their proportion of the proceeds from the sale of ceded or tribal Indian lands, whenever such shares have been, or shall hereafter be, withheld from their parents, legal guardians, or others, and retained in the United States Treasury by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall draw interest at the rate of three per centum per annum unless otherwise provided for, from the period when such proceeds have been or shall be distributed per capita among the members of the tribe of which such minor is a member; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to allow interest on such unpaid amounts belonging to said minors as shall be certified by the Secretary of the Interior as entitled to draw interest under this act.

Act of June 21, 1906, (34 Stat. 327)
K. Vol. 3, p. 195.

27. TRUST FUNDS.

No money accruing from any lease or sale of lands held in trust by the United States for any Indian shall become liable for the payment of any debt of, or claim against such Indian contracted or arising during such trust period, or, in case of a minor during his minority, ex-

cept with the approval and consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 327) K. Vol. 3, p. 194.

28.

PROVISIONS FOR ALLOTMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS.

The secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized in his discretion from time to time, to designate any individual Indian belonging to any tribe or tribes whom he may deem to be capable of managing his or her affairs, and he may cause to be apportioned and allotted to any such Indian his or her pro rata share of any tribal or trust funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe or tribes of which said Indian is a member, and the amount so apportioned and allotted shall be placed to the credit of such Indian upon the books of the Treasury, and the same shall thereupon be subject to the order of such Indian: Provided, That no apportionment or allotment shall be made to any Indian until such Indian has first made an application therefor: Provided further, That the Secretaries of the Interior and of the Treasury are hereby directed to withhold from such apportionment and allotment a sufficient sum of the said Indian funds as may be necessary or required to pay any existing claims against said Indians that may be pending for settlement by judicial determination in the Court of Claims or in the Executive Departments of the Government, at time of such

apportionment and allotment.

Act. of Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1221)
K. Vol. 3, p. 306.

PAYMENT OF FUNDS TO HELPLESS, AGED, ETC., INDIANS.

Preceding reference.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay any Indian who is blind, crippled, decrepit, or helpless from old age, disease, or accident, his or her share, or any portion thereof, of the tribal trust funds in the United States Treasury belonging to the tribe of which such Indian is a member, and of any other money which may hereafter be placed in the Treasury for the credit of such tribe and susceptible of division among its members, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as he may prescribe.

29. DISBURSING OFFICERS BONDS - ACCEPTANCE OF NEW BOND
RELEASES SURETIES ON PRIOR BOND.

Hereafter when the Secretary of the Interior deems a new bond necessary he may, in his discretion, require any disbursing officer, under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to execute a new bond, with approved sureties, in such amount as he may deem necessary, and when accepted and approved by the Secretary of the Interior the new bond shall be valid and the surety or sureties of the prior bond shall be released from liability for all acts

or defaults of the principal which may be done or committed from and after the day on which the new bond was approved.

(on preceding page) Act of April 30, 1908. (35 Stat. 70)
K. Vol. 3. p. 319.

30. DISBURSING AGENTS MAY SELECT BANKS OF DEPOSIT FOR INDIAN FUNDS.

Hereafter any United States Indian agent, superintendent, or other disbursing agent of the Indian Service may deposit Indian moneys, individual or tribal, coming into his hands as custodian, in such national bank or banks as he may select:

That the bank or banks so selected by him shall first execute to said disbursing officer a bond, with approved surety, in such amount as will properly safeguard the funds to be deposited. Such bond shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Act of April 30, 1908. (35 Stat. 73) K. Vol. 3. p. 320.

31. NEGOTIATIONS FOR COMMUTATION OF PERPETUAL ANNUITIES AUTHORIZED

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to send a special Indian agent, or other representative to visit any Indian tribe for the purpose of negotiating and entering into written agreement with such tribe for the commutation of the perpetual annuities due under treaty stipulations, to be subject to the approval of Congress; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall transmit to Congress said agreements with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

Act of April 30, 1908. (35 Stat. 73) K. Vol. 3/ p. 321.

32. ANNUAL STATEMENT OF REIMBURSABLE ACCOUNTS

Hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stated annual accounts between the United States and each tribe of Indians arising under appropriations heretofore, herein, or hereafter to be made, which by law are required to be reimbursed to the United States, crediting in said accounts the sums so reimbursed, if any; and the Secretary of the Interior shall pay, out of any fund or funds belonging to such tribe or tribes of Indians applicable thereto and held by the United States in trust or otherwise, all balances of accounts due to the United States and not already reimbursed to the Treasury, and deposit such sums in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts; and such accounts shall be received and examined by the proper auditor of the Treasury Department and the balances arising thereon certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall transmit to Congress annually on the first Monday in December a cost account for the preceding fiscal year of all survey and allotment work on Indian reservations.

Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. 270)
K. Vol. 3, p. 429.

33. JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF INDIANS.

Hereafter payments to Indians made from moneys appropriated by Congress in satisfaction of the judgment of any court shall be made under the direction of the officers of the Interior Department charged by law with the supervision of Indian Affairs, and all such payments shall be accounted for to the Treasury in conformity with law.

Act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1077),
K. Vol. 3, p. 506.

APPROPRIATIONS

SECTION 20.

1. INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS, HOW PAID.

No part of the moneys which may be appropriated in any general act or deficiency bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses incurred in Indian affairs, to pay annuities due or to be used and expended for the care and benefit of any tribe or tribes of Indians, shall be applied to the payment of any claim for depredations that may have been or may be committed by such tribe or tribes, or any member or members thereof. No claims for Indian depredations shall be paid until Congress shall make special appropriations therefor.

Revised Statutes, Section 2098, K. Vol. 1, p. 10.

2. PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS.

There are appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose hereinafter specified, such sums as may be necessary for the same respectively; and such appropriations shall be deemed permanent annual appropriations.

Revised Stats. 3689.

~~Act of March 3, 1875, 19 Stat. 420~~
K. Vol. 1, p. 20.

3. INCREASE OF NUMBER ON ORDER OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR; Employees

That in case it should be necessary, at any agencies, to have more employees than provided for in this section; the Secretary may, by written order, authorize the increase necessary; but in no case shall the amount expended at any agency exceed ten thousand dollars in any one year; and the provision of this section shall apply to the fiscal year ending June 13, 1875.

Act of Mar. 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 420)
K. Vol. 1, p. 24.

4. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS MAY BE TAKEN TO SUPPLEMENT SPECIAL.

Section 11. That hereafter, where funds appropriated in specific terms for a particular object are not sufficient for the object named, any other appropriation, general in its terms, which otherwise would be available may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be used to accomplish the object for which the specific appropriation was made.

June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. 93) K. Vol. 1, p. 89.

5. USE OF SURPLUS FOR SUBSISTENCE DEFICIENCIES.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any surplus that may remain in any of the said appropriations herein made for the purchase of subsistence for the several Indian tribes, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars in the aggregate, to supply any

subsistence deficiency that may occur: Provided, That any diversions which shall be made under authority of this section shall be reported in detail, and the reason therefor, to Congress, at the session of Congress next succeeding such diversion: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior, under direction of the President, may use any sums appropriated in this act for subsistence, and not absolutely necessary for that purpose, for the purchase of stock cattle for the benefit of the tribe for which such appropriation is made, and shall report to Congress, at its next session thereafter, an account of his action under this provision: Provided further, That funds appropriated to fulfill treaty obligations shall not be used.

Act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1077)
K. Vol. 3, p. 154.

6. Transfer of funds for employees, etc.

Sec. 4. That when not required for the purpose for which appropriated, the funds herein provided for the pay of specified employees of any agency may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the pay of other employees of such agency, but no deficiency shall be thereby created; and, when necessary, specified employees may be detailed for other service when not required for the duty for which they were engaged; and that the several appropriations herein or heretofore made for

millers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters, physicians, and other persons, and for various articles provided for by treaty stipulation for the several Indian tribes, may be diverted to other uses for the benefit of said tribes, respectively within the discretion of the President, and with the consent of said tribes, expressed in the usual manner; and that he cause report to be made to Congress, at its next session thereafter, of his action under this provision.

Act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1078)
K/ Vol. 3, p. 154.

7. FUND FOR ENCOURAGING FARMING AND INDUSTRY AMONG THE INDIANS.

There is hereby appropriated the sum of thirty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to be immediately available, for the purpose of encouraging industry among Indians, and to aid them to engage in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops. The said sum may be used for the purchase of animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other agricultural equipment: Provided, That the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended subject to the conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for its repayment to the United States, on or before June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and all repayments to this fund made on or before June thirtieth nineteen hundred and seventeen, are hereby appropriated for the same purposes as the original fund, and the

entire fund, including such repayments, shall remain available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and all repayments to the fund hereby created which shall be made subsequent to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall be recovered into the Treasury and shall not be withdrawn or applied except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation made by law: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress annually on the first Monday in December a detailed report of the use of this fund.

Act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1061).
K. Vol. 3, p. 487.

8. ALLOTMENTS TO BE MADE BEFORE EXPENDITURES.

Before any appropriation for the Indian service is obligated or expended, the Secretary of the Interior shall make allotments thereof in conformity with the intent and purpose of this act, and such allotments shall not be altered or modified except with his approval.

Act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. 103)
K. Vol. 3, p. 587.

C L A I M S

SECTION 21.

1. CLAIMS, ARISING UNDER TREATIES NOT COGNIZABLE BY COURT
OF CLAIMS.

The jurisdiction of the said court shall not extend to any claim against the Government not pending therein on December 1, 1862, growing out of or dependent on any treaty stipulations entered into with foreign nations or with the Indian tribes.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 1066.
K. Vol. 1, p. 2.

2. INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS, HOW PAID.

No part of the moneys which may be appropriated in any general act or deficiency bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses incurred in Indian affairs, to pay annuities due or to be used and expended for the care and benefit of any tribe or tribes of Indians, shall be applied to the payment of any claim for depredations that may have been or may be committed by such tribe or tribes, or any member or members thereof; No claims for Indian depredations shall be paid until Congress shall make special appropriation therefor.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 2098, K. Vol. 1, p. 10.

3. AGENTS & SUB-AGENTS MAY TAKE DEPOSITION RELATIVE TO
DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The superintendent, agents, and sub-agents within their respective districts are authorized and empowered to take depositions of witnesses touching any depredations, within the purview of the three preceding sections, and to administer oaths to the deponents.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 2157,
K. Vol. 1, p. 20.

4. CLAIMS FOR INDIAN DEPREDAATIONS, GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SUIT
IN COURT OF CLAIMS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the jurisdiction which now is, or may hereafter be conferred upon the Court of Claims, said Court shall have and possess jurisdiction and authority to inquire into and finally adjudicate, in the manner provided in this act, all claims of the following classes, namely:

First. All claims for property of citizens of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to any band, tribe, or nation, in amity with the United States, without just cause or provocation on the part of the owner or agent in charge, and not returned or paid for.

Second. Such jurisdiction shall also extend to all cases which have been examined and allowed by the Interior

Department. And also to such cases as were authorized to be examined under the act of Congress making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1886, AND for other purposes, approved March third, 1885, and under subsequent acts, subject however, to the limitations hereinafter provided.

Third. All just offsets and counter claims to any claim of either of the preceding classes which may be before such court for determination.

Section 2. That all questions of limitations as to time and manner of presenting claims are hereby waived, and no claim shall be excluded from the jurisdiction of the court because not heretofore presented to the Secretary of the Interior or other officer or department of the Government.

Act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 851)
K. Vol. 1, p. 58.

Provided, That no claim accruing prior to July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be considered by the court unless the claim shall be allowed or have been or is pending, prior to the passage of this act, before the Secretary of the Interior or the Congress of the United States,

or before any superintendent, agent, sub-agent or commissioner, authorized under any act of Congress to enquire in to such claims, but no case shall be considered pending unless evidence has been presented therein: And Provided further, That all claims existing at the time of the taking effect of this act shall be presented to the court by petition, as herinafter provided, within three years after the passage hereof, or shall be thereafter forever barred: And provided further, That no suit or proceeding shall be allowed under this act for any depredation which shall be committed after the passage thereof.

Section 3. That all claims shall be presented to the court by petition setting forth in ordinary and concise language, without unnecessary repetition, the facts upon which such claims are based, the persons, classes of persons, tribe or tribes, or band of Indians by whom the alleged illegal acts were committed, as near as may be, the property lost or destroyed, and the value thereof, and any other facts connected with the transactions and material to the proper adjudication of the case involved. The petition shall be verified by the affidavit of the claimant, his agent, administrator, or attorney, and shall be filed with the clerk of said court. It shall set forth the full name and residence of the claimant, the damages sought to be recovered, praying the court for a judgment upon the facts and the law.

Section 4. The service of the petition shall be made upon the Attorney-General of the United States in such manner as may be provided by the rules or orders of said court. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to appear and defend the interests of the Government and of the Indians in the suit, and within sixty days after the service of the petition upon him, unless the time shall be extended by order of the court made in the case, to file a plea, answer or demurrer on the part of the Government and the Indians, and to file a notice of any counterclaim, set-off, claim of damages, demand, or defense whatsoever of the Government or of the Indians in the premises: PROVIDED, THAT should the Attorney-General neglect or refuse to file the plea, answer, demurrer, or defense as required, the claimant may proceed with the case under such rules as the court may adopt in the premises, but the claimant shall not have judgment for his claim, or for any part thereof, unless he shall establish the same by proof satisfactory to the court. Provided, That any Indian or Indians interested in the proceedings may appear and defend, by an attorney employed by such Indian or Indians with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, if he or they shall choose so to do.

In considering the merits of claims presented to the court, any testimony, affidavits, reports of special agents or other officers, and such other papers as are now on file

in the departments or in the courts, relating to any such claims, shall be considered by the court as competent evidence and such weight given thereto as in its judgment is right and proper: Provided, That all unpaid claims which have heretofore been examined, approved, and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, or under his direction, in pursuance of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purpose, approved March 3, 1885, and subsequent Indian appropriation acts, shall have priority of consideration by such court, and judgments for the amounts therein found due shall be rendered unless either the claimant or the United States shall elect to re-open the case and try the same before the court, in which event the testimony in the case given by the witnesses and the documentary evidence, including reports of Department agents therein, may be read as depositions and proofs: Provided, That the party electing to re-open the case shall assume the burden of proof.

Section 5. That the said court, shall make rules and regulations for taking testimony in the causes herein provided for, by deposition or otherwise, and such testimony

shall be taken in the county where the witness resides, when the same can be conveniently done, and no person shall be excluded as a witness because he is party to or interested in said suit, and any claimant or party in interest may be examined as a witness on the part of the Government, that the court shall determine in each case the value of the property taken or destroyed at the time, and place of the loss or destruction, and, if possible, the tribe of Indians or other persons by whom the wrong was committed, and shall render judgment in favor of the claimant or claimants against the United States, and against the tribe of Indians committing the wrong, when such tribe can be identified.

Sec. 6. That the amount of any judgment so rendered against any tribe of Indians shall be charged against the tribe by which, or by members of which, the court shall find that the depredation was committed, and shall be deducted and paid in the following manner: First, from annuities due said tribe from the United States, Second, if no annuities are due or available, then from any other ~~funds~~ funds due said tribe from the United States, arising from the sale of their lands or otherwise, Third, if no such funds are due or available, then from any appropriation for the benefit of said tribe, other than appropriations, for their current and necessary support, sub-

sistence and education, and, fourth, if no such annuity, fund, or appropriation is due or available, then the amount of the judgment shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That any amount so paid from the Treasury of the United States shall remain a charge against such tribe, and shall be deducted from any annuity, fund or appropriation hereinbefore designated which may hereafter become due from the United States to such tribe.

Section 7. That all judgments of said court shall be a final determination of the causes decided and of the rights and obligations of the parties thereto, and shall not hereafter be questioned unless a new trial or rehearing shall be granted by said court, or the judgment reversed or modified upon appeal as hereafter provided.

Section 8. That immediately after the beginning of each session of Congress the Attorney-General of the United States shall transmit to the Congress of the United States a list of all final judgments rendered in pursuance of this act, in favor of claimants and against the United States, and not paid as hereinbefore provided, which shall thereupon be appropriated for in the proper appropriation bill.

Section 9. That in all sales, transfers, or assignments of any such claims heretofore or hereafter made, except such

as have occurred in the due administration of decedents' estates, and all contracts heretofore made for fees and allowances to claimants' attorneys, are hereby declared void, and all warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of such judgments, shall be made payable and delivered only to the claimant or his lawful heirs, executors or administrators or transferee under administrative proceedings, except so much thereof as shall be allowed the claimant attorneys by the court for prosecuting said claim, which may be paid direct to such attorneys, and the allowances to the claimant's attorneys shall be regulated and fixed by the court at the time of rendering judgment in each case and entered of record as part of the findings thereof, but in no case shall the allowance exceed fifteen per cent of the judgment recovered, except in case of claims of less amount than five hundred dollars, or where unusual services have been rendered or expenses incurred by the claimant's attorney, in which case not to exceed twenty per cent of such judgment shall be allowed by the court.

Section 10. That the claimant, or the United States, or the tribe of Indians, or other party thereto interested in any proceeding brought under the provisions of this act, shall have the same rights of appeal as are or may be reserved in the statutes of the United States in other cases, and upon the conditions and limitations therein contained.

The mode of procedure in claiming and perfecting an appeal shall conform, in all respects, as near as may be, to the statutes and rules of court governing appeals in other cases.

Sec. 11. That all papers, reports, evidence, records and proceedings now on file or of record in any of the departments, or the office of the Secretary of the Senate, or the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or certified copies of the same, relating to any claims authorized to be prosecuted under this act, shall be furnished to the court upon its order, or at the request of the Attorney-General.

Sec. 12. To facilitate the speedy disposition of the cases herein provided for, in said Court of Claims, there shall be appointed, in the manner prescribed by law for the appointment of Assistant Attorney-Generals, one additional Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 13. That the investigation and examinations, under the provisions of the acts of Congress heretofore in force, of Indian depredation claims, shall cease upon the taking effect of this act, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation therefor shall be covered into the Treasury, except so much thereof as may be necessary for disposing of the unfinished business pertaining to the

claims now under investigation in the Interior Department, pending the transfer of said claims and business to the Court or courts herein provided for; and for making such transfers and a record of the same, and for the proper care and custody of the papers and records relating thereto.

Act of Mar. 3, 1891, (26 Stat. 851) K. Vol. 1, p. 58

5. PUNISHMENT FOR DEPREDEATIONS ON RESERVATION ON INDIAN LANDS.

Sec. 6. That section fifty of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine (Thirty-fifth United States Statutes at Large, page one thousand and ninety-eight) is hereby amended so as to read:

"Section 50. Whoever shall unlawfully cut, or aid in unlawfully cutting, or shall wantonly injure or destroy, or procure to be wantonly injured or destroyed, any tree, growing, standing, or being upon any land of the United States, which in pursuance of law, has been reserved or purchased by the United States for any public use, or upon any Indian reservation or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, or any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government; or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

That section fifty-three of said Act is hereby amended so as to read:

"Sec. 53. Whoever shall build a fire in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon the public domain, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, or upon any Indian allotments while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall, before leaving said fire, totally extinguish the same, and whoever shall fail to do so shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 857)
K. VOL. 3, p. 477.

S U P P L I E S.

SECTION 22.

1. REPORTS OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall embody in his annual report the reports of all agents or commissioners issuing food, clothing, or supplies of any kind to Indians, stating the number of Indians present and actually receiving the same.

(Note) By Act of Mar. 3, 1875, (18 Stat. 450)
this report is required to be made on the
first day of the session.

Revises Statutes, Sec. 469. K/ VOL/ 1, p. 2.

2. BIDS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

All merchandise required by any Indian treaty for Indians payable after making of such treaty, shall be purchased under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon proposals to be received, to be based on notices previously to be given, and all merchandise required at making of any Indian treaty shall be purchased under order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by such persons as he shall appoint. All other purchases on account of Indians and all payments to them of money or goods, shall be made by such person as the President shall designate for that purpose."

(Revised Stats. Sec. 2083, Vol. 1, p. 8)

No goods shall be purchased by the office of Indian Affairs, or its agents, for any tribe, except upon the written requisition of the superintendent in charge of the tribe, and only upon public bids in the mode prescribed by the preceding Sec. (Revised Statutes, Sec. 2084, Vol. 1, p. 8). No claims for supplies for Indians, purchased without the authority of law shall be paid out of any appropriation for expenses of the Office of Indian Affairs, or for Indians.

(Revised Stats. Sec. 2085 - vol. 1, p/9.)

3. PERSONS PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY OF ANNUITIES.

The superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, together with such military officer as the President may direct, shall be present, and certify to the delivery of all goods and money required to be paid or delivered to the Indians.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 2088, K. Vol. 1, p. 9.

4. MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.

Whenever goods and merchandise are delivered to chiefs of a tribe, for the tribe, such goods and merchandise shall be turned over by the agent or superintendent of such tribe to the chiefs in bulk, in the original package, as nearly as practicable, and in the presence of the head-men of the tribe, if practicable, to be distributed to the tribe by the chiefs in such manner as the chiefs may deem best, in the presence of the superintendent or agent. Revised Stats. Sec. 2090, K. Vol. 1, p. 9

5. GOODS WITHHELD FROM CHIEFS WHO HAVE VIOLATED TREATY STIPULATIONS

No delivery of goods or merchandise, shall be made to the chiefs, by authority of any treaty, if such chiefs have violated the stipulations contained in such treaty upon their part.

Revised Statutes 2101. K. Vol.1. p. 11.

6. ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

No payments paid unless vouchers and accounts shall have been submitted to the executive committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President for examination, etc.

Note: While there is no express repeal of this section, the restriction of the authority of the commission by the act of May 17, 1882 apparently renders it ineffective.

Revised Statutes 2107. K. Vol.1. p. 12.

7. NUMBER OF INDIANS PRESENT AND RECEIVING FOOD? ETC./ TO BE REPORTED

Whenever the issue of food, clothing, or supplies of any kind to Indians is provided for, it shall be the duty of the agent or commissioner issuing the same, at such issue thereof, whether it be both of food and clothing, or either of them, or of any kind of supplies, to report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the number of Indians present and actually receiving the same.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2109. K. Vol.1. p. 13.

8. RATIONS FOR INDIANS.

The President is authorized to cause such rations as he deems proper, and as can be spared from the Army provisions without injury to the service, to be issued, under such regulations as he shall think fit to establish, to Indians who may visit the military posts or agencies of the United States on the frontiers, or in their respective nations; and a special account of these issues shall be kept and rendered.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 2110, K. Vol. 1., p. 13.

9. PURCHASE TO BE ON BIDS AFTER ADVERTISEMENT.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR PROPOSALS.

All purchases and contracts for supplies or services, in any of the Departments of the Government, except for personal services, shall be made by advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals respecting the same, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery or performance of the service.

When immediate delivery or performance is required by the public exigency, the articles or service required may be procured by open purchase or contract, at the places in the manner in which such articles are usually bought and sold, or such services engaged between individuals.

Note: Provisions for advertisement are contained in each of the annual appropriations, so that this section is of little value. R.S. 3709. K. 1. p. 21.

10. DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES. LABOR ON RESERVATIONS BY ABLE-BODIED INDIANS.

Sec.3. That for the purpose of inducing Indians to labor and become self-supporting, it is provided that hereafter, in distributing the supplies and annuities to the Indians for whom the same are appropriated, the agent distributing the same shall require all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to perform service upon the reservation, for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, at a reasonable rate, to be fixed by the agent in charge, and to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered; and the allowances provided for such Indians shall be distributed to them only on condition of the performance of such labor, under such rules and regulations as the agent may prescribe:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may, by written order, except any particular tribe, or portion of tribe, from the operation of this provision where he deems it proper and expedient.

AGENTS TO MAKE ROLLS OF INDIANS ENTITLED TO SUPPLIES:
HOW TO DISTRIBUTE SUPPLIES.

Sec.4. That hereafter, for the purpose of properly distributing the supplies appropriated for the Indian service, it is hereby made the duty of each agent in charge of Indians and having supplies to distribute, to make out, at the commencement of each fiscal year, rolls of the Indians

entitled to supplies at the agency, with the names of the
Indians and ^{of} the heads of families or lodges, with the number in each family or lodge, and to give out supplies to the heads of families, and not to the heads of tribes or bands, and not to give out supplies for a greater length of time than one week in advance.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES TO BE SO DISTRIBUTED AS TO PREVENT DEFICIENCIES.

Sec.6. That hereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, and the officers charged by law with the distribution of supplies to Indians, under appropriations made by law, to distribute them and pay them out to the Indians entitled to them, in such proper proportions as that the amount of appropriation made for the current year shall not be expended before the end of such current year, so as to prevent deficiencies;

And no expenditure shall be made or liability incurred on the part of the Government on account of the Indian service for any fiscal year (unless in compliance with existing law) beyond the amount of money previously appropriated for said service during such year.

Act of March 3, 1875. (18 Stat. 420) K. Vol.1.p.23.

11. BIDDERS ON ACCOUNT OF INDIAN SERVICE IN AMOUNTS EXCEEDING \$5,000 TO ACCOMPANY BIDS WITH CERTIFIED CHECKS.

Hereafter all bidders under any advertisement published by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for proposals for

goods, supplies, transportation, etc., for and on account of the Indian Service whenever the value of the goods, supplies, etc., to be furnished, or the transportation to be performed, shall exceed the sum of \$5,000, shall accompany their bids with a certified check, or draft payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States depository or some one of such solvent national banks as the Secretary of the Interior may designate, which check or draft shall be 5% on the amount of the goods, supplies, transportation, etc., as aforesaid;

And in case any such bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties according to the terms on which said bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

But if said contract shall be duly executed, as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Act of March 3, 1875. (18 Stat. 420) K. Vol. 1. p. 25.

12. COPIES OF CONTRACTS FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE TO BE FURNISHED SECOND AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

Copies of all contracts made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or any other officer of the Government, for the Indian Service, shall be furnished to the Second Auditor of the Treasury before payment shall be made thereon.

Act March 3, 1875. (18 Stat. 420) K. Vol. 1. p. 24.

13. CONTRACTS IN INDIAN SERVICE, PROPOSALS, ETC., TO BE FILED

In all letting of contracts in connection with the Indian service the proposals or bids received shall be filed and preserved; and in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs there shall be embodied a detailed tabular statement of all bids and proposals received for any service, supplies, or annuity-goods for the Indian service, together with detailed statement of all awards of contracts made for any such services, supplies, and annuity-goods for which said bids or proposals were received.

And an abstract of all bids or proposals received for the supplies or services embraced in any contract shall be attached to, and filed with, the said contract when the same is filed in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

Act of August 15, 1876. (19 Stat. 176) K.Vol.1.p.27.

14. STOREHOUSES MAY BE RENTED AT RAILROADS.

Whenever practicable wagon transportation may be performed by Indian labor; and whenever it is so performed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to hire a storehouse at any railroad whenever necessary, and to employ a storekeeper therefor, and to furnish in advance the Indians who will do the transportation with wagons and harness, all the expenses incurred under this provision, to be paid out of this appropriation.

Act of March 3, 1877. (19 Stat. 291) K.Vol.1. p.27.

15. PURCHASE OF ARTICLES OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever it can be done advantageously, to purchase, for use in the Indian service, from Indian manual and training schools, in the manner customary among individuals such articles as may be manufactured at such schools, and which are used in the Indian service. Accounts of such transactions shall be kept in the Indian Bureau, and in training schools, and reports thereof made from time to time.

Act of May 11, 1880. (21 Stat. 131) K.Vol.1.p.28.

16. ALLOWANCE, PER DIEM WHEN SPECIALLY DETAILED FOR SERVICE.

When it becomes necessary to detail clerks and other employees of the Indian service outside of Washington to assist in the opening of bids, making contracts, and shipping goods, they may be allowed a per diem of not exceeding four dollars per day, for hotel and other expenses, which per diem shall be in lieu of all expenses now authorized by law, exclusive of railway transportation and sleeping car fare.

Act of May 17, 1882. (22 Stat. 86) K.Vol.1.p.29.

17. TRIBAL CONTRACTS.

And in all cases on contracts entered into by citizens of any tribe or nations with citizens of the United States in good faith and for valuable consideration, and in accordance with the laws of such tribe or nation and such contracts shall be deemed valid and enforced by such courts; and in

all cases over which jurisdiction is conferred by this act or may ~~be~~ hereafter be conferred by act of Congress; and the provisions of this act hereinafter set forth shall apply to said Indian Territory only.

Act of May 2, 1890. (26 Stat. 81) K.Vol.1. p.47.

18. SECRETARY OF WAR TO PURCHASE SUPPLIES FROM INDIANS WHEN PRACTICABLE.

Sec.4. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed when making purchases for the military posts or service on or near Indian reservations to purchase in the open market, from the Indians as far as practicable, at fair and reasonable rates, not to exceed the market prices in the localities, any cattle, grain, hay, fuel, or other produce or merchandise they may have for sale and which may be required for the military service.

Act of Jan. 18, 1891~~x~~ (26 Stat. 720) K.Vol.1.p.387.

19. TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

That Indians shall be employed in the transportation of supplies and in other work connected with the work of the Indian service whenever practicable.

20. CONTRACTS ON BASIS OF PRECEDING YEAR.

Hereafter the Commissioner is authorized to advertise in the spring of the year for bids, and enter into contracts, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior,

for goods and supplies for the Indian service required for the ensuing fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that the appropriations for such fiscal year have not been made,

and contracts so made shall be on the basis of the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year

and shall contain a clause that no deliveries shall be made under the same and no liability attach to the United States in consequence of such execution if Congress fails to make an appropriation for such contract for the fiscal year for which those supplies are required.

Act of Aug. 15, 1894. (28 Stat. 312) K.Vol.1.p.69.

21. MANUFACTURES BY INDIANS.

Sec.3. The Secretary of the Interior may, when practicable, arrange for the manufacture by Indians upon the reservation, of shoes, clothing, leather, harness and wagons.

Act of Aug. 15, 1894. (28 Stat. 312) K.Vol.1.p.69.

22. INDIAN VENDORS PREFERRED.

As far as practicable Indian labor shall be employed and purchase in the open market made from Indians, under the ~~provisional~~ direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Act of Mar. 3, 1901. (31 Stat. 1083) K.Vol.1.p.113.

23. SUPPLIES TO BE MANUFACTURED BY INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior may, when practicable, arrange for the manufacture, by Indians upon the reservation,

or at industrial schools, of shoes, clothing, leather, harness, and wagons, and such other articles as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable, and the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry this provision into effect.

March 3, 1901. (31 Stat. 1083) K.Vol.1. p.113.

24. SUPPLIES. PURCHASE AFTER ADVERTISEMENT.

No purchases of supplies for which appropriations are herein made, exceeding the aggregate of \$500 in value at any one time, shall be made without giving ^{at least three weeks} public notice by advertisement, except in case of exigency, when in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall make official record of the facts constituting the exigency, and shall report the same to Congress at its next session, he may direct that ~~the~~ purchases be made in the open market in amount not exceeding \$3000 in any one purchase.

Note: Similar provisions occur in prior appropriation acts.

Act of March 3, 1901. (31 Stat. 1083) K.Vol.1.p.112.

25. REJECTION OF BIDS AND OPEN MARKET PURCHASES.

Sec.5. That whenever, after advertising for bids for supplies in accordance with sections three and four of this act, those received for any article contains conditions detrimental to the interests of the Government, they may be rejected, and the articles specified in such bids purchased

in open market at prices not to exceed those of the lowest bidder, and not to exceed the market price of the same, until such time as satisfactory bids can be obtained, for which immediate advertisement shall be made; Provided, That so much of the appropriation^E herein made as may be required to pay for goods and supplies, for expenses incident to their purchase, and for transportation of the same, for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, shall be immediately available, but no such goods or supplies shall be distributed or delivered to any of said Indians prior to July first, nineteen hundred and three.

Act of Mar. 3, 1903. (32 Stat² 1007) K.Vol.3.p.23.

26. TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN GOODS, ETC., PAYMENTS TO LAND-GRANT RAILROADS RESTRICTED.

Hereafter payment for transportation of Indian goods and supplies shall include all Indian transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds (to be adjusted in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant acts), but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of full amount of service be paid to said land-grant roads: Provided, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff or lower special rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such services;

Provided, further, That hereafter in expending money appropriated for this purpose a railroad company which has not received aid in bonds of the United States, and which obtained a grant of public lands to aid in the construction of its railroad on condition that such railroad should be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and other Government services, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose, restricting the charge for such Government transportation, having claims against the United States for transportation of Indian goods and supplies over such aided railroads, shall be appropriated out of the moneys appropriated for such purpose only on the basis of such rate for the transportation of such Indian goods and supplies as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem just and reasonable under the provisions set forth herein, such rate not to exceed fifty per centum of the compensation for such Government transportation as shall at that time be charged to and paid by private parties to any such company for like and similar transportation; and the amount so fixed to be paid shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service.

Act of April 30, 1908. (35 Stat. 73) K.Vol.3.p.321.

27. SUPPLIES PURCHASED UNDER REGULAR CONTRACTS.

Hereafter the purchase of Indian supplies shall be made in conformity with the requirements of Section 3709, of Revised Statutes of the United States.

Provided, That so far as may be practicable Indian labor shall be employed, and purchases of the products of Indian industry may be made in the open market in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

Act of June 25, 1910. (36 Stat. 860) K.Vol.3.p.481

28. CHARGES FOR WAGON TRANSPORTATION.

That all wagon transportation from the point where delivery is made by the last common carrier to the agency, or school, or elsewhere, and between points on the reservation or elsewhere, shall hereafter be paid from the funds appropriated or otherwise available for the support of the school, agency, or other project for which the supplies to be transported are purchased.

Act of June 30, 1913. (38 Stat. 79) K.Vol.3.p.563.

(153)

1. ALLOTTEES ADOPTING HABITS OF CIVILIZED LIFE ACCORDED CITIZENSHIP.

Sec. 6. That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands of the said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life^x, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

^xAmended Mar. 3, 1901. (31 Stat. 1447)

K. Vol. 1, p. 114.

Insert after, "and has adopted the habits of civilized life" the words, "and every Indian in Indian Territory."

Act of Feb. 8, 1887. (24 Stat. 388) Vol. 1, p. 35.

2 . CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS TO ALLOTTEES ON ISSUE OF FREE-SIMPLE TITLES.

Sec. 6. "That at the expiration of the trust period and when the lands have been conveyed to the Indians by patent in fee, as provided in section five of this act, then each and every allottee shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made and who has received a patent in fee simple under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up within said limits his residence, separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to the tribal or other property: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he shall be satisfied that any

Indian allottee is competent and capable of managing his or her affairs, at any time to cause to be issued to such allottee a patent in fee simple, and thereafter all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said land shall be removed and said land shall not be liable to the satisfaction of any debt contracted prior to the issuing of such patent; Provided further, That until the issuance of fee-simple patents all allottees to whom trust patents shall hereafter be issued shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States: And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any Indians in the Indian Territory."

That hereafter, when an allotment of land is made to any Indian and any such Indian dies before the expiration of the trust period, said allotment shall be cancelled and the land shall revert to the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain the legal heirs of such Indian, and shall cause to be issued to said heirs and in their names, a patent in fee simple for said land, or he may cause the land to be sold as provided by law and issue a patent therefor to the purchase or purchasers, and pay the net proceeds to the heirs, or their legal representatives, of such deceased Indian. The action of the Secretary of the Interior in determining the legal heirs of any deceased Indian, as provided herein, shall in all respects be conclusive and final."

SALE OR BARTER

SECTION 24.

1. SELL CATTLE.

The agent of each tribe of Indians, lawfully residing in the Indian country is authorized to sell for the benefit of such Indians any cattle, horses, or other live stock belonging to the Indians, and not required for their use and subsistence, under such regulation of the Secretary of the Interior. But no such sale shall be made so as to interfere with the execution of any order lawfully issued by the Secretary of War, connected with the movement or subsistence of troops.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2127
K. Vol. 1, p. 16.

2. TRADING WITH INDIANS.

Any loyal person, a citizen of the United States, of good moral character, shall be permitted to trade with any Indian tribe upon giving bond to the United States in the penal sum of not less than five nor more than ten thousand dollars, with at least two good sureties, to be approved by the superintendent of the district within which such person proposes to trade, or by the United States district judge or district attorney for the district in which the obligor resides, renewable each year, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all laws and regulations made for the government of trade and inter-

course with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2128,
K. Vol. 1, p. 16.

3. LICENSE REQUIRED TO TRADE.

No person shall be permitted to trade with any of the Indians in the Indian country, without a license therefor from a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, or Indian Agent, or sub-agent, which license shall be issued for a term not exceeding two years for the tribes east of the Mississippi, and not exceeding three years for the tribes west of that river.

Revised Stats. Sec. 2129,
Vol. 1, p. 16.

4. REFUSAL OF LICENSE TO TRADE.

Any superintendent or agent may refuse an application for a license to trade, if he is satisfied that the applicant is a person of bad character, or that it would be improper to permit him to reside in the Indian country, or if a license, previously granted to such applicant, has been revoked, or a forfeiture of his bond decreed. But an appeal may be had from the agent or the superintendent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Revised Stats. 2130, Vol. 1, p. 16.

5. RECOVATION OF LICENSE TO TRADE.

The superintendent of the district shall have power to revoke and cancel any license to trade within the Indian country

whenever the person licensed has, in his opinion, transgressed any of the laws or regulations provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or whenever, in his opinion, it is improper to permit such person to remain in the Indian country. No trade with the tribes shall be carried on within their boundary, except at certain suitable and convenient places, to be designated from time to time by the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, and to be inserted in the license. The person granting or revoking such licenses shall forthwith report the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his approval or disapproval.

Revised Stat. Sec. 2131,
K. Vol. 1, p. 16.

6. PROHIBITION OF TRADE BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President is authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods, or of any particular article, into the country belonging to any Indian tribe, and to direct all licenses to trade with such tribe to be revoked, and all applications therefor to be rejected. No trader to any other tribe shall, so long as such prohibition may continue, trade with any Indians of or for the tribe against which such prohibition is issued.

Revised Stat. Sec. 2132,
K. Vol. 1, p. 17.

7. TRADING OR SELLING ARMS, ETC., IN ANY DISTRICT
OCCUPIED BY UNCIVILIZED OR HOSTILE INDIANS.

If any trader, his agent, or any person acting for or under him, shall sell any arms or ammunition at his trading post or other place within any district or country occupied by uncivilized or hostile Indians, contrary to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, such trader shall forfeit his right to trade with the Indians, and the Secretary shall exclude such trader, and the agent, or other person so offending, from the district or the country so occupied.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2136.
K. Vol. 1, p. 17.

8. LICENSE OF TRADER REVOKED FOR SALE OF LIQUOR.

. . . if such person (violating liquor laws) be a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2140.
K. Vol. 1. p.17.

9. INDIAN TRADERS: HOW APPOINTED.

Hereafter the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have the sole power and authority to appoint Traders to the Indian tribes and to make such rules and regulations as he may deem just and proper specifying the kind and quantity of goods and the prices at which such goods shall be sold to the Indians.

Act of Aug.15, 1876 (19 Stat. 176)
K. Vol. 1. p. 27.

10. WHITE EMPLOYEES OF INDIAN TRADERS.

No white person shall be employed as a clerk by any Indian

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trader, except such as trade with said five civilized tribes, unless first licensed so to do by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under and in conformity to regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior.

Act of July 31, 1882. (22 Stat. 179)
K. Vol. 1. p. 29.

11. PENALTY FOR RESIDING IN INDIAN COUNTRY AS TRADER, ETC., WITHOUT LICENSE.

Sec. 2133 of R.S. of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall read: Any person other than an Indian of the full blood who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country, or on any Indian reservation, as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein, without ^{such} license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians or found in his possession, and shall moreover be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars. (Five Civilized Tribes Excepted)

Act of July 31, 1882. (22 Stat. 179)
K. Vol. 1. p. 29.

12. ACT TO REDUCE THE REVENUE AND EQUALIZE DUTIES ON IMPORTS, AND OTHER PURPOSES. ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY. AFTER OCT. 1890.

674. Peltries and other usual goods and effects of Indians passing or repassing the boundary line of the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That this exemption shall not apply to goods in bales or other packages unusual among Indians.

[Precedes above paragraph) Sec. 2. On and after the 6th day of

October, 1890, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

Act of Oct. 1, 1890. 2 (26 Stat. 567)
K. Vol. 1, p. 54.

13. REGULATIONS FOR TRADING WITH INDIANS MODIFIED.

That that portion of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1065) entitled "An act making appropriations for the current expenses" etc., which reads "That on and after July 1, 1901, any person desiring to trade with the Indians on said reservation shall, upon establishing the fact to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he is a proper person to engage in such trade, be permitted to do so under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may prescribe for the protection of said Indians", is hereby amended and extended to as to apply to all Indian reservations.

Act of Mar. 3, 1903 (32 Stat. 1009)
K. Vol. 3, p. 25.

OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

SECTION 25.

1. TRADING WITH INDIANS PROHIBITED.

No person employed in Indian affairs shall have any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, except for, and on account of the United States; and any person offending herein, shall be liable to a penalty of \$5000, and shall be removed from his office.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2078.
K. Vol. 1. p. 7.

2. ABROGATION OF TREATIES.

Whenever the tribal organization of any Indian tribe is in actual hostility to the United States, the President is authorized, by proclamation, to declare all treaties with such tribe abrogated by such tribe, if in his opinion the same can be done consistently with good faith and legal and national obligations.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2080.
K. Vol. 1, p.8.

3. CONTRACTS WITH INDIANS.

No agreement shall be made by any person with any tribe of Indians, or individual Indians not citizens of the United States for the payment or delivery of any money or other thing of value, in present or in prospective, or for the granting or procuring any privilege to him, or any other person in consideration

of services for said Indians relative to their lands, or to any claims growing out of, or in reference to, annuities, installments, or other moneys, claims, demands, or thing, under laws or treaties with the United States, or official acts of any officers thereof, or in any way connected with or due from the United States, unless such contract or agreement be executed and approved as follows:

First. Such agreement shall be in writing, and a duplicate of it delivered to each party.

Second. It shall be executed before a judge of a court of record, and bear the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs indorsed upon it.

Third. It shall contain the names of all parties in interest, their residence and occupation; and if made with a tribe, by their tribal authorities, the scope of authority and the reason for exercising that authority, shall be given specifically.

Fourth. It shall state the time when and place where made, the particular purpose for which made, the special thing or things to be done under it, and, if for the collection of money, the basis of the claim, the source from which it is to be collected, the disposition ~~next~~ to be made of it when collected, the amount or rate per centum of the fee in all cases; and if any contingent matter or condition constitutes a part of the contract or agreement, it shall be specifically set forth.

Fifth. It shall have a fixed limited time to run, which

shall be distinctly stated.

Sixth. The judge before whom such contract or agreement is executed shall certify officially the time when and place where such contract or agreement was executed, and that it was in his presence, and who are the interested parties thereto, as stated to him at the time; the parties present making the same; the source and extent of the authority claimed at the time by the contracting parties to make the contract or agreement, and whether made in person or by agent or attorney of either party or parties.

All contracts or agreements made in violation of this section shall be null and void, and all money or other thing of value paid to any person by any Indian or tribe, or any one else, for or on his or their behalf, on account of such services, in excess of the amount approved by the Commissioner and Secretary for such services, may be recovered by suit in the name of the United States in any court of the United States, regardless of the amount in controversy; and one-half thereof shall be paid to the person suing for the same, and the other half shall be paid into the Treasury for the use of the Indian or tribe by or for whom it was^{so} paid.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2103.
K. Vol. 1. p. 11.

4. PAYMENTS UNDER CONTRACTS RESTRICTED.

No money shall be paid to any agent or attorney by an of-

ficer of the United States under any such contract or agreement, other than the fees due him for services rendered thereunder; but the moneys due the tribe, Indian, or Indians, as the case may be, shall be paid by the United States through its own officers or agents, to the party or parties entitled thereto; and no money or thing shall be paid to any person for services under such contract or agreement, until such person shall have first filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a sworn statement, showing each particular act of service under the contract, giving date and fact in detail, and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall determine therefrom whether, in their judgment, such contract or agreement has been complied with or fulfilled; if so, the same may be paid, and, if not, it shall be paid in proportion to the services rendered under the contract.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2104.
K. Vol. 1. p. 12.

5. PENALTIES FOR RECEIVING MONEYS FROM INDIANS UNDER PROHIBITED CONTRACTS.

The persons so receiving such money contrary to the provisions of the two preceding sections, and his aiders and abettors, shall, in addition to the forfeiture of such sum, be punishable by imprisonment for not less than six months, and by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars. And it shall be the duty of all district attorneys to prosecute such

ceases when applied to do so, and their failure and refusal ~~and~~ shall be ground for their removal from office. Any Indian agent, or other person in the employment of the United States, who shall, in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, advise, sanction, or in any way aid in the making of such contracts or agreements, or in making such payments as are here prohibited, shall, in addition to the punishment herein imposed on the person making such contract, or receiving such money, be, on conviction, dismissed from the service of the United States, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the same.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2105.
K. Vol. 1. p. 12.

6. ASSIGNMENTS OF CONTRACTS RESTRICTED.

No assignment of any contracts embraced by Section 2103, or of any part of one shall be valid, unless the names of the assignees and their residences and occupations be entered in writing upon the contract, and consent of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to such assignment be also endorsed thereon.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2106.
K. Vol. 1. p. 12.

7. CORRESPONDING WITH TRIBES TO INCITE WARS.
SENDING SEDITIOUS MESSAGES; PENALTY.

Every person who sends any talk, speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an

intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or law of the United States or to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the United States; is liable to a penalty of \$2000.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2111.
K. Vol. 1. p. 13.

8. CARRYING SEDITIONARY MESSAGES: PENALTY.

Every person who carries or delivers any talk, message, speech, or letter, intended to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or law of the United States, or to disturb the peace or tranquillity of the United States, knowing the contents thereof, to or from any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, from or to any person or persons whatever, residing within the United States, or from or to any subject, citizen, or agent of any foreign power or state, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2112.
K. Vol. 1. p. 13.

9. CORRESPONDENCE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS TO EXCITE INDIANS TO WAR: PENALTY.

Every person who carries on a correspondence, by letter or otherwise, with any foreign nation or power, with an intent to induce such foreign nation or power to excite any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, to war against the United States, or to the violation of any existing treaty; or who alienates, or attempts to alienate, the confidence of any Indian from the Government of the United States, is liable to a

penalty of \$1,000.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2113.
K. Vol. 1. p. 13.

10/ PURCHASES OR GRANTS FROM INDIANS.

No purchase, or grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution. Every person who, not being employed under the authority of the United States, attempts to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, or to treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians for the purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000. The agent of any State who may be present at any treaty held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the presence and with the approbation of the Commissioner of the United States appointed to hold the same, may, however, propose to, and adjust with, the Indians the compensation to be made for their claim to lands within such State, which shall be extinguished by treaty.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2116.
K. Vol. 1. p. 14.

11. DRIVING STOCK TO FEED ON INDIAN LANDS.

Every person who drives or otherwise conveys any stock of horses, mules, ^{or} cattle, to range and feed on any land belonging to any Indian or Indian tribe without the consent of such tribe,

is liable to a penalty of one dollar for each animal of such stock.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2117.
K. Vol. 1. p. 14.

12. SETTING ON OR SURVEYING LANDS BELONGING TO INDIANS BY TREATY.

Every person who makes a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or surveys or attempts to survey such lands, or to designate any of the boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000. The President may, moreover, take such measures and employ such military force as (he) may judge necessary to remove any such person from the lands.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2118.
K. Vol. 1. p. 14.

13. PROTECTION OF INDIANS DESIRING CIVILIZED LIFE.

Whenever any Indian being a member of any band or tribe with whom the Government has or shall have entered into treaty stipulations, being desirous to adopt the habits of civilized life, has had a portion of the lands belonging to his tribe allotted to him in severalty, in pursuance of such treaty stipulations, the agent and superintendent of such tribe shall take such measures, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary to protect such Indian in the quiet enjoyment of the lands so allotted to him.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2119.
K. Vol. 1. p. 14.

14. INDIANS TRESPASSING UPON LANDS OF CIVILIZED INDIANS.

Whenever any person of Indian blood belonging to a band or tribe which receives or is entitled to receive annuities from the United States, and who has not adopted the habits and customs of civilized life, and received his lands in severalty by allotment, as mentioned in the preceding section, commits any trespass upon the lands or premises of any Indian who has so received his lands by allotment, the superintendent and agent of such band or tribe shall ascertain the damages

resulting from such trespass, and the sum so ascertained shall be withheld from the payment next thereafter to be made, either to the band or tribe to which the party committing such trespass shall belong, as in the discretion of the superintendent he shall deem proper; and the sum so withheld shall, if the Secretary of the Interior approves, be paid over by the agent or superintendent to the party injured.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2120),
K.Vol. 1, p. 14.

15. SUSPENSION OF CHIEF FOR TRESPASS.

Whenever such trespasser as is mentioned in the preceding section is the chief or head-man of a band or tribe, the superintendent of Indian affairs in his district shall also suspend the trespasser from his office for three months, and shall during that time deprive him of all the benefits and emolu-

ments connected therewith; but the chief or headman may be sooner restored to his former standing if the superintendent shall so direct.

Revised Statutes (Section 2121)
K. Vol. 1, p. 15.

16. PENALTY UPON FOREIGNERS ENTERING INDIAN COUNTRY WITHOUT PASSPORTS.

Every foreigner who shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the Department of Interior, superintendent agent or sub-agent of Indian Affairs, or officer of the United States commanding the nearest military post on the frontiers, or who shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, shall be liable to a penalty of \$1,000. Every such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the routes he is to travel.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2134)
K. Vol. 1, p. 17.

17. PROHIBITED PURCHASES AND SALES.

Every person, other than an Indian, who, within the Indian country, purchases or receives of any Indian, in the way of barter, trade, or pledge, a gun, trap or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensils of the kind commonly obtained by the Indians

in their intercourse with the white people, or any article of clothing, except skins or furs, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50.00.

R. S. Sec. 2135, K. Vol. 1, p. 17.

18. PROHIBITION OF HUNTING ON INDIAN LANDS.

Every person, other than an Indian, who, within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States has existing treaties, hunts, or traps, or takes and destroys any peltries or game, except for sub-sistence in the Indian country, shall forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for that purpose, and all peltries so taken; and shall be liable in addition to a penalty of \$500.00.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2137)
K. Vol. 1, p. 17.

19. PENALTY FOR REMOVING CATTLE FROM INDIAN COUNTRY.

Every person who drives or removes, except by authority of an order lawfully issued by the Secretary of War, connected with the movement or subsistence of troops, any cattle, horses, or other stock from the Indian country for the purposes of trade or commerce, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than three years, or by a fine of not more than \$5000 or both.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2138)
K. Vol. 1, p. 17.

20. ASSAULT WITH DEADLY WEAPON .

Every white person who shall make an assault upon an Indian, or other person, and every Indian who shall make an assault upon a white person, within the Indian country, with a gun, rifle, sword, pistol, knife, or any other deadly weapon, with intent to kill or maim the person so assaulted, shall be punishable by imprisonment at hard labor, for not more than 5 years, nor less than one year.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2142)
K. Vol. 1, p. 18.

21. CRIMES IN INDIAN COUNTRY: ARSON.

Every white person who shall set fire, or attempt to set fire, to any house, out-house, cabin, stable, or other buildings, in the Indian country, to whomsoever belonging; and every Indian who shall set fire to any house, out-house, cabin, stable, or other building in the Indian country, in whole or in part belonging to or in lawful possession of a white person, and whether the same be consumed or not, shall be punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than 21 years, nor less than 2 years.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2143)
K. Vol. 1, p. 18.

22. LAWS DEFINING ETC. FORGERY AND DEPREDAATION ON MAILS EXTENDED TO INDIAN COUNTRY.

The general laws of the United States defining and pre-

scribing punishments for forgery and for depredations upon the mails, shall extend to the Indian Country.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2144)
K. Vol. 1, p. 18.

23. GENERAL LAWS AS TO PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES EXTENDED TO INDIAN COUNTRY.

Except as to crimes the punishment of which is expressly provided for in this Title, the general laws of the United States as to the punishment of crimes committed in any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, except the District of Columbia, shall extend to the Indian country.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2145)
K. Vol. 1, p. 18.

24. EXCEPTIONS TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE PRECEDING SECTIONS.

The preceding section shall not be construed to extend to (crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian, nor to) any Indian committing any offense in the Indian country who has been punished by the local law of the tribe, or to any case where, by treaty stipulations, the exclusive jurisdiction over such offenses is or may be secured to the Indian tribes respectively.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2146)
K. Vol. 1, p. 18.

25. REMOVAL OF PERSONS.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the Indian agents and sub-agents, shall have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law; and the President is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2147)
K. Vol. 1, p. 18.

26. PENALTY FOR RETURN.

If any person who has been removed from the Indian country shall thereafter at any time return or be found within the Indian country, he shall be liable to a penalty of \$1,000.

Revised Statutes (sec. 2148)
K. Vol. 1, p. 19.

27. REMOVAL FROM RESERVATION.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized and required, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to remove from any tribal reservation any person being therein without authority of law, or whose presence within the limits of the reservation may, in the judgment of the Commissioner, be detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians; and may employ for the purpose such force as may be necessary to enable the agent to effect the removal of such person.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2149)
K. VOL. 1, p. 19.

28. CRIMINALS CONVICTED TO PAY FOR INJURIES TO PROPERTY OF FRIENDLY INDIANS.

If such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the just value or amount, whatever such payment shall fall short of the same shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. If such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the Treasury. But no Indian shall be entitled to any payment out of the Treasury of the United States, for any such property, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, have sought private revenge, or have attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2155)
K. Vol. 1, p. 19.

29. EMPLOYEES, ETC., OF THE UNITED STATES NOT TO BE INTERESTED IN INDIAN CONTRACTS.

No agent or employe of the United States Government or of any of the departments thereof, while in the government service, shall have any interest directly or indirectly, contingent or absolute, near or remote, in any contract made, or under negotiation, with the government or with the Indians for the purchase of supplies or transportation or delivery of goods or supplies for the Indians, ^{or} for the removal of Indians,

not shall any such agent or employe collude with any person who may attempt to obtain any such contract for the purpose of enabling such person to obtain the same; the violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5000 and by removal from office and in addition the court in ^{its} ~~the~~ discretion have power to punish by imprisonment of not more than six months.

Act of June 22, 1874 (18 Stat. 173)
K. Vol. 1, p. 22.

30. NO PAYMENTS TO INDIANS AT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

That none of the appropriations herein made, or of any appropriations made for the Indian service, shall be paid to any band of Indians or any portion of any band while at war with the United States or with the white citizens of any of the States or Territories.

Act of Mar. 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 420)
K. Vol. 1, p. 23.

31. SALE OF CATTLE OF INDIANS TO PERSONS NOT MEMBERS OF SOME TRIBE PROHIBITED.

WHERE Indians are in possession or control of cattle or their increase which have been purchased by the Government such cattle shall not be sold to any person not a member of the tribe to which the owners of the cattle belong or to

any citizen of the United States whether intermarried with the Indians or not except with the consent in writing of the agent of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of the cattle belongs, and all sales made in violation of this provision shall be void and the offending purchaser on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$500 and imprisoned not less than six months.

Act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. 94)
K. Vol. 1, p. 31.

32. OFFICERS AND OTHERS PRESENTING FALSE VOUCHERS TO FORFEIT
ALL CLAIMS.

That any disbursing or other officer of the United States, or other person who shall knowingly present, or cause to be presented, any voucher, account, or claim, to any officer of the United States for approval or payment, or for the purpose of securing a credit in any account with the United States, relating to any matter pertaining to the Indian service, which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in regard to the amount due or paid, the name or character of the article furnished or received, or of the service rendered, or to the date of purchase, delivery, or performance of service, or in any particular, shall not be entitled to payment or credit for any part of said voucher, account, or claim; and if any such credit shall be given or

received, or payment made, the United States may recharge the same to the officer or person receiving the credit or payment, and recover the amount from either or from both, in the same manner as other debts due to the United States are collected.

That where an account contains more than one voucher the foregoing shall apply only to such vouchers as contain the misrepresentation.

That the officers and persons by and between whom the business is transacted shall, in all civil actions in settlements of accounts, be presumed to know the facts in relation to the matter set forth in the voucher, account or claim.

That the foregoing shall be in addition to the penalties now prescribed by law, and in no way affect proceedings under existing law for like offenses.

Act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. 97)
Sec. 8, vol. 1, p. 32.

33. INDIANS COMMITTING CERTAIN CRIMES IN ANY TERRITORY, ETC., SUBJECT TO LAWS THEREOF.

That immediately upon and after the date of the passage of this act all Indians, committing against the person or property of another Indian or other person any of the following crimes, namely murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent

to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny within any Territory of the United States, and either within or without an Indian reservation shall be subject therefor to the laws of such Territory relating to said crimes and shall be tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases.

And all such Indians committing any of the above crimes against the person or property of another Indian or other person within the boundaries of any State of the United States, and within the limits of any Indian ~~stat~~ reservation shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat. 385) K. Vol. 1, p. 32.

4.

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.

That section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

"Every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the land of the United States, which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, or upon any Indian

reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not more than \$500 or be imprisoned not more than 12 months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stat. 166)
K. Vol. 1, p. 37.

35. NO PAYMENTS TO STATE OR TERRITORY FOR KEEPING INDIAN CONVICTS.

Hereafter no payment shall be made to any State or Territory for maintenance and keeping in prison of Indian convicts convicted in any State or Territorial court for violation of the provisions of Section 9, of the said act approved March 3, 1885.

Act of Aug. 23, 1894 (28 Stats. 441)
K. Vol. 1, p. 70.

36. DEATH PENALTY RESTRICTED IN CERTAIN CASES.

Any Indian who shall commit the offense of rape within the limits of any Indian reservation shall be punished by imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

So much of the 9th Section of Chapter 341 of the acts of the year 1885 as is inconsistent herewith is herewith repealed.

Act of Jan/ 15, 1897 (29 Stats. 487)
K. Vol. 1, p. 82.

37. FALSE ENTRIES IN TRANSCRIPTS, ETC.

That should any agent knowingly make any false entry in said books, or shall knowingly fail to keep a perfect entry in said books as herein prescribed, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction before any United States court having jurisdiction of such offense, shall be fined in a sum not less than \$500 nor more than \$1000, at the discretion of the court, and shall be rendered incompetent to hold said office of Indian Agent after conviction under said act.

Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (25 Stat. 778)
K/ Vol. 3, p. 391.

38. TIMBER DEPREDATIONS ON RESERVATION OR INDIAN LANDS .

Sec. 50. Whoever shall unlawfully cut, or aid in unlawfully cutting, or shall wantonly injure or destroy, or procure to be wantonly injured or destroyed, any tree, growing, standing or being upon any land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, has been reserved or purchased by the United States for any public use, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe or Indians under the authority of the United States shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year or both.

Act of Mar. 4, 1909 (25 Stat. 1093)

K. Vol. 3, p. 423.

39. PUNISHMENT FOR DEPRECIATION ON RESERVATION OR INDIAN LANDS.

In preceding reference insert before the words
"shall be fined not more", etc; the following:

"Or any Indian allotment while the title to the
same shall be held in trust by the United States
Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable
by the allottee without the consent of the United States."

A ct of June 27, 1910 (36 Stat. 857)
K. Vol. 3, p. 477.

40. CRIMES AGAINST INDIANS.

All Indians committing against the person or
property of another Indian, or other person any of the fol-
lowing crimes, namely murder, manslaughter, rape, assault
with intent to kill, assault with a dangerous weapon,
arson, burglary, and larceny, within any Territory of
the United States, and either within or without an Indian
reservation, shall be subject therefor to the laws of
such Territory relating to said crimes, and shall be
tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner
and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all
other persons charged with the commission~~x~~ of said crimes,
respectively; and the said courts are hereby given juris-
diction in all such cases, and all such Indians committing
any of the above named crimes against the person or
property of another Indian or other person within the

boundaries of any State of the United States, and within the limits of any Indian Reservation, shall be subject to the same laws, tried in the same courts and in the same manner, and be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; Provided, That any Indian who shall commit the offense of rape upon any female Indian within the limits of any Indian reservation shall be imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Act of Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1151)
K. Vol. 3, p. 423. Sec. 328.

41. CONVEYANCES DURING TRUST PERIOD PROHIBITED - PENALTY-

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person to induce any Indian to execute any contract, deed, mortgage, or other instrument purporting to convey any land or any interest therein held by the United States in trust for such Indian, or to offer any such contract, deed, mortgage, or other instrument for record in the office of any recorder of deeds. Any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for the first offense, and if convicted for a second offense may be punished by a fine not

exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any lease or other contract authorized by law to be made.

Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855)
K. Vol. 3, pp 476-484.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFICSECTION 25.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange or barter any malt, spirituous or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand, which produces intoxication, to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or to any Indian a ward of the Government, under charge of any Indian Superintendent or agent, or any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government, through its departments, exercises guardianship, and any person who shall introduce or attempt to introduce any malt, spirituous or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, into the Indian country, which term shall include any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than sixty days, and

by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for each offense thereafter, Provided however, That the person convicted shall be committed until fine and costs are paid. But it shall be sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits, ale beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country, that the acts charged were done under authority, in writing, from the War Department.

Sec. 2. That so much of the Act of the Twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed.

Act of Congress Approved Jan. 30, 1897 (29 Stat. 1/ 506)
K. Vol. 1, p. 83.

2. INTOXICATING LIQUORS NOT TO BE INTRODUCED INTO INDIAN COUNTRY.

No ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor or liquors of whatever kind shall be introduced, under any pretense, into the Indian country. EVERY person who sells, exchanges gives, barter, or disposes of any ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors of any kind to any Indian under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or introduces or attempts to introduce any ardent spirits, ales, wine, beer, or intoxicating liquor of any kind into the Indian country shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years, and by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars for each offense. But it shall be sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits,

ale, beer, wine or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country, that the acts charged were done under authority in writing from the War Department, or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department. All complaints for the arrest of any person or persons made for violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be made in the county where the offense shall have been committed, or if committed upon or within any reservation not included in any county, then in any country adjoining such reservation, and if in the Indian Territory, before the United States court commissioner, or commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States residing nearest the place where the offense was committed, who is not for any reason disqualified, but in all cases such arrests shall be made before any United States court commissioner residing in such adjoining county, or before any magistrate or judicial officer authorized by the laws of the State in which such reservation is located to issue warrants for the arrest and examination of offenders by section ten hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States. ~~And~~ And all persons so arrested shall, unless discharged upon examination, be held to answer and stand trial before the court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense.

Act of July 23, 1893 (27 Stat. 260)
 Amends section 2139, Revised Statutes.
 K. Vol. 1, p. 63.

3. POWER OF SUPERINTENDENTS, ETC., TO SEARCH FOR CONCEALED LIQUORS.

If any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce or has introduced any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country in violation of law, such superintendent, agent, sub-agent, or commanding officer, may cause the boats, stores, packages, wagons, sleds, and places of deposit of such person to be searched, and if any such liquor is found therein, the same, together with the boats, teams, wagons and sleds used in conveying the same, and also the goods, packages and peltries of such person, shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one-half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, and if such person be a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. It shall moreover be the duty of any person in the services of the United States, or any Indian to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except such as may be introduced therein by the War Department, in all cases arising under this and the preceding section Indian shall be competent witnesses.

4/ PENALTY FOR SETTING UP DISTILLERY IN INDIAN COUNTRY.

Every person who shall, within the Indian country, set up or continue any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars, and the superintendent of Indian Affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, within the limits of whose agency any distillery of ardent spirits is set up or continued, shall forthwith destroy and break up the same.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2141,
K. Vol. 1, p. 18.

WITHHOLDING OF ANNUITIES ON ACCOUNT OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

5. No annuities, moneys or goods, shall be paid or distributed to Indians while they are under the influence of any description of intoxicating liquor, nor while there are good and sufficient reasons leading the officers or agents, whose duty it may be to make such payments or distribution, to believe that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians, nor until the chiefs and head-men of the tribe shall have pledged themselves to use all their influence and to make all proper exertions to prevent the introduction and sale of such liquor in their country.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2087; K. Vol. 1, P/ 9.

6. OFFENDERS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, HOW ARRESTED AND REMOVED FOR TRIAL.

For any crime or offense against the United States, the

offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any commissioner of a circuit court to take bail, or by any chancellor, judge of a supreme or superior court, chief or first judge of common pleas, mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, of any State where he may be found and agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offence. Copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizance of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case, and where the offender or witness - is committed in any district other than that where the offense is to be tried, it shall be the duty of the judge of the district where such offender or witness is imprisoned, seasonably to issue, and of the marshal to execute, a warrant for his removal to the district where the trial is to be had.

Note: The term "agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such Stat.," as used in the statute, ~~should~~ should be so construed as to include all the regulations and steps incident to the proceeding before the commissioner from its commencement to its termination, as prescribed by the State laws, so far as they may be applicable to the Federal courts.

7. PENAL CODE UNITED STATES.

Section 238. Any officer, agent, or employee of any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, who shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, unless upon the written order in each instance of the bonafide consignee or to any fictitious person, or to any person under a fictitious name, any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind which has been shipped from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

8. Section 239. Any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, or any other person who, in connection with the transportation of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any

State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place, noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall collect the purchase price or any part thereof, before, on, or after delivery, from the consignee, or from any other person, or shall in any manner act as the agent of the buyer or seller of any such liquor, for the purpose of buying or selling or completing the sale thereof, saving only in the actual transportation and delivery of the same, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

9.

Sec. 240. Whoever shall knowingly ship or cause to be shipped, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous thereto but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any package of or package containing any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, unless such package be so labeled on the outside cover as to plainly show the name of the consignee, the nature of its contents, and the quantity contained therein, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, and such liquor shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and forfeiture of these property imported

into the United States contrary to law.

10. INDIAN APPROPRIATION ACT FOR 1908 (34 Stat. 1017) ^{Approved Mar.}
^{1, 1907.}

TO enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to take action to suppress the traffic of intoxicating liquors among Indians, twenty-five thousand dollars, . . . and the powers conferred by section twenty-one hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes upon Indian agents, and sub-agents, and commanding officers of military posts are hereby conferred upon the special agent of the Indian Bureau for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians and in the Indian country, and duly authorized deputies working under his supervision.

11. INDIAN APPROPRIATION ACT FOR 1911 (PUBLIC 114) APPROVED APR. 4, 1910.

For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor among Indians, eighty thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars to be immediately available.

12. INDIAN APPROPRIATION ACT FOR 1912 (Public 454) Approved Mar. 3, 1911.

For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor among Indians, seventy-five thousand dollars.

13. (PUBLIC NO. 335) - - -

For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor among Indians, seventy-five thousand dollars; Provided, That

here after it shall not be unlawful to introduce and use wines solely for sacramental purposes, under church authority, at any place within the Indian country or any Indian reservation, including the Pueblo Reservations in New Mexico: Provided, Also, That the powers conferred by section seven hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes upon marshals and their deputies are hereby conferred upon the chief special officer for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians and duly authorized officers working under his supervision whose appointments are made or affirmed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior.

14. Sec. 788 Revised Statutes. The marshals and their deputies shall have, in each State, the same powers, in executing the laws of the United States, as the sheriffs and their deputies in such State may have, by law, in executing the laws thereof.

15.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

(THEY MAY APPOINT PERSONS TO EXECUTE WARRANTS, ETC.)

The/ commissioners authorized to be appointed by the preceding section are empowered, within their respective counties, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, who shall execute all such warrants or other process as the commissioners may issue in the lawful performance of their duties, and the

persons so appointed shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and such warrants shall run and be executed anywhere in the State or territory within which they are issued. (R. S.) 1 F. S. A. p. 799.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 1984.

E V I D E N C ESECTION 28.1. RULES FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS, ETC., BY AGENTS.

Indian agents are authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments of writing, and to administer oath in investigations committed to them in Indian country, pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed for that purpose, by the Secretary of the Interior; and acknowledgments so taken shall have the same effect as if taken before a justice of the peace.

Revised Statutes (Section 2064)
K/ Vol. 1, p. 6.

2. BURDEN OF PROOF IN SUITS BETWEEN INDIANS AND WHITES.

In all trials about the right of property in which an Indian may be a party on one side and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership.

Revised Statutes (Section 2126) K. Vol. 1, p. 15.

3. EVIDENCE OF MARRIAGE OF WHITE MEN WITH INDIAN WOMEN.

Whenever the marriage of any white man with any Indian woman, a member of any such tribe of Indians is required or offered to be proved in any judicial proceeding, evidence of the admission of such fact by the party against whom the

proceeding is had, or evidence of general repute, or of cohabitation as married persons, or any other circumstantial or presumptive evidence from which the fact may be inferred, shall be competent.

Act of Aug. 9, 1888 (25 Stat. 392)
K. Vol. 1, p. 38.

4. AN ACT TO LEGALIZE THE DEED AND OTHER RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND TO PROVIDE AND AUTHORIZE THE USE OF A SEAL BY SAID OFFICE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the recording of all deeds and papers heretofore made and done in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be, and is hereby, confirmed, approved, and legalized; and said record heretofore made shall be deemed, taken, and held to be good and valid and shall have all the force and effect and be entitled to the same credit as if it had been made in pursuance of and in conformity to law. But shall have no effect whatever upon the validity or invalidity of the deed or paper so recorded, and shall be no evidence of constructive notice to any persons not actually knowing the contents.

Sec. 2. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby empowered and directed to continue to make and keep a record of every deed executed by any Indian, his heirs, representative or assigns, which may require the approval of the

President of the United States or of the Secretary of the Interior, whenever such approval shall have been given, and the deed so approved returned to said office.

Sec. 3. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause a seal to be made and provided for the said office, with such device as the President of the United States shall approve, and copies of any public documents, records, books, maps, or papers belonging to or on the files of said office, authenticated by the seal and certified by the Commissioner thereof, or by such officer as may, for the time being, be acting as or for such Commissioner, shall be evidence equally with the originals thereof.

Sec. 4. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have the custody of said seal, and shall furnish certified copies of any such records, books, maps, or papers belonging to or on the files of said office, to any person applying therefor who shall comply with the requirements of said office, upon the payment by such parties at the rate of ten cents per hundred words, and one dollar for copies of maps or plats, and the additional sum of twenty-five cents for the Commissioner's certificate of verification, with the seal of said office, and one of the employees of said office shall be designated by the Commissioner as the receiving clerk, who shall give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, and the amounts so received shall, under the direction of the Commissioner, be paid into

the Treasury of the United States, but fees shall not be demanded for such authenticated copies as may be required by the officers of any branch of the Government or by any Indian who shall satisfy the Commissioner by satisfactory legal evidence that he or she is not able, by reason of poverty, to pay such fees, nor for such unverified copies as the Commissioner in his discretion may deem proper to furnish.

Act of July 26, 1892 (27 Stat. 272)
K. Vol. 1, p. 64.

DESCENT OF PROPERTY.

SECTION 32.

1. DETERMINATION OF DESCENT.

For the purpose of determining the descent of land to the heirs of any deceased Indian under the provisions of the 5th section of said act. Whenever any male and female Indian shall ~~sex~~ have cohabited together as husband and wife according to the custom and manner of Indian life the issue of such cohabitation shall be, for the purpose aforesaid, taken and deemed to be legitimate issue of the Indians so living together and every Indian child, otherwise illegitimate, shall for such purposes be taken and deemed to be legitimate issue of the father of such child.

(Cherokee Outlet excepted, also certain ~~Sav~~ & Foxes)

Act of Feb. 28, 1891. (26 Stat. 794)
K. Vol. 1 p. 58.

2. CHILDREN OF WHITE MAN AND INDIAN WOMAN.

That all children born of a marriage heretofore solemnized between a white man and an Indian woman by blood and not by adoption where said Indian woman is at this time, or was at the time of her death, recognized by the tribe shall have the same rights and privileges to the property of the tribe to which the mother belongs, or belonged at the time of her death, by blood, as any other member of the tribe, and no prior Act of Congress shall be construed as to debar such child of such right.

Act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. 90) K. Vol. 1, p. 89.

3. LANDS INHERITED FROM INDIANS MAY BE CONVEYED IN FEE.

The adult heirs of any deceased Indian to whom a trust or other patent containing restrictions upon alienation has been or shall be issued for lands allotted to him may sell and convey the lands inherited from such decedent.

MINORS TO SELL BY GUARDIAN.

But in case of minor heirs their interests shall be sold only by a guardian duly appointed by the proper court upon the order of such court made upon petition ~~for~~ filed by the guardian that all such conveyances shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and when so approved shall convey a full title to the purchaser, the same as if the final patent without restriction upon alienation had been issued to the allottee.

BECOMES SUBJECT TO TAXATION.

All allotted lands so alienated by the heirs of the Indian allottee and all lands so patented to a white allottee shall be subject to taxation under the laws of the State or Territory where the same is situate.

Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. 245)
K. Vol. 1, p. 120.

4. DETERMINATION OF HEIRS DURING TRUST PERIOD OF DECEASED INDIANS.

An act to provide for determining the heirs of deceased Indians, for the disposition and sale of allotments of deceased Indians.

THAT when any Indian to whom an allotment of land has been made, or may hereafter be made, dies before the expiration

of the trust period and before the issuance of a fee simple patent, without having made a will disposing of said allotment as hereinafter provided, the Secretary of the Interior, upon notice and hearing, under such rules as he may prescribe, shall ascertain the legal heirs of such decedent, and his decision thereon shall be final and conclusive. If the Secretary of the Interior decides the heir or heirs of such decedent competent to manage their own affairs, he shall issue to such heir or heirs a patent in fee for the allotment of such decedent; if he shall decide one or more of his heirs to be incompetent he may, in his discretion, cause such lands to be sold:

Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855)
K. Vol. 3, p. 476.

5. DECEASED INDIANS - CANCELLATION WHERE HEIRS NOT FOUND.

Sec. 12. "Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to investigate the allotment in the name of any deceased Indian and if it be shown to his satisfaction that the allottee died without heirs he shall report the facts to Congress with a recommendation for the cancellation of the patent issued in the name of such Indian."

Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855)
K. Vol. 3, pp/476-484.

TITLES TO LANDS DECEDED TO DECEASED INDIANS.

(preceding reference)

Sec. 32. "Where deeds to tribal lands in the Five Civilized Tribes have been or may be issued, in pursuance of any tribal agreement or Act of Congress, to a person who had died, or who hereafter dies before the approval of such deed the title to the land designated therein shall inure to and become vested in the heirs, devisees, or assigns of such deceased grantee as if the deed had issued to the deceased grantee during life."

6. HEIRS OF ALLOTTEES -EXPENSES FROM ESTATE FOR DETERMINING.

Hereafter upon the determination of the heirs of a deceased Indian by the Secretary of the Interior there shall be paid by such heirs or from the estate of such deceased Indian or deducted from the proceeds from the sale of the land of the deceased allottee or from any trust funds belonging to the estate of the decedent, the sum of \$15, to cover the cost of determining the heirs to the estate of the said deceased allottee, which amount shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States, and a report made annually to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior on or before the first Monday in December of all moneys collected and deposited as herein directed.

JURISDICTION.

Section 27.

1. PROVISIONS COMMON TO ALL TERRITORIES.

RIGHT OF INDIANS IN PERSON AND PROPERTY NOT IMPAIRED BY THIS TITLE, ETC., BOUNDARIES, ETC.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property pertaining to the Indians in any territory, so long as such rights remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of such tribe, embraced within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of any territory now or hereafter organized until such tribe signifies its assent to the President to be embraced within a particular Territory.

Revised Statutes, Sec. 1839, K. Vol. 1, p. 3.

2. NO FUTURE TREATIES WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

No Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty; but no obligation of any treaty lawfully made and ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe prior to Mar. 3, 1871, shall be hereby invalidated or impaired. R. S. Sec. 2079, K. Vol. 1, p. 8.

3. PENALTIES, JURISDICTIONS OF ACTIONS FOR.

All penalties which shall accrue under this Title shall be sued for and recovered in an action in the nature of an action of debt, in the name of the United States, before any court having jurisdiction of the same, in any State or Territory in which the defendant shall be arrested or found, the one-half to the use of the informer and the other half to the use of the United States, except when the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, in which case the whole shall be to their use.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2124)
K. Vol. 1, p. 15.

4. GOODS SEIZED, ACTION AGAINST AS UNDER REVENUE LAW.

When goods or other property shall be seized for any violation of this Title, it shall be lawful for the person prosecuting on behalf of the United States to proceed against such goods or other property in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares, or merchandise brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2125) K. Vol. 1, p. 15.

5. EMPLOYMENT OF THE MILITARY IN APPREHENDING PERSONS VIOLATING THE L/W.

The military forces of the United States may be employed in such manner and under such regulations as the President

may direct-

First. In the apprehension of every person who may be in the Indian country in ~~an~~ violation of law; and in conveying him immediately from the Indian country, by the nearest convenient and safe route, to the civil authority of the Territory or judicial district in which such persons shall be found, to be proceeded against in due course of law;

Second. In the examination ~~and~~ seizure of stores packages, and boats, authorized by law;

Third. In preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law; which persons and property shall be proceeded against according to law;

Fourth. And also in destroying and breaking up any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits set up or continued within the Indian country.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2150) K. Vol. 1 p. 19.

6. DETENTION OF PERSONS APPREHENDED BY THE MILITARY.

No person apprehended by military force under the preceding section shall be detained longer than five days after arrest, and before removal. All officers and soldiers who may have any such person in custody shall treat him with all the humanity which the circumstances will permit.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2151, K. Vol. 1, P/ 19.

7. ARREST OF ABSCONDING INDIANS GUILTY OF CRIME.

The superintendents, agents, and sub-agents shall endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offense or misdemeanor and of all other persons who may have committed crimes or offenses withⁱⁿ any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by such other means as the President may authorize. The President may direct the military force of the United States to be employed in the apprehension of such Indians, and also in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes.

Revised Statutes 2152 K. Vol. 1, p. 19.

8. ARREST BY THE MARSHAL.

In executing process in the Indian country, the Marshal may employ a posse comitatus, not exceeding three persons in any of one of the States respectively, to assist in executing process by arresting and bringing in prisoners from Indian country and allowing them \$3 for each day in lieu of all expenses and services.

Revised Statutes (Sec. 2153) K. Vol. 1, p. 19.

9. CRIMES AGAINST LAWS OF UNITED STATES TO BE ENFORCED.

That immediately upon and after the passage of this act any Indians committing against the person of any Indian policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or any Indian

United States Deputy Marshal, while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process, or lawfully engaged in any other duty imposed upon such policeman or marshal by the laws of the United States, any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, within the Indian Territory, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes, and he shall be tried by the district court of the United States, exercising criminal jurisdiction where said offense was committed, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases.

Act of Mar. 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 464)
K. Vol. 1, p. 36.

10. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS TO REPRESENT INDIANS IN ACTIONS.

In all States and Territories where there are reservations or allotted Indians the United States District Attorney shall represent them in all suits at law and in equity.

Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 631)
K: Vol. 1, p. 66.

11. CLAIMANTS FOR A LOTMENT MAY APPEAR IN CIRCUIT COURT.

Sec. 1. "That all persons who are in whole or in part of Indian blood or descent who are entitled to an allotment of

land under any law of Congress, or who claim to be so entitled to land under an allotment Act or under any grant made by Congress, or who claim to have been unlawfully denied or excluded from any allotment or any parcel of land to which they claim to be lawfully entitled by virtue of any Act of Congress, may commence and prosecute or defend any action, suit, or proceeding in relation to their right thereto, in the proper circuit court of the United States."

And said circuit courts are hereby given jurisdiction to try and determine any action, suit, or proceeding arising within their respective jurisdictions, involving the right of any person, in whole or in part of Indian blood or descent, to any allotment of land under any law or treaty.

And the judgment or decree of any such court in favor of any claimant to an allotment of land shall have the same effect, when properly certified to the Secretary of the Interior, as if such allotment had been allowed and approved by him;

But this provision shall not apply to any lands now held by either of the Five Civilized Tribes nor to any of the lands within the Quapaw Indian Agency.

Provided, That the right of appeal shall be allowed to either party as in other cases. . . .

Act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. 305)
K. Vol. 1, p. 68 (Amended -see next Act)

12. PERSONS DENIED CITIZENSHIP MAY SUE FOR ALLOTMENTS IN UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

Sec. 1 (a) "That that portion of the Act of ~~Congress~~ August fifteenth, eithteen hundred and ninety-four, found on page three hundred and five of Twenty-eighth Statutes at Large, be amended so as to read as follows:

"That all persons who are in whole or in part of Indian blood or descent who are entitled to an allotment of land under any law of Congress, or who claim to be so entitled to land under any allotment Act or under any grant made by Congress, or who claim to have been unlawfully denied or excluded from any allotment or any parcel of land to which they claim to be lawfully entitled by virtue of any Act of Congress may commence and prosecute or defend any action, suit, or proceeding in relation to their right thereto in the proper circuit court of the United States;

And said circuit courts are hereby given jurisdiction to try and determine any action, suit, or proceeding arising within their respective jurisdiction involving the right of any person, in whole or in part of Indian ~~he~~ blood or descent, to any allotment of land under any law or treaty (and in said suit the parties thereto shall be the claimant as plaintiff and the United States as party defendant);

And the judgment or decree of any such court in favor of any claimant to an allotment of land shall have the same effect,

when properly certified to the Secretary of the Interior, as if such allotment had been allowed and approved by him,

But this provision shall not apply to any lands ~~Five Civilized Tribes~~, not to any of the now held by either of the lands within the Quapaw Indian Agency.

Act of Feb. 6, 1901 (31 Stat. 760)
K. Vol. 1, pp. 109-121.

Provided, That the right of appeal, shall be allowed to either party as in other cases.

Sec. 2. "That the plaintiff shall cause a copy of his petition filed under the preceding section to be served upon the district attorney of the United States in the district wherein suit is brought, and shall mail a copy of same, by registered letter, to the Attorney-General of the United States, and shall ~~xxx~~ thereupon cause to be filed with the clerk of the court wherein suit is instituted an affidavit of such service and the mailing of such letter/

It shall be the duty of the district attorney upon whom service of petition is made as aforesaid to appear and defend the interests of the Government in the suit, and within sixty days after the service of petition upon him, unless the time should be extended by order of the court made in the case to file a plea, answer, or demurrer on the part of the Government, and to file a notice of any counterclaim, setoff, claim for damages, or other demand or

defense whatsoever of the Government in the premises:

"Provided, That should the district attorney neglect or refuse to file the plea, answer, demurrer, or defense, as required, the plaintiff may proceed with the case under such rules as the court may adopt in the premises;

But the plaintiff shall not have judgment or decree for his claim, or any part thereof, unless he shall establish the same by proof satisfactory to the court."

Act of Feb. 6, 1901 (31 Stat. 760)
K. Vol. 1, pp. 109-121.

13. STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE.

Sec.1. "That in all actions brought in any State court or United States court by any patentee, his heirs, grantees, or any person claiming under such patentee, for the possession or rents or profits of lands patented in severalty to the members of any tribe of Indians under any treaty between it and the United States of America, where a deed has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior to the land sought to be recovered, the statutes of limitations of the States in which said land is situate shall be held to apply, and it shall be a complete defense to such action that the same has not be brought within the time prescribed by the statutes of said State the same as if such action had been brought for the recovery of land patented to others than members of any tribe of Indians."

Sec. 2. That this act shall not apply to any suits brought within one year from and after its passage.

Act of May 31, 1902(32 Stat. 284)
K. Vol. 1, pp. 121-122.

14. APPEALS IN INDIAN CASES AUTHORIZED.

In any case brought in the Court of Claims under any act of Congress by which that court is authorized to render a judgment or decree against the United States, or against any Indian tribe or any Indians, or against any fund held in trust by the United States for any Indian tribe or for any Indians the claimant or the United States or the tribe of Indians, or other party in interest shall have the same right of appeal as is conferred under section 242, 243, and such right shall be exercised only within the time and in the manner therein prescribed.

Act of Mar. 3, 1911(36 Stat. 1142)
K/ Vol. 3, p. 507.

July 1st, 1915.

Mr. Stephen T. Mather,
Assistant to Secretary of Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Per instructions of Mr. Edward E. Ayer, I am
sending you, enclosed, copy of letter from Father W. Duncan
to Mr. Ayer, dated Metlakahtla, April 1st, 1915.

Very truly yours,

J. A. T. Lee
Secretary.

jaf e

TERMS, F. O. B. CARS,
NEOPIT, WIS.
NET CASH.
INSPECTION AND
TALLY AT MILL
FINAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS
NEOPIT, WIS.

WHITE PINE
NORWAY PINE
BASSWOOD
ROCK ELM
SOFT ELM
BIRCH
MAPLE
HEMLOCK
OAK
ASH
SHINGLES
LATH

My dear Mr. Ayer.

July 2 - 1915
Your kind letter of June 29th here. You may be certain I was glad to hear from you although it told me, we could not have you with us which is our loss. Yes I've heard our friends from the Indian Rights Association expected to look us over but up-to date they have not shown up. I know correspondence has passed back and forth between certain Indians here and Mr. Poallinger and others in Washington. Hope is not yet given up that some kind of attorneys of at contract can be pulled off here. similar to that just lately at Odanah where attorneys arrived there with copies of an approved roll of which agency officials had no information and are at work securing 15 percent contracts for individuals to try and get them a roll.

Several years ago Mr. Brown appeared here and done some secret work as he thought to have a Mr. Henderson employed by this tribe

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MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS
NEOPIT, WIS.

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He had secret meetings with Indians, went back to Washington and wrote them, telling them to hold a council, sent them copy of a resolution he wanted passed. Delegates were to be elected who would do what was wanted they were to go to Washington and above all they were enjoined not to let agent know or have any say as to what was doing. I have his letter and resolutions etc. He did not succeed. Mr. Henderson was in heard them for some work he was connected with in Chippewa country and Bro. Proulx hastened to wash his hands.

His writings here certainly do not look good for one who holds his hands up in horror at secret and devious methods of doing business. Agitation will go on here I suppose for ever. A large interest is at stake and money in sight. As long as unscrupulous partbloods can be secured to act as tools, Mr. Man on the outside with palms itching will use him. Your report

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MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS
NEOPIT, WIS.

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LATH

Cannot be smirched. The facts and the record are clear - open to all - If any dirty business is to be played, they will have to count on retaliation. All that I desire is that at all times the truth shows. I know that perfection does not exist, but this is fault of system and routine - and its easy to show. I propose to hit Crooked heads whenever they show. I'm no believer in subsidizing honesty and the fact because of some one's policy. I play with my cards on the table no secret purposes to be concealed, like my errors I know, and expect others to have theirs made known, in order that mistakes be rectified. Nothing is yet done in change of rules, effort was made in last Indian bill but it fell down, died with the Indian bill that failed in Congress.

Just a word more. Any effort to discredit the Indian Commission in so far as Menominee is concerned is a joke because nearly every recommendation made by you has been acted on.

TERMS, F. O. B. CARS,
NEOPIT, WIS.,
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MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS
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It is in the process. These recommendations may be disguised some, but the fact remains nothing was done until your sledge hammer shots pounded home started things. And I feel that in spite of sub-cellar methods, that we will pull every single reform through yet.

Here is an item of good business? Specially in lumber manuf. and good organization. I had to let yard man out for drinking - Coached and built a young progressive subordinate employee into his place, who the first month cut shipping costs in half. Recommended him for appointment a position of \$300.- a year. Reminded an answer that it was not practicable that Washington would make appointment of yard foreman.

Five encouragement for employee's to work up - Excellent for efficiency of employees - Considerable strength added to Executive hand here, to have men put in over his head. Of course it strengthens respect of minor employees etc. And so it goes.

With kindest thoughts from all I am

Sincerely
Angus J. Nicholas

Ed-L&O
F H D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 1002.

Office of Indian Affairs

Pledge-signing
Campaign.

Washington

July 7, 1915.

To Superintendents

and other Indian Service Employees:

Commissioner Sells, in his address to the Supervisors in conference last year, said among other things--

"I believe that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whiskey: It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else: It does more to demoralize him as a man and frequently as a woman: It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. If I say nothing more to you tonight that leaves an impression, let it be this one thought: Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whiskey."

For years the Office has made diligent efforts and has accomplished marked results in an endeavor to give the Indian the protection from intoxicants to which he is entitled, either under some treaty provision or some special act or general law of Congress and to bring about the punishment of those who would thus debauch the Redman and deprive him of his property and belongings and prevent his advancement along industrial, financial and other lines.

The Indian appreciates the efforts made in his behalf and realizes the benefits that follow, and, in order that he may have an opportunity to do something along this line for himself, that our efforts may be increased and that he may assist in the work, a pledge-signing campaign should be inaugurated at once whereby each and every Indian on the reservation may promise or pledge himself or herself to abstain from intoxicating liquors.

Ed-Schools

B S G

F H D

R H H

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

Circular No. 1001.

July 8, 1915.

Apportionments, 1916.

To Superintendents:

There are transmitted ^{separate cover} under, apportionments for your jurisdiction from "Indian School and Agency Buildings, 1916." You will note that these (with two or three exceptions) are confined to general repairs and improvements. Moreover, while the amounts allowed are deemed provisionally sufficient, they will not exclude additional allowances for repairs shown to be necessary.

The Office will expect you to proceed immediately with the preparation of plans for all repairs. If you consider it necessary to request expenditures for repairs in excess of apportionments, do so at an early date and they will receive consideration. It will be futile, however, for you to present requests for expenditures unless accompanied by full information and bids. Failure to do this can only result in return of the papers or further correspondence and delay. In this connection attention is called to Circular 987.

As to new buildings, remodeling projects or matters of some size or importance, apportionments will not be made for these, but such matters will be considered when received in proper form. It is not desired to reserve funds for application to projects which are not in proper form for action. In the past failure to present promptly plans for the use of this appropriation has not only caused embarrassment to the Service, but has resulted in loss of funds appropriated each year for buildings, repairs and improvements. This must be avoided in the future by early presentation of these matters. Building projects will be considered with reference to the relative importance of those matters which have been or shall soon be called to the attention of the Office.

Building projects will call for presentation of a preliminary sketch or plan drawn to scale and detailed information therewith. In the case of projects of any size or importance a recommendation must be made as to construction by the superintendent (under the open-market plan), or under contract for the work as an entirety. In this case and in order to determine as to the most economical manner of procedure, it will be necessary to show the relative cost of each method, and this may require that bids be secured from contractors as well as estimates obtained as to the cost of open-market construction. No hard and fixed rule will be prescribed, but a superintendent's own judgment should indicate what will be necessary in each case in order that full information may be before the Department or the office.

There is also transmitted herewith apportionments for your jurisdiction from "Industrial Work and Care of Timber, 1916."

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

7-LP-1.

July 9th, 1915.

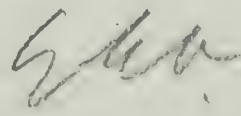
Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I have your nice letter of July 2nd and contents noted.

I do not see how they are going to make much headway on the basis of their usual work.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Nicholson and all kind friends, I remain

Yours very truly,



Mr. A. S. Nicholson,
Menominee Indian Mills,
Neopit, Wisconsin.

eea e

Inclosure.

Education-
Health
F L D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1003.

Washington

July 10, 1915.

"Infant Care."

To Superintendents:

There are being sent you under separate cover copies of a booklet entitled "Infant Care," which is published by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. These should be distributed among the field matrons under your jurisdiction in order that they may become conversant with the instructions contained therein with a view toward rendering the field matrons' service more efficient, and for distribution by them among Indian women where they will do the most good. The supply of these booklets is limited, but if desired further copies may be obtained from the Children's Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

7-FLD-6.

Law-Heirship
L L

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Instructions,
heirship
hearings.

Washington

July 12, 1915.

To Superintendents and Examiners of Inheritance:

Hereafter in conducting heirship hearings, you are instructed to include in the testimony statements as to whether the decedent lived on his allotment, and whether any portion of the same could be termed a homestead. In cases where a homestead right is involved it should be fully set out in your finding.

If the homestead right is limited in value by the law of the State governing the descent, you should submit with your report, a certificate of appraisal showing the value of the lands termed as a homestead, or the lands on which the home and improvements are located.

In submitting your report on Form 5-107, you should follow the instructions on the reverse side of Sheet 3, and in each instance all the information indicated in the blank, concerning the immediate family of the decedent, and the names of the next of kin must be given, whether or not all are heirs to the estate. In other words, the immediate family must be shown regardless who are the heirs. The Office desires this information in order that the same may be on record for future use in the identification of subsequent heirs to the estate, as well as for present use.

It is noticed that a number of the reports do not give the last "Annuity Roll No.", but state "no annuity to probate." The Office desires that the "Annuity Roll No." be given in all cases where there is such a roll, and in cases where there is no annuity roll the last census number should be given, in order that the Office may have a working basis if it becomes necessary to examine the records.

It is further noticed that a number of reports incorrectly give "State of domicile at time of death" as "living with his father-in-law" or similar phrases. This blank should be filled out in the name of the State in which the decedent was living at the time of his death. This is important when any personal property is to be distributed as such is usually distributed under the laws of the State wherein the decedent was domiciled at the time of his death.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

7-VR-2.

Assistant Commissioner.

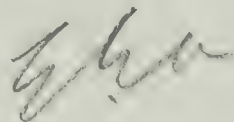
July 13th, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have read your splendid report on Canadian Indian management and I congratulate you most sincerely on having covered the ground so thoroughly, so sincerely and so intelligently. It is certainly a monument to your efficiency and must always be considered so wherever read.

This book should certainly be in the hands of all the Congressmen and, if that is not practical, should most surely be in the hands of every member of the Indian Committees of both Houses.

Yours very truly,



Mr. Frederick H. Abbott,
c/o Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

Finance-Claims
J C H

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1004.

Washington

Notification of
death of claimants.

July 16, 1915.

To Superintendents:

Hereafter, ~~whenever~~^a claim on behalf of an Indian or other person is pending in this Office or in the Auditor's Office, for direct settlement through the Treasury Department, and the claimant dies before warrant has been received, wire notice of the fact and date of death (by night message) immediately to this Office.

Especial attention should be given to claims by Indians for annuities, pro rata shares of trust funds, and Sioux benefits, whether original applications or claims for balance in cash, after issue of stock has been made, and prompt notice of death of any such claimant whose claim is pending should be wired as above directed.

The reason for this request lies in the fact that all settlements by the Auditor after the death of the claimant are void, whether he has actual knowledge of the fact of death at the time ^{the} settlement is made or not, and difficulties have arisen in the past with reference to the adjustment of such void settlements which it is desired to obviate in the future.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

7-FLD-14.

Acting Commissioner.



ARIZONA LUMBER & TIMBER CO.

T. A. RIORDAN, Prest. M. J. RIORDAN, Secy
I. B. KOCH, Vice Prest. & Mgr.

Flagstaff, Arizona,

July 16th, 1915.

Mr Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Mr Ayer:

Your letter came yesterday. As a rule I do not remember as any deduction was ever made on the scale on account of rough top knotted logs if such knots and ends of logs show sound. All kinds of rot and logs with burnt butts are the ones that are deducted the most.

Our scaler at the mill is instructed "When the log shows rot to deduct $1/3$ of its diameter on the rule and if the log shows burnt or other defects to deduct such footage as in his judgment is just". The U. S. Forest Service instructs their scalers "to square out the rot and defects". In talking with their scaler today he says they do not deduct for rough sound knots and I enclose with this letter a few sheets from the National Forest Manual which he obtained for me and they may be of service to you.

We are glad you got back home allright and had such a good trip. We are always glad to see you out here and hope to see you often. Elida gets along fine running her car and is feeling much better than when you were here. The weather is delightful and getting warm; no rains yet but expect them soon.

Elida joins with love to you and Mrs Ayer,

Very truly yours,

Brush disposal must always keep pace with logging, except when the depth of snow or other adequate reasons make proper disposal at the time impossible. Frequent inspection is necessary to see that the contract is being fulfilled in this respect.

District foresters will, wherever necessary or advisable, issue more detailed instructions for the disposal of brush in types found in the district.

SCALING.

Unless timber is sold on the basis of an estimate, as is occasionally done in timber settlement, it must be scaled, counted, or measured before it is removed from the cutting area, or from the place agreed upon for the scaling, counting, or measuring.

All saw timber will be scaled by the Scribner Decimal C log rule. This rule drops the units and gives the contents of a log to the nearest 10. When the total scale of a log is desired, all that is necessary is to add one cipher to the sum of the numbers read from the scale stick, excepting the contents of 6 and 8 foot logs, 6 and 7 inches in diameter. These are given as 0.5, which multiplied by 10 gives 5 feet as the actual contents.

In the absence of a scale stick, or where the position of logs in the pile makes its use difficult, the diameters and lengths may be tallied and the contents figured from a scale table later.

In order to decrease cost, purchasers may be required to skid logs for scaling, unless the cost of logging will be greatly increased by such requirement. Whenever this requirement is made it should be covered by an appropriate clause in the contract.

The Forest officer should always insist on having one end of piles or skidways even, so that the ends of logs may be easily reached.

When necessary and possible, the purchaser will be required to mark top ends of logs to avoid question when they are scaled in the pile.

Each log scaled must be numbered with crayon. The number will be the same as that opposite which the scale of the log is recorded in the scale book.

The logs in all skidways must be counted, and the number in each pile checked with the entries in the scale book.

Each merchantable log after scaling will be stamped "U. S." on at least one end. Logs so defective as to be unmerchantable will not be stamped, but will be marked "Cull."

On all National Forests except those in Alaska and west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains in Washington and Oregon, logs over 16 feet long will be scaled as two or more logs, if possible in lengths not less than 12 feet.

The following table shows how the lengths may be divided when scaling logs 18 to 60 feet long. The number of inches to be added to the diameter at the small end of each log, to cover taper, is placed under each length.

the opening in which they are made and sufficiently compact to kindle easily and burn cleanly. Limbs or trimmed tops too large to burn well need not be piled, but may be left on the ground to rot. The ideal pile is of medium size, conical in shape, compact, 5 to 7 feet in diameter at the base, and 4 or 5 feet high.

When brush can not be piled on account of snow, and the contract does not provide for postponement, the necessary modification should be granted by the proper Forest officer, in accordance with the instructions on page 33.

Postponement of piling.

Brush will be scattered whenever this method promises the best silvicultural results, unless there is serious danger of fire, or where there is dense timber or reproduction.

Scattering.

The scattered brush should be dense enough to afford actual protection to seedlings from evaporation or trampling by stock and to the soil from erosion. Ordinarily brush will be lopped so as to lie not higher than 2 feet from the ground. Less careful work may be sufficient in openings where the object is to keep cattle or other stock away from expected reproduction.

Ground burning may be advisable where clean cutting has been employed, to expose the loose, mineral soil for better seed germination.

Ground burning.

Where ground burning is adopted, the brush and débris will be left unpiled until conditions make it safe to burn the entire slashing. To follow this plan the agreement must require the purchaser to clear a fire line around the area to be burned and around all patches of timber within it which are to be left, and to furnish adequate help to the Forest officer who supervises the burning.

Frequently the most economical way to dispose of brush, if weather conditions are suitable, is to burn it as the cutting progresses. Fires can be started at convenient points and the brush thrown on them as it is lopped. This is often feasible after light snow falls.

Burning as cutting progresses.

Brush burning is necessary whenever there is danger of fire, but ordinarily is not advisable over an entire sale area. It is frequently possible to burn the brush so as to form broad fire lines, particularly along railroads or wagon roads, laid out so as to do the least injury to young growth. Fire lines will ordinarily follow ridges rather than canyons and will be laid out according to the topography. Where to burn brush completely means damage to reproduction, unburned piles will be left, if they are not too close together. The effect of burning on grazing and future reproduction will be carefully weighed.

Burning brush piles.

The best times for brush burning are after a light fall of snow or rain, early in the spring before the snow has melted or the dry season has begun, or during or immediately after summer rains.

Time.

The proper method of disposing of brush from insect-infested trees must depend upon the habits of the insects by which the trees are attacked. The brush from fungus or mistletoe infected trees which constitute a menace will be burned.

Brush from insect infested or fungus infected trees.

For example, a 42-foot log 16 inches in diameter at the top would be scaled as—

- One 12-foot log with a diameter of 16 inches.
- One 14-foot log with a diameter of 17 inches.
- One 16-foot log with a diameter of 19 inches.

Total length, feet.	Log lengths.				Total length, feet.	Log lengths.			
	Butt log.	Sec-ond log.	Third log.	Top log.		Butt log.	Sec-ond log.	Third log.	Top log.
18.....feet..	10			8	40.....feet..	16	12		12
Increase.....inches..	1			0	Increase.....inches..	3	1		0
20.....feet..	10			10	42.....feet..	16	14		12
Increase.....inches..	1			0	Increase.....inches..	3	1		0
22.....feet..	12			10	44.....feet..	16	16		12
Increase.....inches..	1			0	Increase.....inches..	3	1		0
24.....feet..	14			10	46.....feet..	16	16		14
Increase.....inches..	1			0	Increase.....inches..	4	2		0
26.....feet..	14			12	48.....feet..	16	16		16
Increase.....inches..	1			0	Increase.....inches..	4	2		0
28.....feet..	14			14	50.....feet..	14	12	12	12
Increase.....inches..	2			0	Increase.....inches..	4	3	1	0
30.....feet..	16			14	52.....feet..	16	12	12	12
Increase.....inches..	2			0	Increase.....inches..	4	3	1	0
32.....feet..	16			16	54.....feet..	16	14	12	12
Increase.....inches..	2			0	Increase.....inches..	5	3	1	0
34.....feet..	12	12		10	56.....feet..	16	16	12	12
Increase.....inches..	3	1		0	Increase.....inches..	5	3	1	0
36.....feet..	12	12		12	58.....feet..	16	16	14	12
Increase.....inches..	3	1		0	Increase.....inches..	5	3	2	0
38.....feet..	14	12		12	60.....feet..	16	16	14	14
Increase.....inches..	3	1		0	Increase.....inches..	5	3	2	0

This table is intended to be used simply as a guide. The allowances for taper should be varied to conform to the actual taper.

On the National Forests in Alaska and west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains in Washington and Oregon, logs up to and including 32 feet long will be scaled as one log; lengths from 34 feet to 64 feet, inclusive, will be scaled as two logs, dividing them at the center as near as may be in even feet; for example, a 34-foot log will be scaled as an 18-foot and a 16-foot top log. The diameter of the larger log may be determined by taking the average of the top and butt diameters of the whole length or by calipering or estimated by the scaler with the help of a taper table. A 36-foot log will be scaled as two 18-foot logs. This does not apply to lengths including rapidly tapering butt cuts. The lengths and tapers for such logs can be judged by the scaler. Greater lengths than 64 feet will be scaled as three logs, making the divisions as nearly equal as possible and in even feet, and increasing the diameters according to the taper of the log.

When the logs are scaled as two or more logs, the scale allowed for the separate lengths will be added and the total sum recorded as one log.

While no hard and fast rules can be given or followed, certain general principles may be laid down. They must, however, be used with judgment by the scaler and varied wherever the conditions demand. Among the points which must be considered are the size and shape of the logs, the quality as affected by various kinds of defects, the size and location of defect, and the requirements and limitations of markets.

Special rule for Alaska and west slope of Cascades.

Factors considered in scaling.

It is assumed that purchasers utilize the maximum amount of material in manufacture. Since the Government can not be held responsible for loss caused by poor equipment or poor management, the scaler should not take them into consideration.

Unnecessary loss in manufacture not considered.

Loss may be caused by too thick slabbing; cutting material too thick or too wide at the main saw; poorly "sized" lumber; excessive "crowding" by the sawyer; poorly kept saws which "run;" waste in edging and trimming through ignorance or carelessness; sawing for a certain class of material regardless of the quantity of waste this involves.

It is important that measurement of lengths be made frequently enough to be sure that logs do not exceed the allowance for trimming specified in the contract.

Measuring log lengths.

If the scaler finds frequent violations, he will measure every log, and all logs found overrunning the trimming allowance will be scaled as if ~~2 feet longer, or 1 foot longer where the contract provides for odd lengths.~~ Penalty scaling will be noted in the scale book against the number of the log so scaled to avoid possible controversy.

See Amend. # 166

Frequent measuring is especially important on small sales where a Forest officer is not always present, because sawyers are more apt to be lax in measuring than when an officer is daily checking lengths.

Logs will be scaled in odd lengths if provided for in the contract.

All diameters will be measured inside the bark at the top end of the log. If logs are not round, scalers will average the greatest diameter inside the bark at the top end of the log with the diameter at right angles to this. The necessary reduction in diameter will be made for swelling at the scaling end of a log when no lumber can be produced from it.

Finding diameters.

Diameters will be rounded off to the nearest inch above or below the actual diameter.

Any portion of a log which contains a fault which prevents its manufacture into merchantable lumber is cull, and will not be scaled and charged to the purchaser.

Defects in logs.

The following defects are most common:

Uniform center or circular rot, circular shake, pin dote, ground or stump rot, cat face, dote at side of log extending to the bark, burns or defect caused by lightning extending along side of log, defect caused by lightning extending along the log in spiral form, punky or soft sap, deep checks or seams, dote appearing in knots, curve, or sweep, crooks, crotches, and blue sap.

In general, a log containing sufficient sound material to saw out salable lumber equal to one-third of its contents as given by the scale rule is termed "merchantable." This will be varied in accordance with the character of the timber and local market conditions.

Merchantable material.

The term "sound material" is here used to signify such material as will produce lumber grading not below No. 3 common, or the lowest grade commonly merchantable in the markets supplied. Supervisors will, wherever advisable, furnish scalers with specifications of No. 3 common lumber, or the lowest grade commonly merchantable, from the grading rules of the recognized lumber associations in the vicinity of their Forests. The scaler is not expected to be a grader, but the

grading rules will assist him in determining where to draw the line between merchantable and unmerchantable timber.

Under uniform center or circular rot may be included circular "heart rot" or any dote that may be roughly included within a circle on the cross section showing at either end of a log, making all of the log within the circle unmerchantable. In sawing, this area of defect is squared. The accompanying table shows the amounts of lumber which are lost in defects of this type, in diameters of 2 to 12 inches in the more common log lengths, and which should be deducted from the full scale of the log. Amounts for shorter or longer logs can be obtained as follows: For 6 or 8 foot logs, deduct one-half the amount of loss, which is the same for defect of a given diameter in a 16-inch log as in one of 30-inch diameter.

The actual loss caused by uniform circular rot as shown by the diagram, is also shown in accordance with the rules of adding 2, 3, and 4 inches, respectively, to the diameter of the defect, and deducting from the full scale of the log an amount equal to the contents of a log of the resultant diameter.

Diameter of defect.	Loss shown by diagram.				By adding 2 inches.				By adding 3 inches.				By adding 4 inches.			
	Log lengths—				Log lengths—				Log lengths—				Log lengths—			
	10	12	14	16	10	12	14	16	10	12	14	16	10	12	14	16
2 inches.....	3½	4	4½	5½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4 inches.....	13½	16	18½	21½	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	30	20	20	20	20
6 inches.....	25	30	35	40	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	40	30	30	40	60
8 inches.....	46½	56	65½	74½	30	30	40	60	40	40	50	70	50	60	70	80
10 inches.....	66½	80	93½	106½	50	60	70	80	60	70	80	100	70	90	100	110
12 inches.....	100	120	140	160	70	90	100	110	90	110	120	140	100	120	140	160

By referring to the table it will be seen that the following rules can be used to obtain the desired results:

For uniform defect 3 inches or less in diameter deduct 10 feet b. m. in logs up to 16 feet in length.

For defect 4 to 6 inches in diameter add 3 inches to actual diameter of rot, and deduct from the full scale of the log an amount equal to the contents of a log of the resultant diameter.

For defect 7 to 12 inches in diameter add 4 inches to diameter of rot and deduct an amount equal to the contents of a log of the resultant diameter from full scale of log.

Only experience gained by actually seeing defective logs "opened" at the saw will enable scalers to judge how far into a log defect extends when it appears only at one end.

In short logs showing defect less than 4 inches in diameter at only one end and not in the knots deduct one-half the amount called for by the rule for the full length of the log.

In measuring the diameter of this type of rot the scaler should measure it at the end of the log showing the greatest area of defect, since the saw cuts in straight parallel lines.

The rule given for circular rot may be used in determining the amount of loss caused by shake by finding the diameter of the portion of the log included within the outer "ring" of shake. If there is at the center of the log a core of sound timber of merchantable size, inside of the shake "rings," the core will be scaled as a log and the difference between its contents and the amount to be deducted is the net deduction from the full scale.

Circular shake.

Pin dote appears on the cross section at the end of a log in the form of little rotten spots usually scattered in a roughly circular area. Logs containing it may "open up" poorly, the doty spots frequently converging and forming a mass of poor material. It sometimes extends into knots, and generally, if the visible area affected is 4 or more inches in diameter, it should be deducted as in circular rot.

Pin dote.

Ground or stump rot is found in butt logs, usually appearing in the form of brown, dry punk. It seldom extends far into the log, and usually tapers to a point. If it joins center rot from above, the defect falls within the center or circular rot class.

Ground or stump rot.

Where stump rot occupies the center of the log to within a short distance of the bark, a sufficient deduction can be made from the length of the log. In addition, a small allowance for the defect may also be made, since it may occur in the log above the section dropped. The responsibility of the sawyers in butting unusually defective logs and in adjusting log lengths so as to eliminate defect should be determined before scaling.

The scaler must exercise judgment in such cases, considering the relative diameter of the defect as compared with the diameter of the butt and sighting along the log to see if any boards can be cut between the rot and the bark. Where this defect occurs at only one side of the butt, it usually extends only a short distance into the log, and frequently much of it will come out in the slab, especially where there is considerable "flare" or swell.

Deductions for cat face can be determined by dividing a log into sections as follows: Consider what proportion of the length of log is affected; find the contents of this section on a scale stick, then determine the proportion of the section that will be lost in sawing, and deduct this amount.

Cat face.

For example, in the butt of a 16-foot log with a top diameter of 24 inches, which scales 400 feet b. m., there is a large cat face about 5 feet long which extends to the heart of the log. The cat face tapers toward its top, where it will come out in slabbing, and affects about 4 feet of the log. The 4-foot section affected will contain one-fourth of the log scale, or 100 feet b. m. The defect includes one-half of the 4-foot section, or 50 feet b. m., which should be deducted. Here again judgment must be used. While the defect may extend to the heart at the point of cutting on the stump, it may taper rapidly toward its top and perhaps affect only one-third or less of the section.

The scaler should never lose sight of the fact that the percentage of loss caused by defects located at the side of a log is much less than when they occur near the center, since in the former case much of the defect will come out in slabbing. This is especially true of the butt of

Other defects in the side of the log.

the first log where the flare or swell is considerable at the point of cutting.

In culling for dote on one side of a log extending to the bark, burns or other defects caused by lightning extending along the side of the log, the scaler should consider how far toward the heart they extend, and by estimating the percentage affected determine upon suitable deductions.

Since they do not usually run deep and can be mostly removed in slabbing, defects caused by lightning extending spirally along a log do not affect the scale. The percentage of loss is proportionately greater in small logs than in large ones.

Punky or unsound sap. Where a shell of unsound sap occurs, only the sound heartwood will be measured.

Sound blue sap does not render a board unmerchantable, but the scaler should be certain that it is not insect eaten.

Blue sap. The fault occurs most frequently in dead trees, but may sometimes be found to affect dying trees. Oftentimes logs containing it are slightly punky at the outside, and as a rule, if the scaler in measuring the diameter includes the sap on one side of the log only, discarding the other sap, the result will be satisfactory.

Deep checks or seams are usually found in dead and dry trees and affect the scale in varying degree, depending upon the number of checks, their depth, etc. Almost always they extend through the sap and frequently into the heartwood. Where they affect the sap alone, the rule for culling for defective sap will apply; where the checks are small, it is fairly certain they affect the sapwood only; but when they are of considerable width they usually affect the heartwood, and proper deductions should be made.

Where only one deep, straight check occurs in a log the loss is very small, but where many seams are found the method given for use in the case of deep spiral checks can be followed.

Where deep spiral checks are found, the scaler will measure the diameter of the portion of the log included within the largest circle which can be described on a cross section without being materially affected by the checks and class as defective all that part of the log outside the area defined by the circle.

Rot in the log is sometimes shown only by an examination of the knots, and the only method of determining the proper deduction is to see such logs "opened up."

When rot appears at the ends of a log and also in the knots, the deduction depending on the number of knots affected, their size, position, etc., should be from 10 to 50 per cent greater than when it appears at the ends alone. When dote appears in the knots, it indicates that the area of rot enlarges in the portion of the log near the knots.

The percentage of a log affected by sweep or curve varies according to the diameter of the log. An amount of curve that might cull a very small log would not necessarily cause the rejection of a larger log.

The scaler should, when possible, sight along curved logs, noting where the saw would square the log sufficiently to enable boards to

be cut on both sides affected by the curve, thus determining the amount of loss caused by the sweep. It should be remembered that boards sawed near the slab are always narrower and contain fewer board feet than those sawed from the balance of the log.

No deduction should be made for curve or sweep in logs over 16 feet long.

Except in rare cases, crotches do not affect the scale of logs sufficiently to require deductions. If sawyers do their work properly they will cut back on the log sufficiently to eliminate the part affected by the crotch.

The scaler should obtain the average diameter of the log immediately below the enlargement caused by the crotch.

Scribner Decimal "C" Log Rule.

FOR LOGS UP TO AND INCLUDING 32 FEET IN LENGTH.

[Contents of logs.]

Diameter in inches.	Length (feet)—													
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18 ¹	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
	Board feet.	Board feet.	Board feet.	Board feet.	Board feet.	Board feet.	Board feet.	Board feet.	Board feet.	Board feet.	Board feet.	Board feet.	Board feet.	Board feet.
6.....	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5
7.....	0.5	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6
8.....	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7
9.....	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	9
10.....	2	3	3	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	12
11.....	2	3	4	4	5	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13.....	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19
14.....	4	6	7	9	10	11	13	14	16	17	19	20	21	23
15.....	5	7	9	11	12	14	16	18	20	21	23	25	27	28
16.....	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
17.....	7	9	12	14	16	18	21	23	25	28	30	32	35	37
18.....	8	11	13	16	19	21	24	27	29	32	35	37	40	43
19.....	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
20.....	11	14	17	21	24	28	31	35	38	42	45	49	52	56
21.....	12	15	19	23	27	30	34	38	42	46	49	53	57	61
22.....	13	17	21	25	29	33	38	42	46	50	54	58	63	67
23.....	14	19	23	28	33	38	42	47	52	57	61	66	71	75
24.....	15	21	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	61	66	71	76	81
25.....	17	23	29	34	40	46	52	57	63	69	75	80	86	92
26.....	19	25	31	37	44	50	56	62	69	75	82	88	94	100
27.....	21	27	34	41	48	55	62	68	75	82	89	96	103	110
28.....	22	29	36	44	51	58	65	73	80	87	95	102	109	116
29.....	23	31	38	46	53	61	68	76	84	91	99	107	114	122
30.....	25	33	41	49	57	66	74	82	90	99	107	115	123	131
31.....	27	36	44	53	62	71	80	89	98	106	115	124	133	142
32.....	28	37	46	55	64	74	83	92	101	110	120	129	138	147
33.....	29	39	49	59	69	78	88	98	108	118	127	137	147	157
34.....	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
35.....	33	44	55	66	77	88	98	109	120	131	142	153	164	175
36.....	35	46	58	69	81	92	104	115	127	138	150	161	173	185
37.....	39	51	64	77	90	103	116	129	142	154	167	180	193	206
38.....	40	54	67	80	93	107	120	133	147	160	174	187	200	214
39.....	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224
40.....	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	166	181	196	211	226	241
41.....	48	64	79	95	111	127	143	159	175	191	207	223	238	254
42.....	50	67	84	101	117	134	151	168	185	201	218	235	252	269
43.....	52	70	87	105	122	140	157	174	192	209	227	244	262	279
44.....	56	74	93	111	129	148	166	185	204	222	241	259	278	296
45.....	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	209	228	247	266	286	304
46.....	59	79	99	119	139	159	178	198	218	238	258	278	297	317
47.....	62	83	104	124	145	166	186	207	228	248	269	290	310	331
48.....	65	86	108	130	151	173	194	216	238	260	281	302	324	346
49.....	67	90	112	135	157	180	202	225	247	270	292	314	337	359
50.....	70	94	117	140	164	187	211	234	257	281	304	328	351	374
51.....	73	97	122	146	170	195	219	243	268	292	315	341	365	389
52.....	76	101	127	152	177	202	228	253	278	304	329	354	380	405

Scribner Decimal "C" Log Rule—Continued.

Diameter in inches.	Length (feet).—													
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18 ¹	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>	<i>Board feet.</i>
53.....	79	105	132	158	184	210	237	263	289	316	341	368	395	421
54.....	82	109	137	164	191	218	246	273	300	328	355	382	410	437
55.....	85	113	142	170	198	227	255	283	312	340	368	397	425	453
56.....	88	118	147	176	206	235	264	294	323	353	382	411	441	470
57.....	91	122	152	183	213	244	274	304	335	365	396	426	457	487
58.....	95	126	158	189	221	252	284	315	347	379	410	442	473	505
59.....	98	131	163	196	229	261	294	327	359	392	425	457	490	523
60.....	101	135	169	203	237	270	304	338	372	406	439	473	507	541
61.....	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350	385	420	455	490	525	560
62.....	108	145	181	217	253	289	325	362	398	434	470	506	542	579
63.....	112	149	187	224	261	299	336	373	411	448	485	523	560	597
64.....	116	154	193	232	270	309	348	387	425	464	503	541	580	619
65.....	119	159	199	239	279	319	358	398	438	478	518	558	597	637
66.....	123	164	206	247	288	329	370	412	453	494	535	576	617	659
67.....	127	170	212	254	297	339	381	423	466	508	550	593	635	677
68.....	131	175	219	262	306	350	393	437	480	524	568	611	655	699
69.....	135	180	226	271	316	361	406	452	497	542	587	632	677	723
70.....	139	186	232	279	325	372	419	465	512	558	605	651	698	744
71.....	144	192	240	287	335	383	430	478	526	574	622	670	717	765
72.....	148	197	247	296	345	395	444	493	543	592	641	691	740	789
73.....	152	203	254	305	356	406	457	508	559	610	661	712	762	813
74.....	157	209	261	314	366	418	471	523	576	628	680	733	785	837
75.....	161	215	269	323	377	430	484	538	592	646	700	754	807	861
76.....	166	221	277	332	387	443	498	553	609	664	719	775	830	885
77.....	171	228	285	341	398	455	511	568	625	682	739	796	852	909
78.....	176	234	293	351	410	468	527	585	644	702	761	819	878	936
79.....	180	240	301	361	421	481	541	602	662	722	782	842	902	963
80.....	185	247	309	371	432	494	556	618	680	742	804	866	927	989
81.....	190	254	317	381	444	508	572	635	699	762	826	889	953	1,016
82.....	196	261	326	391	456	521	586	652	717	782	847	912	977	1,043
83.....	201	268	335	401	468	535	601	668	735	802	869	936	1,002	1,069
84.....	206	275	343	412	481	549	618	687	755	824	893	961	1,030	1,099
85.....	210	281	351	421	491	561	631	702	772	842	912	982	1,052	1,123
86.....	215	287	359	431	503	575	646	718	790	862	934	1,006	1,077	1,149
87.....	221	295	368	442	516	589	663	737	810	884	958	1,031	1,105	1,179
88.....	226	301	377	452	527	603	678	753	829	904	979	1,055	1,130	1,205
89.....	231	308	385	462	539	616	693	770	847	924	1,001	1,078	1,155	1,232
90.....	236	315	393	472	551	629	708	787	865	944	1,023	1,101	1,180	1,259
91.....	241	322	402	483	563	644	725	805	886	966	1,047	1,127	1,208	1,288
92.....	246	329	411	493	575	657	739	822	904	986	1,068	1,150	1,232	1,315
93.....	251	335	419	503	587	671	754	838	922	1,006	1,090	1,174	1,257	1,341
94.....	257	343	428	514	600	685	771	857	942	1,028	1,114	1,199	1,285	1,371
95.....	262	350	437	525	612	700	788	875	963	1,050	1,138	1,225	1,313	1,400
96.....	268	357	446	536	625	715	804	893	983	1,072	1,161	1,251	1,340	1,429
97.....	273	364	455	546	637	728	819	910	1,001	1,092	1,183	1,274	1,365	1,456
98.....	278	371	464	557	650	743	835	928	1,021	1,114	1,207	1,300	1,392	1,485
99.....	284	379	473	568	663	757	852	947	1,041	1,136	1,231	1,325	1,420	1,515
100.....	289	386	482	579	675	772	869	965	1,062	1,158	1,255	1,351	1,448	1,544
101.....	295	393	492	590	688	787	885	983	1,082	1,180	1,278	1,377	1,475	1,573
102.....	301	401	502	602	702	803	903	1,003	1,104	1,204	1,304	1,405	1,505	1,605
103.....	307	409	512	614	716	819	921	1,023	1,126	1,228	1,330	1,433	1,535	1,637
104.....	313	417	522	626	730	835	939	1,043	1,148	1,252	1,356	1,461	1,565	1,669
105.....	319	425	532	638	744	851	957	1,063	1,170	1,276	1,382	1,489	1,595	1,701
106.....	325	433	542	650	758	867	975	1,083	1,192	1,300	1,408	1,517	1,625	1,733
107.....	331	442	553	663	773	884	995	1,105	1,216	1,326	1,437	1,547	1,658	1,768
108.....	337	450	563	675	788	900	1,013	1,125	1,238	1,350	1,463	1,575	1,688	1,800
109.....	344	459	573	688	803	917	1,032	1,147	1,261	1,376	1,491	1,605	1,720	1,835
110.....	350	467	583	700	817	933	1,050	1,167	1,283	1,400	1,517	1,633	1,750	1,867
111.....	356	475	594	713	832	951	1,069	1,188	1,307	1,426	1,545	1,664	1,782	1,901
112.....	362	483	604	725	846	967	1,087	1,208	1,329	1,450	1,571	1,692	1,812	1,933
113.....	369	492	615	738	861	984	1,107	1,230	1,353	1,476	1,599	1,722	1,845	1,968
114.....	375	501	626	751	876	1,001	1,126	1,252	1,377	1,502	1,627	1,752	1,877	2,003
115.....	382	509	637	764	891	1,019	1,146	1,273	1,401	1,528	1,655	1,783	1,910	2,037
116.....	389	519	648	778	908	1,037	1,167	1,297	1,426	1,556	1,686	1,815	1,945	2,075
117.....	396	528	660	792	924	1,056	1,188	1,320	1,452	1,584	1,716	1,848	1,980	2,112
118.....	403	537	672	806	940	1,075	1,209	1,343	1,478	1,612	1,746	1,881	2,015	2,149
119.....	410	547	683	820	957	1,093	1,230	1,367	1,503	1,640	1,777	1,913	2,050	2,187
120.....	417	556	695	834	973	1,112	1,251	1,390	1,529	1,668	1,807	1,946	2,085	2,224

¹ Scale for logs 18 to 32 feet in length to be used only on National Forests in Alaska and on the West slope of the Cascade Mountains in Washington and Oregon, or as otherwise provided by specific instructions from the Forester.

Ties may be sold by the piece, actually scaled, or counted and the number multiplied by the average contents, as the contract provides. The following ratios may be used:

Eight-foot ties, standard face, $33\frac{1}{3}$ board feet each, may be used, or 30 ties to the thousand; 8-foot ties, second class, and 6-foot ties, standard face, 25 board feet each, or 40 ties to the thousand.

Shake and shingle bolts. Shake and shingle-bolt material will be measured by the cord or by the thousand feet board measure, in accordance with local custom. As a rule, a cord of shingle bolts may be considered equal to 600 feet b. m.

Lagging. Lagging may be measured by the cord or linear foot or by the piece, or where split lagging is used by the board foot, each cubic foot counting as 12 board feet.

Poles, posts, etc. Poles, posts, piles, converter poles, telephone poles, and stulls may be scaled, sold by the linear foot, or sold by the piece, as circumstances warrant.

Stamping material other than saw timber. When scaled, each stick of timbers, ties, posts, poles, or piles must be stamped on at least one end. Cordwood must be stamped at both top and bottom of each pile and at least 12 pieces in each cord must be stamped.

Check scaling. In check scaling as many logs as practicable will be scaled after they have been scaled by the officer in charge and without knowing his scale. The check will then be compared with the original scale. The log numbers of the original scale, as well as the length of logs, will in each case be recorded in the check scaler's book and the pages cut out and filed in the supervisor's office, or, when necessary, forwarded to the district forester through the supervisor, with the check scaler's report. Check-scale figures may be in the following form:

	Sound logs.			Unsound logs.			Totals.		
	Number of logs.	Scale.	Per cent + or -.	Number of logs.	Scale.	Per cent + or -.	Number of logs.	Scale.	Per cent + or -.
Scale.....									
Check scale.....									

Any feasible plan may be adopted by supervisors to permit the checking of the count or measurement of material other than saw timber.

Logs may be followed through the mill to determine how they "open up," but regular mill-scale studies as a check on the scale are rarely advisable, since there are too many variable factors which influence the mill output.

Mill-scale studies.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS FOREST PRODUCTS.

The sale of wild seedlings and Christmas trees, where the value is less than \$100, and such products as cascara bark and turpentine will ordinarily be conducted by the supervisor under directions from the Forester or district forester.

See Amendment

147 — Turpentine Sales

Personally scaled
See Amendment # 110

Inclosure.

Ed.-Ind.

T B B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

Circular # 1006

July 26, 1915.

Transportation facilities and forage.

To Superintendents:

There are attached hereto blank forms for furnishing information in regard to agency and school transportation facilities for employes under your jurisdiction, which should be filled out on the typewriter and returned to the Office not later than August 15, 1915, pursuant to instructions given below. A duplicate copy should be made for your files.

The first column should show, separately, by classes, each employe whose duties require the use of transportation equipment, beginning with the Superintendent, and following with the farmers, field matrons, physicians, etc., in turn, devoting one line to each position, whether or not the incumbent thereof is now provided with transportation facilities.

The columns under "present equipment" headed "vehicles", "horses," and "harness," are self explanatory. The columns under "present equipment" will, of course, be left blank for those employees not now provided with transportation facilities, and you should indicate in the column headed "needs" just what is required for them, as well as for those employees whose present equipment needs replacing, giving full justification therefor on a separate sheet, particularly with regard to automobiles and buggies, so that the Office will be in position to support its requests to Congress for the specific authority now required by law to purchase such vehicles.

There are also attached forms for reporting the forage situation under your jurisdiction for the fiscal year 1916, so far as it relates to horses or teams (both driving and work) used for agency and school purposes. This statement is intended to show the amount of forage produced on the agency and school farms, and available for driving or work teams; the quantity allowed therefor on your annual estimate; that for which additional authorities have been granted, and the quantity necessary in addition thereto, for both driving and work horses or teams, with the estimated cost thereof, as a large number of teams have recently been authorized with a considerable quantity of forage, but the available funds were insufficient to cover all requests for forage, and if you have teams or horses for which forage has

Cir. #

- 2 -

not yet been provided, your additional needs in this respect should be shown as indicated.

This statement should cover your needs in respect to forage for the entire year 1916, as far as they can be anticipated, and you should indicate in your report about how long the supply now on hand will last, and at the proper time submit requests to cover. However, owing to the very limited funds available for such purposes, no assurance can be given that the additional amount of forage necessary can be authorized, unless you wish the cost thereof charged to your regular apportionment, or can report sufficient savings under authorities granted for other purposes, but the Office wishes to have these reports on file for its information in handling such requests for forage as may be submitted from time to time during the year.

E. B. MERITT,

7-EWB-9

Assistant Commissioner.

Transportation Facilities.

..... Indian School

(Date).....1915.

Present Equipment.

Employees

Horses (driving)

Harness

Vehicles.

Needs.

Number	When bought	Age	Condition	When bought	Condition	Kind	When bought	Condition
--------	----------------	-----	-----------	----------------	-----------	------	----------------	-----------

(Agency)

(School)

Forage for Fiscal Year 1916.

..... Indian School.

(Date)1915.

How provided	Agency				School			
	Corn (bu.)	Oats (lbs)	Hay (lbs)	Other	Corn (bu)	Oats (lbs)	Hay (lbs)	Other
Produced on farm								
Allowed on annual estimate:								
Granted by authorities								
Additional amount necessary, fiscal year 1916,----								
Total required (based on regulation allowance),-----								
Horses	Number :				Number :			
Driving...	_____				_____			
Work	_____				_____			

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

At the suggestion of Mr. Abbott I am sending you herewith a copy of a memorandum prepared by Mr. Moses Friedman, former superintendent at the Carlisle Indian School, giving an account of his recent trial at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for mishandling government funds while he held office at that institution.

Respectfully yours,

Earl Y. Henderson

Clerk.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

P - T
Mc C

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1005.

Washington

July 26, 1915.

Use of official envelopes
and penalty labels.

To Superintendents and Disbursing Officers:

Circular 881, regarding parcel post, is hereby canceled.

You are advised that, under ruling of Hon. George W. Wickersham, Attorney General, dated February 28, 1913, as confirmed by Hon. T. W. Gregory, Attorney General, on April 30, 1915, "Official matter consisting of postage and internal-revenue stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and post cards must be carried free regardless of weight, and that other official matter must be carried free if within the limit of weight applicable to matter of the same class that must be received if offered for transmission, postage paid, by private persons." That is, any mail matter which would be accepted by the Post Office Department if offered, postage paid, by private individuals, including parcel post within the prescribed limits of size and weight, will be accepted under penalty labels without payment of postage if offered by Government officers.

It is not expected that you will take advantage of this ruling to force the Post Office Department to carry free, matter which could be carried more cheaply at the expense of the Indian Service by freight or express, whether by wagon, rail, or boat. The use of official penalty labels for mailing such matter should be confined to small packages, such as would be mailed by parcel post by business houses with payment of postage. In determining the method of shipment of packages which might be sent by parcel post, therefore, you will consider, not the expense to the Indian Service alone, but the expense to the Government as a whole, making shipment in the cheapest way.

The Post Office Department advised on January 15, 1915, "that there is no authority of law for officers of the Government to furnish penalty envelopes or labels to contractors, merchants, or others from whom such officers may purchase articles, for the purpose of enabling the merchants or other persons to use the same in mailing the articles free of postage; such articles when so mailed are chargeable with postage at the proper rate." Please see that hereafter you do not furnish official envelopes or penalty labels to merchants or other persons not "Officers of the United States Government," even though intended to be used in mailing articles to you, or to some other Government officer. On the other hand, according to a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury dated May 19, 1915, appropriations under the jurisdiction of this Office are not "available for the purchase of postage stamps to be affixed to domestic mail matter." However, according to the same ruling, "if a valid contract is made for the purchase of an article, with agreement that the Government will pay the contractor the cost of transportation between designated points, there is, of course, no objection to the contractor being reimbursed for the necessary cost by means of transportation agreed on." It is, therefore, permissible to reimburse

Circular No. 1005--2.

contractors, merchants, and others, the amount of postage charges so advanced by them. You will observe, however, that authority to make a purchase does not carry with it authority to pay such charges; parcel post charges, if reimbursed as noted, must be approved as a separate item in the authority for the purchase of the article, or in a separate authority. You will note, also, that such charges are not usually payable from the funds out of which such articles are purchased, but from the fund which would be applicable in paying railroad freight charges on such articles, if shipment were made by freight. In most cases this is "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies."

In a letter dated February 24, 1915, the Post Office Department advised that the only exception to the above prohibition against furnishing envelopes and penalty labels to outsiders is covered by the following extract from the Postal Laws:

"Any department or officer authorized to use the penalty envelopes may inclose them with return address to any person or persons from or through whom official information is desired, the same to be used only to cover such official information, and indorsements relating thereto."

The phrase "official information" should be strictly construed, and in case of doubt you should refuse to furnish official envelopes to any but Government officers.

There has been some laxity in the use of official envelopes and labels by officers of this Service, and you are requested to cooperate with officers of the Post Office Department in seeing that the laws and regulations governing their use are complied with.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Worship of her from people both
in & out of the Indian service.

When I have seen Mr. Powell I
shall write to you further.

Mrs. Vaux joins in the warmest
personal remembrance to Mrs. Tyler
& yourself. I shall meet you at
the house!

Faithfully yours

George Vaux Jr.

I am wondering if you ever received
the copy of Genl. Wistars autobiography
which I sent you last winter. I
never heard from it. It is the
journal I told you about.

106 Madison Ave
Spring Lake N. Y.

Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Answered
by mail

8/10 1885

Dear Commissioner Sir,

I have your recent note.
I think Malcolm M^cDowell
promises better than any of the
other applicants for our secretary-
ship save only one, as to whom
later. M^cDowell is in Baltimore
& so he wants to come to see
me here. I shall write to him
to do so. His bearing & experience
should fit him for our work
as far as any one can be fitted
in reason, who knows nothing
specific respecting Indians.

The one other person I am
impressed with is Mrs. Norton
Baker, for the moment the fact

that she is a woman, her qualifications are manifest. Her father the late Genl. Eton organized the U. S. ~~States~~ department of Education, of which he was Commissioner for many years. Mrs. Burton has had years of Washington experience, in addition to perhaps 20 years in the Indian Service as a special agent. In the course of this work she has visited & become familiar with almost all of the Reservations. Her experience has been both in the Indian office & in the field. She has been popular & has not made enemies, & has an unusual facility in purchasing supplies & telling reports. I have had a slight acquaintance with her for possibly 20 years, & also knew her admirable father. Her reason for desiring to change her present position (a sort of general superintendent of all the Field Stations in the Indian Service) is her desire to be more of her time in Washington with her family. At present she is travelling practically continually.

Against these qualifications is the question of her sex. Were it not for your strongly expressed opposition as set forth in your telegram to me, I should have been sure this was her father, but I did not feel that I should set my judgment ~~in~~ against yours. There are disadvantages in having a woman I grant you. Against this there are the qualifications. I think that Mrs. Burton understands the ropes of legislation as well as most men. I have had the strongest sort of in-

Rudolph H. Matz
Walter L. Fisher
William C. Boyden
William W. Case
Laird Bell

Matz, Fisher & Boyden
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law
1130 Corn Exchange Bank Building

Chicago July 27, 1915.

Mr. E. E. Ayer,
80 East Jackson Boulevard,
Chicago.

My dear Mr. Ayer:-

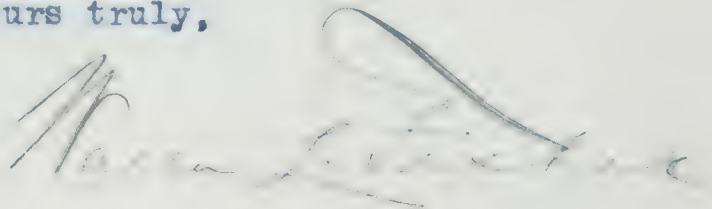
I have received the enclosed letter from Clement S. Ucker, with regard to the application of Mr. Malcolm McDowell for the position of Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissions. I have no knowledge of Mr. McDowell which would justify any expression of opinion upon my part as to his qualifications for the place, and I have no doubt that you have heard about him from other sources.

I am sending Mr. Ucker's letter merely that you may know of Mr. McDowell's application, and make such inquiries as you deem proper.

Mr. Ucker was Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior during my term of office.

Yours truly,

F/T



S. DAVIES WARFIELD
PRESIDENT

W. H. MANSS
VICE-PRES'T & GEN'L MGR.

ELI FRANK
SECRETARY

GEORGE CATOR
TREASURER

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION
CLEMENT S. UCKER, DIRECTOR
R. M. PINDELL, JR., ASST. DIRECTOR

SOUTHERN SETTLEMENT

—AND—

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
H. H. RICHARDSON, ACTING DIRECTOR

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, EDITOR

GENERAL OFFICES: CONTINENTAL BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Personal

July 16th, 1915.

Mr. Walter L. Fisher,
35 N. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Fisher:

Mr. F. H. Abbott, who was Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs during your term as Secretary of the Interior, and who subsequently became Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has filed his resignation, effective June 30th, but the same has not yet been accepted. I have been more or less associated with Mr. Abbott since the 30th of June, and have been advised by him that the resignation must eventually be accepted because of his unalterable determination to leave Governmental employ and enter private business.

I understand that a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Vaux of Philadelphia, who was appointed on the Board during Mr. Hitchcock's term as Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Ayer, who was appointed during your term and the Rev. W. H. Ketcham, who was appointed during your term, or immediately before, have been appointed to select a successor to Mr. Abbott.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, and formerly associate editor of the Chicago Record, but during the past two years associated with me here in Baltimore, and who is very well known in Chicago, especially to -

Mr. Charles G. Dawes, President, Central Trust Co. of Illinois
Mr. Victor F. Lawson, owner, and Mr. Charles H. Dennis, Managing Editor, Chicago Daily News

Frederick H. Scott, of Carson Pirie Scott & Co.

Frank H. Scott, of Scott, Bacroft & Stevens

H. M. Byllsby, President, Civic Federation

Charles L. Dering, President, Chicago Asso. of Commerce

William Hypes, President, Union League Club

Jane Addams

Prof. Graham Taylor

Ex-Mayor Harrison

Edward Beck, Managing Editor, Tribune

Leigh Reilly, Managing Editor, Herald

Harold L. Ickes

is an applicant for this place, and I believe him to be eminently fitted for it, and

July 16th, 1915.

Mr. Walter L. Fisher:

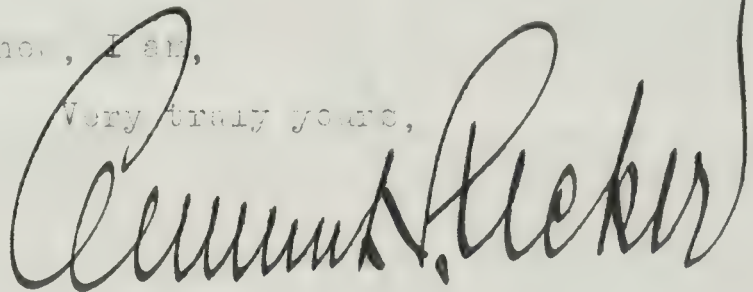
am doing what I can to assist him. I enclose you herewith a copy of Mr. McDowell's statement of his former connections as prepared by himself. May I ask you to refer this to Mr. Ayers with the request that he should not commit himself unless there be special reasons prevailing, to the candidacy of anyone until he has given the application of Mr. McDowell, and his qualifications careful consideration. Mr. McDowell is filing a formal application with Mr. Vaux, Chairman of the sub-committee, also Chairman of the Board. The Secretary of the Board is one within the determination and purview of the Board itself.

I have called at your office several times when in Chicago, paid my respects, but unfortunately have found you absent on each occasion.

I trust that you are enjoying good health. Considering the present condition of the weather in Baltimore, and vicinity, I have been wishing that we might be so situated that we could again have a conference of National Park Superintendents. I think we would all find it a delightful break in the routine.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Edmund H. Tucker". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "E".

EAB

Name-Malcolm McDowell, Of Chicago, Illinois
temporarily resident of, Baltimore, Maryland.

Age-Fifty four years.

Politics-Independent.

Occupation-Writer for newspapers and magazines, specializing
in agriculture, popular science and mechanics, human interest
and social service.

History-Born in Providence, Rhode Island;lived in Cincinnati,
Ohio,until ten years of age, moved to Chicago which has
been home city since. Took freshman year in University
of Illinois, then was obliged to go to work, began in Old
North Chicago Rolling Mill to learn the business, got
fair working knowledge of blacksmithy and machine practice;
later traveled selling iron and steel. In 1890 became
reporter on Chicago Record and worked up to political editor.
In 1902 became assistant secretary Central Trust Company
of Illinois, Chicago,and in fall of 1913 Director of Pub-
licity and Editor of Southern Settlement and Development
Organization with headquarters in Baltimore and is still
associated with that Movement. Has always been much inter-
ested in social service, more particularly where it touched
rough men out of work, and the class known as "down and outs".
Probably the most important social service performed was
known in Chicago as "The Coffee Line" in the lodging house
district, where every winter, from 1907 to 1912, a group
of Chicago's wealthy men maintained a charity which met the
pressing needs of casual laborers out of work and "down and
out" men, giving them, coffee and rolls, thus getting in
touch with the unemployed. From 15,000 to 25,000 men were

aided each season, the work was done at night in the open streets under McDowell's supervision; he acting, voluntarily, as the agent for the group furnishing the money. This work led to other activities. He was appointed secretary of the Episcopal Diocesan Commission on Social Service of which Mr. Mather, Secretary to Secretary of the Interior Lane was a member. Mayor Harrison of Chicago placed him on the Chicago Commission on Unemployment of which Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis Post was a prominent member. He for three years was a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, was a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library and was appointed on several commissions by Governors Tanner, Yates, Deneen and Dunne of Illinois none of particular importance.

During his newspaper days he was chief of the staff of correspondents who covered the Spanish-American War for the Chicago Record and served throughout the Cuban campaign. He has, as personal friends, many of the best known of the newspaper correspondents in Washington and is well acquainted with many of the publishers and editors of the more important newspapers and magazines of the country. He is sound in body and mind and has only the average American's knowledge of Indian affairs.

Finance
H D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1008.

Washington

Reporting savings
on authorities.

July 28, 1915.

To all Disbursing Officers of the Indian Service:

In order that the existing system of liability accounting may serve its purpose efficiently, it is absolutely essential that all "savings on authorities" shall be re-credited to the apportionments of disbursing officers at the earliest possible moment.

Experience has shown that under the present practice of reporting savings quarterly during the first nine months, and monthly during the last three months of the fiscal year, there are practically always authorities, or portions of authorities, which will never be utilized standing on the books as liabilities against apportionments. This frequently results in the denial of reasonable requests for expenditure authorizations because there is, apparently, no available balance in the disbursing officer's apportionment of the applicable funds.

To obviate the anomalous condition described and bring the system up to the highest possible state of efficiency, it is hereby ordered that all "savings on authorities" be reported hereafter as soon as made. In other words, whenever a disbursing officer finds that an expenditure authorization, or any part thereof, will not be needed, he is expected to report it, or the unused portion thereof, as a saving immediately to this Office. Forms 5-241 and 5-241b will be used for this purpose, and all previous instructions in conflict with the foregoing are hereby revoked.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Wx-7-22.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 1007.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Building projects and
construction work.

Washington

July 28, 1915.

To all Superintendents:

In connection with the reference to building projects in Office circular of July 8, 1915, attention is invited to the fact that various cases have been presented to the Office where the construction of school and agency buildings has been made in the open market in which it is apparent that superintendents have largely exceeded the original estimates for materials and labor submitted to the Office.

In the consideration of such cases the Office is confronted with a condition wherein it is forced either to authorize additional funds to complete a larger construction project than originally contemplated and perhaps take funds from apportionments of other agencies facing equal necessities to do this, or leave a partly constructed building to deteriorate until funds to complete it are available.

This practice can be due only to the inefficient and inaccurate manner in which the original estimates are made and to a lack of mature consideration in their preparation or to a deliberate attempt on the part of superintendents to force a larger expenditure of money at the schools and agencies under their charge. In either case superintendents have placed themselves in an indefensible position in respect to their relationship with the Office.

Hereafter superintendents will be held accountable strictly for carrying out construction work in a thoroughly systematic and efficient manner and according to the original estimate and apportionment.

When contemplating a building project the superintendent will submit to the Office a complete report justifying the construction of the building. This report

Circular No. 1007--2.

should contain information regarding the character of the subsoil, the depth of the frost line, the lowest degree of temperature, the character of building materials best suited to local conditions and the ease with which they may be procured, and the method by which it is proposed to heat or light the building. This report should be accompanied by a sketch, drawn to convenient scale, setting forth the plan of the building proposed to be constructed as well as a block plan showing the location of the building with reference to the other agency or school buildings and giving the most convenient points for water and sewer connection. The report should contain also the estimated cost at which the superintendent believes the building can be constructed under local conditions in the open market and under contract.

This report will then be passed upon by the Office and, if the construction is determined upon, the superintendent will be furnished with plans and specifications prepared in the Office, or where he has the local facilities to prepare plans and specifications, these may be properly prepared and transmitted for the approval of the Office.

Upon the approval of proper plans and specifications the superintendent will have prepared by some competent employee a bill of materials necessary to the construction of the building together with a carefully itemized estimate of labor, with rates per diem for each class. If no employee is available at the agency who has the ability to prepare the bill of materials the Office should be so advised in order that other arrangements can be made to furnish this information.

The superintendent will obtain competitive quotations for the materials locally and through the warehouses. In addition to this, he will obtain competitive proposals from qualified contractors to construct the building contemplated in accordance with the approved plans and specifications.

Circular No. 1007--3.

Blank forms of proposal (5-207), condition sheets (5-168), and contract forms (5-083) will be furnished in the usual manner.

These instructions are of the utmost importance and if carefully followed will tend to expedite action on construction projects and avoid extended correspondence.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Education

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 1011.

Office of Indian Affairs

General authorities
for expenditures.

Washington

August 2, 1915.

To all Disbursing Officers of the Indian Service:

Under date of February 20, 1913, Circular No. 727 was issued authorizing disbursing officers to submit requests for authority to expend not to exceed \$50 for general school purposes, and a similar amount for general agency purposes. It was provided that such authorities would be granted in the most general terms and that the money thus authorized was to be available for expenditure for such general purposes as might require immediate action, the only qualification being that superintendents were required especially to see that school funds were applied to school matters, general agency funds to general agency matters, building funds to repairs, etc., and that under such authorities no single expenditure was to exceed \$25.

On March 3, 1914, by Circular No. 832, it was provided that the amount of such general authorities could be increased to \$100, with the qualification that no single expenditure was to exceed \$25, and a report as to how each \$100 was expended was required to be shown on the reverse side of the white sheet accompanying the next request.

On January 25, 1915, by Circular No. 934, disbursing officers were informed that the general authorities provided for under Circulars Nos. 737 and 832 should be used only for miscellaneous unforeseen purposes for which it was impossible or impracticable to procure advance authority. Attention was invited to a number of reports showing that considerable amounts had been expended for traveling expenses, automobile repairs, and telegraph and telephone tolls, which expenses should have been foreseen and covered by a specific authority for this purpose for the entire year.

Circular No. 1011--2.

The authorities issued during the last fiscal year numbered approximately 20,000. Their preparation made a large volume of work, both for the field and for the Office, which it is believed by proper cooperation can be materially reduced, while, at the same time, the work can be conducted in a businesslike and efficient manner.

With this end in view, the privilege will be granted disbursing officers hereafter to obtain authorities, general in their nature, in sums not exceeding \$250, to be used for any purpose properly coming within the purview of the appropriation or fund designated in each instance except as hereafter provided.

This privilege will be granted under the following conditions, which disbursing officers will be required to observe both in letter and spirit, in order that the Service may be materially benefited by the authorities:

1. Such authorities are not available to supplement the force of regular employees, nor for improvements or additional equipment to automobiles. Neither are they to be used for traveling expenses, automobile repairs and upkeep, telegraph and telephone tolls, or any similar expenses which are expected to amount to \$100 per annum, or more, and can be anticipated and provided for in specific authorities.

2. No. single expenditure is to exceed \$50, and a statement as to how each \$250 is expended must be made on the reverse side of the white sheet requesting the next general authority. This statement should set out each expenditure and the amount involved in it.

3. Such authorities may be used to supplement specific authorities to the extent of not exceeding \$10 in any one case, provided the additional expenditure is made necessary by circumstances beyond the disbursing officer's control, which could not be foreseen when the estimate forming the basis of the specific authority was submitted to the Indian Office. Full explanation in each case will be required and should accompany the expenditure vouchers.

Circular No. 1011--3.

4. Such authorities must not be used for any purposes involving merely the personal comfort or convenience of employees; nor should any system of installment payments be followed with a view of evading the given limitation of \$50 for a single expenditure.

5. In order to reduce the number of open-market purchases to the greatest degree consistent with the absolute needs of the Service, the ordinary needs of schools and agencies should be met by proper forethought at the time of making up the annual estimates, and in no case should disbursing officers resort to these authorities for the purpose of reducing their annual estimates.

6. Disbursing officers will be held personally responsible for the proper use of these authorities and for complete compliance with the laws, regulations, and decisions governing purchases in the Indian Service. Their conduct of the business will be checked by traveling officials to ascertain whether purchases are extravagant in their nature or necessary and essential to the work of the agency or school for which made; also whether ordinary businesslike and prudent forethought is exercised to purchase economically the best available article, or thing for the purpose needed, in the best market and at the best price available.

7. Inspectors, special agents, and supervisors are directed and required, when inspecting agencies, to investigate particularly the use of these authorities and report abuses thereof in order that appropriate action against offenders may be taken. There will be no hesitancy in withdrawing this privilege from any disbursing officer who shows by his actions that he does not appreciate its value.

8. Nothing in this circular shall be construed to waive, or in any manner modify the requirements of law and regulations that all expenditures of money shall be evidenced by proper vouchers and brought into the accounts of disbursing officers.

Very truly yours,

Approved; August 2, 1915.

E. B. MERITT,
Assistant Commissioner.

A. A. JONES,
First Assistant Secretary.

Ed-L&O

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

F H D

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1010.

Washington

August 4, 1915.

Cost of Printing.

To Superintendents and Disbursing Officers:

The Department requests, for the information of the Joint Committee on Printing, a report showing the expenditures for printing and binding for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1914 and June 30, 1915, from Government funds for publications, the total for blank books, blank forms, etc., for work done elsewhere than at Washington.

You are requested to submit this information, by fiscal years, under the three headings of "Publications," "Blank Books," and "Blank Forms, etc.," not later than September 1st.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

7-WWW-31.

Pur-Supplies
J S W

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1012.

Washington

August 5, 1915.

Item numbers on requests
for annual estimate
supplies.

To all Superintendents:

Hereafter in submitting requests for articles, such as school books, medical and other supplies, a large number of which are procurable under contract and appear on the annual estimate blanks, you are requested to designate opposite each article requested the item number of same as it appears on the annual estimate.

This will entail but very little extra work on the part of field officials but will save a great deal of time in the Office, as with the item numbers it can readily be ascertained which articles ^{are} procurable under contract without the necessity of going through the entire list under the class in question.

Please cooperate with the Office in this respect as it is believed that purchases can be facilitated if the item numbers are shown where possible.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

7-JSW-30

Circular No. 985--2.

MONDAY, AUGUST NINTH, 9:00 A. M.

REGISTRATION 9:00 to 10:00.

MUSIC.

INVOCATION.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

RESPONSE.

TRAINING FOR EFFICIENCY. Rev. Matt S. Hughes, Pastor M. E. Church, Pasadena, Cal.

DISCUSSION.

TUESDAY, AUGUST TENTH, 9:00 A. M.

INFLUENCE OF BOOKS. Joseph F. Daniels, Librarian, Public Library, Riverside, Cal.

DISCUSSION.

HOUSING IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND THE SPREAD OF DISEASE. Dr. James H. McBride,
Member of Board of Commissioners of Immigration and Housing of California,
Pasadena, Cal.

DISCUSSION.

THE INDIAN: STATE AND FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY. Edward Hyatt, Superintendent of
Public Instruction, California; C. E. Kelsey, General Secretary, Northern
California Indian Association; Edgar A. Allen, Superintendent, Chilocco
Indian School, Chilocco, Okla.

DISCUSSION.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST ELEVENTH, 9:00 A. M.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKS BY MERE HANDLING. Joseph F. Daniels.

DISCUSSION.

IMPROVEMENT OF PRIMITIVE HOMES. Dr. Jessica B. Peixotto, Assistant Professor of
Home Economics, University of California.

DISCUSSION.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. Prof. T. J. Newbill, State Club Leader, State College,
Pullman, Wash.

DISCUSSION.

Letter copy

August 11th, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Sells:

You will recall that you and I had a correspondence about the value of timber in Arizona. I think you are familiar with the fact that I built the mills at Flagstaff, thirty years ago and those mills are still running. In visiting them upon my return from California by auto two months ago, I found a trainload or two of saw logs at the mill ready to be sawed, taken off some land that they had bought from the state of land that was turned over by the Government to the state on its becoming a state, for school purposes, etc.

I asked them what they were paying a thousand for these logs and they said \$3.50. At least ten or fifteen percent of those logs were such as I never had seen brought into a saw mill before. It seems in their contract with the state they had agreed to cut the timber clean down to a very small size and to take all logs off in limbs of the trees up to some 8". In every tree there would be one or two logs that would have great knots every three or four feet the entire length of them and they were paying \$3.50 for that class of lumber, spending three or four dollars a thousand logging and two or three dollars a thousand sawing and then cutting these knots out and making the cheapest kind of lumber for box purposes in these short lengths. Every log of that kind that they cut cost them \$3.50 scale for the entire

log. They did not get over 33-1/3 percent and for the real lumber the logging and hauling had cost them three times as much as a real log and stumping same, but they had to pay these extortionate prices to get the good lumber in the tree. They had better paid six or seven dollars stumpage for ordinary logs that

Mr. Sells-

-2-

8-11-15.

are usually cut than to have bought it on this basis, but it seems they could not get it on any other.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner,
United States Indian Service,
1769 Columbia Road,
Washington, D. C.

eea

Lyon - 11th

August 11th, 1915.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

The latter part of last March I commenced an automobile trip with my family in California and incidently visited several of the Indian Reservations in the State.

The first one was at El Campo. The Indians belonging to this reservation are about 300 and are scattered in two or three different places within a few miles in the country immediately adjoining and north of the Imperial Valley Desert in the part of Southern California. I saw the Superintendent, Dr. C. B. Boyd and had quite an extended conversation with him. The buildings were all in good shape and I think everything is being done for these Indians that could be in this kind of a country and I think they will be able to maintain themselves.

The next reservation I visited was Pala. You will remember that the Indians at Warners Hot Springs on Warners Ranch were removed practically forcibly to the new reservation selected for them at old Pala Mission. The Superintendent, Mr. Thomas F. McCormick was absent but I saw his wife and assistant and had general talks with the people at the agency. The land is good, climate fine, they seem to have plenty of water and I think are in a promising condition and, while the moving of these Indians from their original home was the subject of severe criticism, I think it was the very best that could be done with them from the fact that the springs are visited by a great many tourists and will be more all the time, and the Indians being in that neighborhood could not possibly be governed as well as they are, and they seem.

as I said, to have plenty of land and water.

In coming north to Riverside, I made quite an extended visit to the Riverside School- Sherman Institute, Mr. F. M. Conser, Superintendent. It was a great surprise to me to see seven or eight hundred Indians taken from all parts of the western country so splendidly taken care of, taught and drilled as they are at this school. As a rule the pupils are all old enough so that they could be with safety taken away from the neighborhood of their tribes and, of course, receive a much better education in manual training, discipline and everything pertaining to the education an ordinary man and woman should have here than they could in smaller schools and there is no doubt but what a great and good work is being done at this school.

The next Indians I came in contact with were at Lakeport and Upper Lake, a reservation on the same lake that Lakeport is upon about 125 miles north of San Francisco. There are quite a number of these Indians scattered all through that country and a small number, about twenty, living about a mile from this point at Lakeport. At Upper Lake, about thirty or forty miles above, there are two large colonies, with one Government school where the Indians seem to be doing fairly well. There should certainly be a house built for the teacher at this point. The teacher and his wife live at least two or two and one-half miles from the school and cannot possible give the service and have the Indians under the control they could if they lived with them.

One unfortunate and, saying the least, very uncharitable condition of these northern California Indians is the hostility of the whites towards them. Those Indians are not reservation Indians but are citizens of the state and still the state takes little or no

care of them and expects the Government to take care of the old and sick, which it does substantially.

The bootleggers are continually furnishing them with liquor. They are allowed to live without marriage and, in fact, every advantage is taken of them as a rule by citizens that can be. There are about 190 Indians there. The Indians at this point are not permitted to visit state schools, as they are practically not in any other part of the district in northern California.

I visited another portion of these northern California Indians at Ukiah. I saw the land that had been selected for them by the Government and they were ordinarily prosperous and attending school fairly well. As illustrating the attitude of the citizens of the town of Ukiah, I was told that a young Indian girl met with an accident. The Doctor was perfectly willing to treat her and did everything he could for her, but he felt it was impossible to treat her properly unless she was put in the hospital. This was denied her and the girl became a cripple for life. It is very evident that if she had had the treatment and care she would have received in the hospital she would have been helped. This is only one illustration, but you can readily see, a very wicked one.

At Lakeport there is a matron who visits the Indians, Mrs. Emma J. S. Alexander. I found her an earnest, honest and largely disappointed and discouraged woman from the condition she found these Indians in and the almost inhuman negligence of them by the state. I could not spend much time there to go into the conditions fully and asked Mrs. Alexander to write me on the subject, and the following is a copy of her letter:

"Last month you requested me to write you a statement of the condition of the Indians here.

"The Indian dance and religious celebration at Middletown concludes tonight. There was a four night celebration beginning June the 5th and 6th and ending June 12th and 13th. After seeing the district attorney, I notified the leading man (Indian) that he must use his best efforts to prevent any violations of the law in the way of using intoxicating liquors, gambling, etc.

"I also advised the mother of the girl you mentioned to send her to a Government boarding school, telling her that an Indian marriage was illegal; that if she married they should secure a marriage licence.

"The Indians here are not reservation Indians but citizens and are governed by the state laws as any other citizens. The trouble is the law is not enforced against them except in extreme criminal acts such as robbery, murder, etc. The attitude of the officers and people is to ignore almost anything else in the Indians.

"Once in a while some-one is fined for selling liquor illegally, but the traffic goes on just the same.

"Their ranches are isolated, and Indians will not often betray one another or the party furnishing the liquor. Are afraid of each other. We have many Indians not given to drinking, but it seems to me the evil is on the increase. As to the marriage laws- they are not enforced at all. There are some legal marriages but the majority is according to their Indian custom of living together and separating at will. Their custom causes much confusion of relationship. The majority of the children are thus half orphaned. As a rule when a couple separates the children go with the mother, the father assuming no responsibility for his children. If the mother dies, the children go to their mother's nearest relation.

"The marriage laws should be enforced some way. The district attorney last January asked me for a list of Indian couples living together illegally as husband and wife and instructed me to tell them they should comply with the law. I did so. Two couples were married; the others ignored the warning. No prosecutions as yet. When speaking to the district attorney some time ago he said that it was his opinion that the Federal Government should look after the Indians criminally and otherwise. I don't know for a certainty, but I have an idea that the trouble is the expense to the county of prosecuting the cases.

"Indians here object to a legal marriage because they consider it too binding and a divorce too costly. A few legally married couples have separated and are living with other companions without a divorce. Speaking of the California Indians, if legal marriage and sobriety were made a condition when land is given them, it might help.

"As to the economic condition of the Indians here: they are fair. Work on ranches, wood cutting, sheep shearing in the bean and hop fields and gathering fruit provide work

the greater part of the year. Then there are their own crafts, basket making and shell bead making, which bring in considerable sums, especially during the winter, which is the dull season of the year. All labor averages \$2.00 per day. Men, women and children (the older) work in the bean and hop fields and orchards.

"Notwithstanding, I find it necessary to ask the Government for some assistance, which is given me, which would be sufficient but for the tendency of their wanting to throw all the old people on the Government for support. As to the old, etc., with what they make from their baskets, beads and summer work, and what I give them from the Government allowance, they have managed to get along without serious suffering. A few are entirely disabled as to making a livelihood and, if there were a hospital and indigents home provided, such could be properly provided for in the way of shelter, clothing, food and medical care. They cannot have, or do not have these sufficiently as it is. The care of the sick in their homes is very unsatisfactory because of unsanitary conditions, failure on their part to comply with the physicians directions and a strong tendency to supplement (or dispose of entirely) the physician's treatment."

"P.S. Gambling is also a common vice.

"Last winter I applied to the state for assistance for half orphaned, orphaned and abandoned Indian children. Later I was informed that the state would not provide for Indian children."

In coming east over the Mojave Desert, the first Indians are the Mojaves, a splendid tribe of probably the tallest and best Indians in America. Physically they are some of the most splendid people I ever saw in my life and that has been the judgment of all people who have visited them from 1846 to the present time. There are only a few of them and they are self-sustaining practically. I met there a Mr. J. W. Woods, who has been a contractor on the Santa Fe Road in cement work, etc. for twenty-five years. He has worked some of these Indians all of this time and is devoted to them as laborers. I asked him if they turned out as much work and as well as the Mexicans that were working on the railroad there. He said very nearly twice as much a day and that they were tractable.

reliable, splendid people. I asked him if any of them were employed as foremen. He said one of his head foremen was an Indian and he did know what he would do without him. I asked him if he had had any experience with the other desert Indians. He said he had some but they were worthless compared with the Mojaves.

In coming on east I visited the Huachuca Canon Indian school at Valentine, Arizona. I was astonished to see the improvement that had been made in these desert Indians, who were pretty nearly as worthless as they could be thirty or forty years ago when I used to come in contact with some of them in my mill work in Arizona. Their accommodations there seem to be especially fine and cleanly. I went into the boy school and saw the girls at play. They were all neatly dressed, tidy and much more intelligent than I expected to see them from my former experience with them. I found the Superintendent, Mr. Charles E. Shell, a very interesting man and much interested in the work. I asked Mr. Shell if he would not write me in regard to the reservation, etc. as I only could spend very little time there and could not possibly go over it and go into the matter extensively, and the following is the letter that he wrote me:

"You asked me to write you fully regarding the Salapais; their condition and prospects. The following briefly sets forth the desired information.

"The reservation lies in northern Arizona. Its perimeter is more than two hundred miles and its northern boundary is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river. It contains approximately 782,000 acres.

"It is strictly a grazing country with a grazing capacity of approximately 12,000 head of cattle. There are now on the reservation 10,360 head of cattle belonging to permittees for which a grazing fee of \$1.50 per head per year is charged, bringing in an annual revenue of \$15,540.00. Besides this there is a tribal herd of about 900 head of cattle and 100 head of horses.

"I have recently purchased and allotted to individual Indians, 150 head of cows. These are to be cared for by the Indians to whom they are allotted and the purchase price refunded when any of the increase is sold. This places

this experiment on a business basis. The cattle do not belong to them until paid for. The recipients are enthusiastic and success is almost already assured. Each of fifteen Indians have received ten cows. By good management, they will pay for them in five years. No "She" stock will be sold. Their holdings will necessarily increase. No further restrictions will be placed on them. They can sell their steers to whom they like or eat them.

"The following data is taken from the report of Forester Gatches. This report was rendered about six years ago but is as correct today as it was then as no timber operations have been carried on in the meantime.

Yellow pine, acreage, 32,000- approximate yield of 25,600,000 board ft.

Juniper-Pinon, area 121,600 acres- approximate yield of 8,000,000 board ft. and 150,000 cords of fuel.

"Owing to the rough character of the country upon which this timber is located, it is impracticable to manufacture this into lumber. The lumber district is about thirty miles from the nearest shipping point.

"The reservation is poorly watered. About one-third is useless for any purpose, being the breaks into the Grand Canyon.

"There are some attractive mineral prospects but there is no authority of law for their development.

"There is not to exceed 160 acres of irrigable and tillable land but many of the Indians have squatted upon small patches off the reservation and manage to eke out a subsistence by raising small truck. Not more than ten families reside permanently on the reserve. The remainder live near towns along the line of the A. T. & Santa Fe RR and pick up a living by working for whites. Some of the women make and sell baskets.

"According to the census just completed, there are 477 Walapais. They are just about holding their own in the matter of numbers.

"The school is well housed as you probably remember. The year just closing has been the most successful of any of my twenty years' experience. Every eligible child with one exception has been in school. Sixty percent of the pupils sleep in the open air on screened porches all the year round. There has not been a death among the pupils during the year. We have plenty of milk, eggs and fresh fruit and vegetables for the children.

"I remember with much pleasure your visit and hope that when you are passing this way again, you will arrange to stop longer and see for yourself what we are endeavoring to do for the Walapais."

It certainly seems to me that the right man is in the right place at this reservation and that they are making substantial and fine strides towards self maintenance.

I formerly corresponded with Mr. Story, Vice-President of the Santa Fe Railroad, in regard to putting more Indians to work through Arizona and New Mexico. He stated that one of the great troubles in employing Indians on railroad work was that they would work a few days and then lay off. I asked him if they should put the Indians in small houses at the stations the same as they did the Mexican laborers if it would not help. He said he thought it would and they would at all times be glad to afford all inducements for the Indians to work on their line in southern California, Arizona and New Mexico. I took the matter up with Mr. Shell and he said that when the Indians found work they would get more pay for it than the railroad would give and the Indians were dissatisfied by the wages paid by the railroad and doubted very much if there would be much of that done for some time to come. As a large portion of the work these Indians can get to do near their reservations in the future would be railroad work, it seems to me that they should be encouraged to do it and that they certainly ought to be satisfied with the same work at the same price that the railroads are giving their Mexican and other laborers for that kind of work. Perhaps there has been a mistake made on this and other reservations by paying the Indians more for work done around the station than the railroad or outsiders would pay and therefore hindering their future employment.

You will readily see from this report, Mr. Vaux, that I am not undertaking to make an exhaustive report on any of these tribes. I was out on a personal trip with my family and have taken these observations incidently and thus present them.

Very truly yours, *Edward E. Ayer*

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF EDWARD E. AYER, DATED AUGUST 11th, 1915
VISITING CERTAIN TRIBES OF INDIANS IN
CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA.

Handwritten: 7-15-16

7/3/16

Dear Miss Smith

As the attached Report
is dated Aug. 1st - 1915

I presume you may want
to put it in file previous
to the correspondence
in attached bundle

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

Aug 11, 1915

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1916.

Acknowledged

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am sending herewith a carbon copy --
one of a number I have had made in the office--
of your report of August 11, 1915, on California
and Arizona Indians.

I do this because I understand you
have not one in your files.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosure: 1.

McD-JG.

August 15th, 1915

Aug 11-1915

Dear Sir,

The following report on the condition of the Indian population in California and Arizona is submitted to you for your information and guidance.

The report is based on a survey made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the year 1914.

R E P O R T
ON

CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA INDIANS

by

EDWARD E. AYER.

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Dear Mr. Vaux:

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The first one was at El Campo. The Indians belonging to this reservation are about 300 and are scattered in two or three different places within a few miles in the country immediately adjoining and north of the Imperial Valley Desert in the part of Southern California. I saw the Superintendent, Dr. C. B. Boyd and had quite an extended conversation with him. The buildings were all in good shape and I think everything is being done for these Indians that could be in this kind of a country and I think they will be able to maintain themselves.

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this point are not permitted to visit state schools, as they are practically not in any other part of the district in northern California.

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"The reservation is poorly watered. About one-third is useless for any purpose, being the breaks into the Grand Canyon.

"There are some attractive mineral prospects but there is no authority of law for their development.

"There is not to exceed 160 acres of irrigable and tillable land but many of the Indians have squatted upon small patches off the reservation and manage to eke out a subsistence by raising small truck. Not more than ten families reside permanently on the reserve. The remainder live near towns along the line of the A. T. & Santa Fe R.R. and pick up a living by working for whites. Some of the women make and sell baskets.

"According to the census just completed, there are 477 Walapais. They are just about holding their own in the matter of numbers.

"The school is well housed as you probably remember. The year just closing has been the most successful of any of my twenty years' experience. Every eligible child with one exception has been in school. Sixty percent of the pupils sleep in the open air on screened porches all the year round. There has not been a death among the pupils during the year. We have plenty of milk, eggs and fresh fruit and vegetables for the children.

"I remember with much pleasure your visit and hope that when you are passing this way again, you will arrange to stop longer and see for yourself what we are endeavoring to do for the Walapais."

It certainly seems to me that the right man is in the right place at this reservation and that they are making substantial and fine strides towards self maintenance.

I formerly corresponded with Mr. Story, Vice-President of the Santa Fe Railroad, in regard to putting more Indians to work through Arizona and New Mexico. He stated that one of the great troubles in employing Indians on railroad work was that they would work a few days and then lay off. I asked him if they should put the Indians in small houses at the stations the same as they did the Mexican laborers if it would not help. He said he thought it would and they would at all times be glad to afford all inducements for the Indians to work on their line in southern California, Arizona and New Mexico. I took the matter up with Mr. Shell and he said that when the Indians found work they would get more pay for it than the railroad would give and the Indians were dissatisfied by the wages paid by the railroad and doubted very much if there would be much of that done for some time to come. As a large portion of the work these Indians can get to do near their reservations in the future would be railroad work, it seems to me that they should be encouraged to do it and that they certainly ought to be satisfied with the same work at the same price that the railroads are giving their Mexican and other laborers for that kind of work. Perhaps there has been a mistake made on this and other reservations by paying the Indians more for work done

August 11th, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Sells:

You will recall that you and I had a correspondence about the value of timber in Arizona. I think you are familiar with the fact that I built the mills at Flagstaff, thirty years ago and those mills are still running. In visiting them upon my return from California by auto two months ago, I found a trainload or two of saw logs at the mills ready to be sawed, taken off some land that they had bought from the state of land that was turned over by the Government to the state on its becoming a state, for school purposes, etc.

I asked them what they were paying a thousand for these logs and they said \$3.50. At least ten or fifteen percent of those logs were such as I never had seen brought into a saw mill before. It seems in their contract with the state they had agreed to cut the timber clean down to a very small size and to take all logs off in limbs of the trees up to some 8". In every tree there would be one or two logs that would have great knots every three or four feet the entire length of them and they were paying \$3.50 for that class of lumber, spending three or four dollars a thousand logging and two or three dollars a thousand sawing and then cutting these knots out and making the cheapest kind of lumber for box purposes in these short lengths. Every log of that kind that they cut cost them \$3.50 scale for the entire log. They did not get over 33-1/3 percent and for the real lumber the logging and bauling had cost them three times as much as a real log and stumping same, but they had to pay these extortionate prices to get the good lumber in the tree. They had better paid six or seven dollars stumpage for ordinary logs that

Mr. Sells-

-2-

8-11-15.

are usually cut than to have bought it on this basis, but it seems they could not get it on any other.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature, possibly "W. H. O.", in cursive script.

Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner,
United States Indian Service,
1769 Columbia Road,
Washington, D. C.

eea

*Note Mrs. Wilmarth
8/11
see letter in
her file.*

August 11th, 1915.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I send you a letter from a very dear friend
of mine, Mrs. Mary H. Wilmarth, in regard to Mr. Malcolm
McDowell for Secretary.

It speaks for itself.

Yours very truly,

Geo

Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Circular No. 985--3.

THURSDAY, AUGUST TWELFTH, 9:00 A. M.

BOOKS THAT PLEASE PEOPLE WHOSE RACE HISTORY IS LIKE THAT OF INDIANS. Joseph F. Daniels.

DISCUSSION.

THE ORGANIZATION OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS, followed by canning demonstrations. O. H. Benson, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DISCUSSION.

FRIDAY, AUGUST THIRTEENTH, 9:00 A. M.

LITERATURE. Joseph F. Daniels.

DISCUSSION.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC AMONG THE INDIANS. Henry A. Larson, Chief Special Officer for Liquor Suppression, Denver, Colo.

DISCUSSION.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. Arthur H. Chamberlain, Editor of Sierra Educational News, San Francisco, Cal.

DISCUSSION.

SATURDAY, AUGUST FOURTEENTH, 9:00 A. M.

CONFERENCE OF RETURNED STUDENTS.

Considering the educative value of this special conference and the sessions of the National Education Association, and the privilege of visiting the exposition, where there are such excellent opportunities to study exhibits which are representative of the best educational systems known to the world, should result in a large number of the superintendents and instructors making a special effort to be present. A copy of this circular should be placed in the hands of each employee immediately upon its receipt.

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

NIGHT LETTER.

August 12th, 1915.

George Vaux, Jr.,
1606 Morris Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Letter regarding McDowell telephoned up after had written to you sending additional recommendation. Think lady as well qualified as any woman can be but she certainly could not accompany any of us on trips and I feel we should be represented before all committees by a man, but any arrangement you and the rest make will be perfectly satisfactory to me and my opinion should not be considered because I shall retire from the Commission on my seventy-fifth birthday in November nineteen sixteen positively, but my love and esteem for the Commission will always remain.

Edward E. Ayer

(Member Board of Indian Commissioners)

~~August 12th, 1915.~~
August 12th, 1915.

dated 8/11/15

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I am enclosing you this morning a copy of my report on the trip to California and Arizona.

I received the circular that the Secretary wanted all reports sent in before September 1st. I have also sent two copies of the same to the office so that when they do send it there can be one sent to the Indian Commissioner and one to the Secretary of the Interior. After you get through with this one, you might file it in the office in Washington.

I do not know whether you consider this enough of a report to even send in at all. On that I want you to use your own judgment, which will be perfectly satisfactory to me. You will see that it is only a hasty trip and a hasty review of conditions.

Very truly yours,

G. H. A.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

eea

Keshena, Wis.,
August 12, 1915.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Nearly a year ago during our annual Reservation Fair, we had the pleasure and honor to have you in our midst- the honor which I highly appreciated, that you kindly accepted our humble invitation. Again our annual Reservation Fair is approaching near; the date of the fair will be the 6, 7, 8 and 9th of Sept., this year. Therefore, in behalf of the whole Menominee Tribe at large and as an official of the Association, I have the honor to extend to you our warm and cordial invitation to visit our fair again this year. Although, Mr. Ayer, we know that you have a large business and heavy responsibilities in your hands continually, we would certainly be more than pleased to have you again in our midst.

Just a word for our Supt., A. S. Nicholson: He is doing everything in his power to make this coming fair better and more attractive than ever. Major Nicholson has done more in uplifting the Menominee Indians than any Indian Agent we have had before in this Reservation. He is a straightforward man. He is firm and kind to every Indian. Mr. Ayer, I honestly believe that if Major Nicholson should ever leave (which I hope not) this Reservation, great many of the Menominee Indians would try to follow him, like children hanging on to their father. I have been in the Indian Service off and on since Sept. 11, 1894, and during that time I have worked under 14 different Indian Agents and Supts. and Major Nicholson is without doubt the most noble man as an Indian Agent I ever worked under.

(2)

Again, my dear Mr. Ayer, we certainly hope to see you again in our midst during our annual Fair this year.

I am

Most respectfully,

(Signed) Ernest Oshkosh

Secretary of the Association.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

August 18, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Your report on a visit to certain tribes of Indians in California and Arizona is at hand. Commissioner Vaux has been advised and I am awaiting instructions from him to deliver the copies to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

There is being sent under a separate cover a copy of a recent bulletin issued by the Census Bureau on the "Indian Population in the United States and Alaska." Additional copies will be forwarded should you desire them.

Respectfully yours,

Earl Y. Henderson
Clerk.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Finance
67638-1915

H. D.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1017.

Washington

August 20, 1915.

Repairs and improvements.

To all Disbursing Officers of the Indian Service:

In order that the practice of the Indian Office in respect to the matter might be placed on a firmer legal basis, the Comptroller of the Treasury was requested recently to designate the dividing line between items of expense payable from "Support funds" and those payable from "Indian School and Agency Buildings," or specific appropriations for "Repairs and improvements." The last two funds being subject to the same application, as far as repairs and improvements are concerned, they will be treated together in consideration of the subject now under discussion.

The Comptroller said in reply:

The appropriations for support and those for repairs and improvements are in general terms, and an unvarying rule can not be given to control every expenditure irrespective of its surrounding facts. There may be expenditures for which either might be equally available, neither making specific provision therefor, and in such case the rule is to accept the designation of the head of the Department in making the expenditure, and to require thereafter such appropriation to be used exclusively for such class of expenditures, in the absence of any change in the appropriation act. (See 12 Comp. Dec. 199.)

He said further with respect to certain specified items:

While some of the expenditures referred to are in a sense improvements, yet I think that term is used in the appropriation in the more limited sense of improvement of the buildings. These expenditures have not this betterment feature. They are in the nature of equipment or furnishings. The power that operates them, or the fact that they may be attached to the freehold, is not material. The dough mixer and laundry machine have taken the place of hand methods. As to these schools and the appropriations concerned they are none the less furnishings than those things that were used in more primitive times. So too as to the ranges and stoves. They are furnishings. The printing press, lathes, wood-working and metal-working machinery have to do with teaching the Indian, and have no relation to the building as "improvements."

Circular No. 1017--2.

These things are not within the appropriation for "repairs and improvements."

Where they are found necessary to the school, they go to the support of the school, and should be procured under the appropriation for support.

In view of the foregoing, no general rule can be prescribed whereunder certain things shall be placed in one class and other things in another class regardless of circumstances, but they are to be separated hereafter on the basis of the uses to which they are intended. In order to carry out this plan the following rules have been adopted and will apply to all expenses incurred after June 30, 1915:

1. All material and labor intended for use in making permanent additions, repairs and improvements to buildings, or to heating, lighting, power and water systems connected therewith, will be paid for from "Repairs and Improvements" or "Indian School and Agency Buildings," as applicable, except that treaty or other tribal funds may be used for school buildings and appurtenances where applicable and available.

2. Everything in the nature of attachments which are not betterments to buildings, and any machinery which is not a part of the heating, lighting, power or water systems, will be charged to support funds.

In making requests for expenditures authorizations, disbursing officers will be expected to set out on the authority blank such information as to the purpose of the proposed expense as will enable the Office to determine to which class it belongs and to designate the proper fund for payment. Similar information will be required hereafter in connection with expenditures under general authorities, as well as supplies requested on annual estimates.

If a disbursing officer is in doubt as to how to class any particular item he should state the case fully to the Office and request instructions.

Very respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Wx-8-17.

Assistant Commissioner.

Approved: August 21, 1915.

BO SWEENEY,
Assistant Secretary.

Pur-Sup.
W B F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Certified checks with
bids and methods of
advertising.

Washington

August 20, 1915

1021

Superintendents and other Disbursing Officers:

You are directed to give the following instructions your careful attention and to follow them literally.

The law requires that on every purchase involving \$5,000 or more, the bids be accompanied by certified checks or drafts on a solvent national bank for not less than 5 per cent of the total amount of the bid. You will see hereafter that this law is strictly complied with. Where the purchase amounts to less than \$5,000 and more than \$500 each bid must be accompanied either by a certified check or draft on a solvent national bank or by a proper bond equal to 5 per cent of the amount involved. Superintendents will record and retain the checks or bonds until the award is made, then those of the unsuccessful bidders may be returned to them and that of the successful bidder held until contract and regular bond are executed and filed with them by the said successful bidder.

When advertising for the purchase of supplies or labor it is absolutely necessary that every person or firm solicited be sent the same form of invitation to bid. It is not proper to send one form of advertisement to one or more, and another form to others.

Furthermore, it is essential and necessary that the invitation to bidders set out clearly what is intended to be purchased, and it is just as important that the award be made on the article for which advertisement is issued. It is not proper to advertise for one thing and buy something else. If we ask for bids on an article of a certain capacity, size, weight, or other description, we can not properly, under that advertisement, buy something different. Where it is believed not to be to the interest of the Government to make an award, all bids must be rejected, and re-advertisement made.

Superintendents in every instance in preparing abstracts must see that they show all the essential points contained in the bids, and particularly set out on the abstract wherein any bid differs from the advertised specifications.

Special brands, reference to a particular manufacturer's name, number, etc., (even with the phrase, "or equal" added) are not to appear in the advertisement. If some particular brand or make of article is believed to be the most desirable, purchase of which can be justified by the superintendent, he should see that bids are solicited from those who handle that particular make or brand as well as from others; and if it is found that the price on that particular brand is not the cheapest, the purchase of it will be considered only when fully justified.

Superintendents are directed again to read carefully the regulations and circulars governing the purchase of supplies and services. The Office will not approve any transaction not based on sound business methods. Wide advertisement must be made and purchases completed as economically as possible. If the local markets are limited or supplies held by vendors for high prices, you must broaden the field of your inquiry for bids, but regardless of what the local markets offer it will be necessary for you also to keep in touch with other markets, as in many instances it will be found cheaper to buy at a distance and ship to destination on government bills of lading at the land grant rates.

Many quotations are submitted to the Office with options as to date of acceptance which are too limited to permit acceptance. Superintendents must secure such options as will give the Office and Department at least a reasonable time in which to consider and take action on the case.

Superintendents will be charged with the responsibility for seeing that the foregoing instructions are carried out in spirit and to the letter. Proposed purchases not handled as set out herein and in accordance with other instructions of the Office, positively will not be consummated. It therefore will expedite the purchase if you see to it that the requirements of the Office are met in the first instance.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

8-FLH-18.

Approved: August 24, 1915.

BO SWEENEY,

Assistant Secretary.

1021

MEMORANDUM TO BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS. AUG. 21, '15.

Copies of letters referring to Mr. Abbott's
Canadian Report and Proposed Indian Act.

"Department of Indian Affairs
Office of Deputy Superintendent
General.

Ottawa.

21st July, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott,

In further reference to your letter of the 29th May last, I beg to say that I have perused the draft of your proposed Indian Act with much interest and that it appears to me to be well arranged and to provide ample facilities for a progressive administration of Indian affairs.

The provisions for education, for the transfer and descent of property and for the trial of offence in conformity with state or national laws, together with a measure of self government should be a good preparation for citizenship, which should be the object of the legislation.

I note that your definition of Indian does not include a white woman who marries an Indian as is the case in our Act. In part (i) of your definition, I note that "Indian" includes "any person" of Indian blood while ours includes "every male person" of Indian blood. So far as I can see, however, parts i and ii of your definition would include the same persons as those defined in i and ii of our definition, child meaning legitimate child.

It is not altogether clear to me as to what Indians are entitled by law to an allotment of land as referred to in Section 28, but this evidently refers to rights under some existing law.

I cannot say that I have any suggestions or criticisms to offer with respect to this Act, none occur to me on the perusal that I have made.

Yours sincerely,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT.

Deputy Superintendent General,"

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Portland, Oregon,

July 27, 1915.

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Friend Abbott;-

I am returning you today under separate cover

copy of your "Proposed Indian Act" and apologize for having kept it so long but it has been impossible for me to secure the time to read it carefully until now. As it is I have not been able to give it careful and intelligent study. I believe it to be quite comprehensive and will be glad to see you in person on my return to Washington and go into the matter more carefully.

Thanking you and assuring you of my appreciation of your kindness, I remain

Very truly yours,
HARRY LANE.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Portland, Oregon. May 25, 1915.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,
Secretary, Board of Ind. Commrs.
Friend Abbott:

I am in receipt of your kind letter also copy of report on the Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada.

This is very interesting and instructive work and I thank you for your kindness in sending it to me. I shall preserve it as a record and hope I may be able to make use of it at the next session of Congress when the Annual Indian iniquity is presented for consideration.

HARRY LANE.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Hamilton, Montana. May 10, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

-----I am glad to have these publications and know they shall prove interesting and beneficial to me. I expect them to be most helpful at the next session of Congress. There is an abundance of good material in them.

H. L. MYERS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committee on Expenditures in the Interior
Department.

Springfield, Illinois. May 20, 1915.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

-----I have had time only to give them (3 reports) a cursory examination. They will all be of much interest to me, but from what little examination I have given them, I am sure that your own volume will be the most interesting of them.

Since I last saw you, I have been across the line in Canada, for only a short time it is true, but yet long enough to learn that they do some things better over there than we do them on this side of the line, and I have an impression that your book will convince me, handling Indians is one of those things.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES M. GRAHAM.

Ed-Schools.

R H H

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1014.

Washington

Indian children in
public schools.

August 21, 1915.

To Superintendents:

Under date of February 6, a circular (937) was issued to superintendents concerning enrollment of Indian children in the State public schools, and I wish to bring this matter again to your attention. For use during the fiscal year 1916 there will be available \$20,000 for this purpose.

In the circular mentioned the importance of this matter was pointed out. It is essential that superintendents make a consistent effort to arrange for the placing of Indian children in public schools, and in order to accomplish this, payment of tuition may be made in all proper cases, especially where these children or their parents are not tax payers and therefore do not contribute to the support of the public schools.

It is understood to be the duty of the States to afford equal school facilities with white children to those Indians who are tax payers and citizens clothed with rights under State constitutions or laws. With this in mind, however, the Office desires that harmonious cooperation may be established with the public school authorities of the several States and that amicable arrangements be made with due regard to the rights and interests of the Government, the school districts, and the Indians themselves.

I will request that you give this matter your careful attention at this time and report by September 10 what will be done within your jurisdiction to carry out this plan. You should also state how much money will be required for the purpose indicated during the fiscal year 1916.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

8-LP-13.

Ed-Emp.
B S G

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1015.

Washington

Expending funds in
advance of authority.

August 21, 1915.

To all Disbursing Officers of the Indian Service:

Circular No. 864, dated May 19, 1914, contains the following paragraph:

"No field officer shall employ anyone until he is notified that the position has been established, or the request for irregular labor has been approved, except in case of an emergency where the delay incident to procuring authority would result in the loss of life or property. All emergency employment must be reported to the Office immediately by letter, with a full statement of the facts, and a request for authority to make payment must be submitted as soon as the emergency terminates. The name of a person employed in an emergency should be placed on the payroll but no payment for such services should be made until the requisite authority has been received. A request for authority to make such a payment must be accompanied by a full statement of the necessity for the employment."

Circular No. 952, dated March 15, 1915, modified this provision to include "Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV."

Notwithstanding these instructions the Office is constantly called upon to approve requests for settlement of indebtedness where labor has been employed in advance of authority. With few exceptions these requests can not be adequately justified, particularly in view of the provisions of Circular No. 832, dated March 3, 1914, which provides for the granting of general authorities not to exceed \$100. Circular No. 1011, dated August 2, 1915, raises the maximum of general authorities to \$250, and in view of this liberal maximum there can be no justification for employing irregular labor without advance authority except in rare cases.

Not only has the practice of employing irregular labor without advance authority become quite general, but in many cases this practice has been used in supplementing the force of regular employees. The law provides that all employment of this character must be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, and in view of the law prohibiting the Government from accepting voluntary service the action of superintendents in employing in advance of authority places the Office in a position where it is practically compelled to recommend approval. The Secretary has

Circular No. 1015--2.

recently issued instructions to have this practice discontinued at once, and in the future no person will be employed to supplement the regular force in advance of authority except in grave emergencies involving the loss of life or property.

In view of the provisions of Circular 1011 providing for the granting of general authority not exceeding \$250, and the instructions of the Secretary to discontinue at once the practice of employing to supplement the regular force in advance of authority, hereafter any disbursing agent who employs in any capacity in advance of authority will do so at his own risk, and unless it can be shown that a real emergency existed approval of such employment will be refused. These instructions must be strictly complied with and the disbursing agents who disregard them are warned that they will be required to pay from personal funds the salaries or wages of persons employed in advance of authority except in cases of emergency referred to.

Regarding the purchase of supplies, attention is particularly invited to Section 195, et seq., and amendments thereto which set out that specific authority must be obtained in advance before open market purchases may be made except in cases of exigency.

Circular No. 1011, referred to above, providing for the granting of general authorities in sums not exceeding \$250 may be used in connection with the purchase of supplies, and with such an authority in effect there is no excuse for superintendents making unauthorized purchases of supplies unless a bona fide exigency exists in the case of each particular purchase.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

8-WC-16.

Purchase-Trans.

D S M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 1016.

Office of Indian Affairs

Placing file numbers
on transportation
requests.

Washington

August 21, 1915.

To All Officers Traveling Under Orders:

Hereafter, you will on each carbon of a transportation request issued by you indicate the file number of the orders under which the request is used. If such orders have no file number place on the copy the date of the issuance of the travel order. Strict adherence to these directions will obviate delays in settlement of your accounts and unnecessary correspondence.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

8-MMS-14.

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WM. J. KERSHAW,
First Vice-President
CHAS. E. DAGENETT,
Vice-Pres. on Membership
MRS. EMMA D. GOULETTE,
Vice-Pres. on Education
HON. CHARLES D. CARTER,
Vice-Pres. on Legislation
ARTHUR C. PARKER,
Secretary-Treasurer
PROF. F. A. MCKENZIE,
Associate Chairman
DR. THOS. C. MOFFETT,
Associate Secretary

The Society of American Indians

A National Organization of Americans

Organized at Ohio State University, April, 1911

MEMBERSHIP: ACTIVE, ASSOCIATE, INDIAN ASSOCIATE, AND JUNIOR
ACTIVE, INDIAN ASSOCIATE, AND JUNIOR PERSONS
OF INDIAN BLOOD ONLY

HEADQUARTERS: WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Education Building.

Albany, N. Y., August 24, 1915.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:-

In behalf of the Society of American Indians, the Executive Council extends to you a most cordial invitation to attend the Fifth Annual Conference of the Society at Kansas University, Lawrence, Kans., Sept. 28 - Oct. 3.

Each year our conferences are becoming more and more a potent factor in shaping public policy and in achieving the high aims of the progressive Indians of the country. This year we shall discuss the subject, "Responsibility for the Red Man", with special reference to determining just what specific agencies are responsible for the present condition of the race and how the situation can be met by the Indians themselves. In this council we need information and wisdom from all good sources.

In this gathering of the leaders of the red race and their trusted friends, may we not hope for your presence and the inspiration of a personal message from you?

Very sincerely,

Arthur C. Parker
Secretary-Treasurer.

ACP/WR

THE LAWRENCE CONFERENCE - SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.
Preliminary Program.

Headquarters:-Kansas University.

Note: Program does not list all speakers and is subject to additions and changes. We cannot yet announce several interesting features.

Sept. 28 REGISTRATION and assignment of delegates and visitors to hotels
Morning and boarding places. Welcome committees will meet all trains.

Afternoon EXECUTIVE SESSION. Assignment of Committees.

Evening PUBLIC WELCOME by City and University officials. Addresses and responses by prominent Indians.

Sept. 29 ANNUAL CONFERENCE SERMON by Dr. O. C. Brown.
Morning A special delegation will leave for Kansas City to participate with the Kansas State Chapter D.F. & P. in the erection of a marker to the memory of Ex-Gov. Walker, a Wyandot Indian, first Governor of Kansas.

Afternoon CONFERENCE ON CLAIMS & LEGISLATION. Consultation with Legal Aid Committee by delegates having claims and grievances.

Evening CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION. Indian Schools Discussed.
Emma D. Goulette, Chairman.

Sept. 30 CONFERENCE ON HOW INDIANS THEMSELVES MAY REMEDY THE CONDITION
Morning OF THEIR RACE. How far are Indians responsible? Addresses by Dr. F. A. McKenzie, Chauncey Yellow Robe, Stephen Jones, John M. Oskison, Rosa B. LaFlesche, etc.

Afternoon THE PRESENT PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN, INCENTIVES AND DRAWBACKS. Where does the fault lie? What can be done? Speakers:- Congressman Carter, Wm. J. Kershaw, Matthew Sniffin, Rev. Philip B. Gordon, Henry Standing Bear, Rev. William Holmes.

Evening GIVING THE INDIAN A PART IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF HIS OWN AFFAIRS. Letting the Indian know what is being done. Discussion of American Indian Day. The Indians' loyalty to the country. The Society's Memorial.

October 1 THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE INDIAN. What the
Morning Government does, what it does not do and where it fails in doing. Speakers:- Hon. Gabe E. Parker, Charles E. Dagenett, John R. Wise, Carlos Montezuma, Thomas L. Sloan.

Afternoon INSPECTION OF HASKELL INSTITUTE. Field sports and concert by the students.

Evening THE PROBLEM OF THE RESERVATION. Morals, Temperance, Leasing, Industry, Home Conditions.

October 2 ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLATFORM. Nominations. Business.

Afternoon BUSINESS SESSION. Election. Message to Mohonk.

Evening UNFINISHED BUSINESS. Adjournment.

October 3 INDIANS ASSIGNED TO LOCAL CHURCHES. Conference on Moral Problems.

Date _____ 1915.

THE SECRETARY,
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS:

Sir: I do _____ expect to attend the Fifth Annual Conference of the
Society at Lawrence, Kansas, September 28th—October 3rd.

The title of my paper or speech is _____

My chief interest in Indian matters is _____

Please reserve room and table accommodations in my name for _____ persons.

Name _____

Address _____

Post Card

ONE
CENT
STAMP

*Fifth Annual Conference
Society of American Indians
Lawrence, Kan.
Sept. 28 – Oct. 3, 1915*

All Indians and friends of the red race are cordially invited to attend. For full particulars address A. C. Parker, Sec.-Treas., Education Building, Albany, N. Y.

Arthur C. Parker

Education Bldg.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

Forestry
88403-15
J P K

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

AUG 25 1915

Dear Mr. Ayer:

In the absence of Commissioner Sells, permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 11, 1915, regarding your observations at Flagstaff, Arizona, of the kind of timber that is being manufactured, and for which a stumpage rate of \$3.50 per thousand ft. is paid.

Very truly yours,


Assistant Commissioner.

ACH-8-24

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Member Board of Indian Commissioners.

8/25
GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Member, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

The attached memorandum may be of service to you in the preparation of the 46th Annual Report of the Board. You may not care to discuss the proposed Indian Act in detail in this report. The apparent opposition of the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs may make it appear advisable for the Board to attempt no further constructive remedies in Indian affairs until there is a change of administration. There are other paragraphs in the report which you may not care to discuss. My aim has been to bring to your attention the main points covered by the past year's work with the hope that the same may be suggestive as a working basis.

Sincerely yours,

F. H. Abbott.

by EYH

8/25/15
Kindly transmit your suggestions to the
Honorable Chairman Vaux.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN
COMMISSIONERS.

Office of Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1915.

Sir: We have the honor to submit the Forty-Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

REVIEW OF YEAR'S WORK.

The increased appropriation of \$10,000 for the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the last fiscal year enabled the Board to accomplish more work than has been possible for it to undertake before in a similar period for more than twenty years owing to a previous lack of adequate appropriations. The amount and character of that work as shown in our reports speak for themselves. A similar appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year will be necessary if a similar amount of work is to be accomplished. Rigid economy has been exercised in the use of this appropriation and every dollar has been made to go as far as possible in an effort to accomplish definite and tangible results. Particular attention to the detailed financial statement (Exhibit A) in the appendix to this report, especially to the comparatively small expenses incurred in extensive and important field investigations. For example, Commissioner Eliot's very exhaustive investigation of conditions among the Indians of the Northwest including Northern California cost the Government only \$375.56. An examina-

2.

tion of the reports covering other field investigations as well as office work, we believe, will illustrate the same economy and efficiency.

The year's work may be briefly outlined as follows:

1. OFFICE ACTIVITIES.

(a) Recommendations relating to the Indian Bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 (transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior on , 191 and to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on January 18, 1915.

(b) Investigation of the cost of administering leases on restricted Indian lands on Indian reservations, and report to the Secretary of the Interior on May 18, 1915.

(c) Investigation of the cost of supervising of individual Indian money deposited in banks, and report to the Secretary of the Interior on May 18, 1915.

(d) Beginning of an investigation of the subject of taxation with relation to untaxed Indian property in the several states.

(e) Classification and codification of existing laws relating to Indian Affairs in the United States.

(f) Preparation of a draft of a proposed Indian Act for the United States.

II. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) Conditions on the Flathead and Fort Peck Res-

ervations, by Commissioner William H. Ketcham. Report filed with the Secretary of the Interior December 30, 1914.

(b) Conditions among the Indians of the Northwest Coast, by Commissioner Samuel A. Eliot. Report filed with the Secretary of the Interior February 3, 1915.

(c) Conditions among the Choctaw Indians of Oklahoma, by Commissioner Warren H. Moorehead. Report filed with the Secretary of the Interior February 4, 1915.

(d) The Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada, by Frederick H. Abbott. Report filed with the Secretary of the Interior April 14, 1915.

(e) Conditions among the Ute Indians by Commissioner to be Frank Knox. Report, filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

(f) The New York Indian Situation. Investigation begun under direction of Commissioner Smiley. Report not yet filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

III. INDIAN WAREHOUSES AND PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES.

(a) Investigation of the system of open-market purchases, by Commissioner George Vaux, Jr. Report filed with the Secretary of the Interior February 4, 1915.

Among the aforementioned reports which have not been printed and distributed by the Board, it is suggested that the following be printed as a part of the Appendix of this Report as follows:

(Appendix B) Open Market Purchases, by Commissioner

Vaux.

(Appendix C) Report and recommendations concerning the administering of leases of restricted Indian lands, submitted by Commissioner Vaux.

(Appendix D) Report and recommendations concerning the supervision of individual Indian money, by Commissioner Vaux.

FUTURE WORK.

Before the beginning of the next Congress the Board will have ready for submission to the Secretary of the Interior and to Congress, a draft of a proposed Indian Act, which if adopted will materially change its present relationship to the administration of Indian affairs; the more important changes suggested in this draft will be discussed under a separate head in this report. Assuming, however, that no change is made in existing law affecting the duties of this Board and that Congress appropriates for the next fiscal year the same amount, \$10,000, which was made available for the last fiscal year, the Board will continue a systematic investigation of conditions on reservations where perpetual benefit treaties are in effect as on the Ute reservations, with the view of making or recommending new agreements with Indians for commuting annuities or making other treaty changes demanded by the interests of the Indians.

Among the reservations and tribes which fall under this class are:

Fort Hall, Idaho.
 Cour d' Alene, Idaho.
 Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and Iowa.
 Chippewa of the Mississippi.
 Crow Reservation, Montana.
 Northern Cheyenne, Montana.
 Senecas of New York.
 Six Nations of New York.
 Pawnees, Oklahoma.
 Quapaws of Oklahoma.
 Cheetaws, Oklahoma.
 The Sioux Tribes.

The Board is convinced that many of the Indian Treaties are ill adapted to the present needs and conditions on Indian reservations and that the Indians themselves when fully and freely consulted will be glad to agree to changes suggested in their interest. The investigations made on this class of reservations should include a study of the treaties in question and the history of administration thereunder with view of ascertaining the existence of any just claims of the Indians against the Government and making proper report thereof with recommendations to Congress. It is pointed out that if Congress adopts the Indian Act recommended by the Board (which will be binding in all cases where the same is not in conflict with existing treaties) this class of investigations will bring all of the treaty reservations under the purview of the proposed Indian Act and thus reduce the number of laws relating to Indian affairs and simplify administration thereunder.

Another line of constructive investigation which the Board has in mind is that of the system of loans for in-

ustrial purposes on Indian reservations.

Another subject which is believed worthy of investigation by the Board is the present system of transfer and promotion of employees in the Indian Service. There is reason to believe that there are some just causes for criticism of the present system and in some cases reason to believe that influences not wholly worthy are permitted to enter into the equation. It is possible that the proposed inquiry may be made in co-operation with the National Civil Service Reform Association. This subject may constitute one of the assignments for office work during the coming fiscal year.

Another piece of office work which may very profitably be undertaken is an inquiry into the methods employed in following up and assisting returned students or graduates of the reservation or non-reservation Indian Boarding Schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO LEGISLATION.

1. Need of Change in System: Weaknesses in Indian Administration.

There are many weaknesses in the administration of Indian affairs in the United States; no person who has studied conditions in the Indian Service either in Washington or upon Indian reservations will attempt to dispute this assertion. These weaknesses exist in spite of a fair average of efficiency which is found among Indian Service employees. For the most part they are weaknesses inherent in the "system" which has been gradually evolved in this country and for

which blame cannot properly be attached to any particular official, branch of government or administration. Most of them, as we have pointed out in previous reports, are due to defects in our policy of dealing with Indian property. We have undoubtedly been over-hasty in individualizing tribal lands and other tribal property and in breaking up tribal organization, while at the same time over-doing paternalism toward the restricted Indian by failing to throw sufficient responsibility upon him in the handling of his own property and in the matter of local self-government. Laws relating to Indian affairs have rapidly multiplied as individualization has increased, Congress assuming more and more responsibility in legislating for particular tribes, while the volume of work, the difficulties of proper administration and the natural confusion resulting from lack of continuity of policy have increased proportionately. As a result, the inherent weaknesses of the system, like a huge snowball going down hill, have increased in size and momentum. Nothing but a new system of law, free from the weaknesses of the present, and nothing but the early establishment of a permanent, continuous, non-political administration of Indian affairs will prevent an ending, unhappy, if not ruinous to a majority of the Indian race in the United States, and uncreditable, if not disgraceful, to the people of the United States. These fundamental weaknesses, this dangerous trend of the present system, we have attempted to help

the Secretary of the Interior and the Congress to correct by the working out of a constructive policy of administration and a remedial system of law which will be discussed briefly under another section of this report and which will be the subject of a separate special report.

There is one tendency of the present administration of Indian affairs, however, apart from the general weaknesses of the system heretofore discussed, which we believe is worthy of special discussion, and that is an undoubted tendency toward centralization of power in the Indian Office; superintendents in the field service more and more are becoming dependent upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and important business matters affecting the welfare of Indians instead of being settled by the superintendent on the ground where the Indian lives are brought thousands of miles to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, increasing his burden of details to such a point that if he were a hundred men instead of one, he could not give proper consideration to them. Complaint is heard on every hand of delays involving sales and leases in which white men as well as Indian tribes are interested. Many of the delays complained of could doubtless be avoided by a reversal of the present tendency toward centralization. Nothing we could recommend on the question of Indian Office administration could be of greater benefit to the Indians as well as the public than for the Secretary of the Interior to insist upon the inauguration in the Indian Office of a policy of definite decentralization of

authority and corresponding increase in the responsibility of superintendents who should settle on the ground most of the questions relating to the Indians within their respective jurisdictions.

A COMPETENCY COMMISSION.

One of the noteworthy developments of the past year in connection with Indian affairs, was the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of a commission of three experienced men to determine the competency of individual Indians on various reservations. The importance of this development consists not so much in the idea, which is not a new one, as in the fact that two of the best known and most experienced men in the Indian Service, Major James McLaughlin and Frank A. Thackeray, have been appointed as permanent members of the Commission, and the fact that the appointment of the Commission followed a definite announcement by the Secretary of the Interior in his last annual report of his intention to see to it, insofar as he could, that in the future Indians who are capable of standing on their own feet should not be hampered by continued government restrictions, and that the energies of Indian Service officials, needed for incompetent Indians should not continue to be expended on behalf of competent Indians. Indeed, the announcement of this policy by the Secretary of the Interior, is not new, that frankly, is the whole theory upon which the allotment policy was built more than twenty-

five years ago. But it is a fact that multiplicity of laws and regulations and the increased burdens imposed upon reservation superintendents and the harassing restrictions imposed upon individual Indians have prevented the superintendents, whose duty it should be from time to time to recommend for release from supervision the competent Indians under his jurisdiction, from performing this duty intelligently and thoroughly. The definite taking up of this task by men of seasoned judgment, and who know Indian character, promises to give the emphasis to this subject which it deserves. It is to be hoped that the plan will go far enough to enforce "competency" on those really competent or who are urged by outsiders to make such application. It is a fact that a majority of Indians who, in the past, have been declared competent, were not really competent and too frequently their applications have been made upon the urging of creditors or persons having an unworthy design upon Indian property.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO LEGISLATION.

The chief recommendations on the subject of legislation which have been covered by previous reports of the Board are contained in the proposed Indian Act which will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior at a later date and the chief recommendations therein will be referred to only briefly in this report. Our recommendations on this subject therefore will be grouped under five heads:

1. The Proposed Indian Act.
2. The Five Civilized Tribes.
3. Rations.
4. Osage Indians.
5. Warehouses.

(1) THE PROPOSED INDIAN ACT.

The proposed Indian Act contains a number of proposed changes in existing law which may, at first glance, appear to be revolutionary in character; some of them are frankly intended to be revolutionary. This act represents the working out in detail, of the recommendations made in the Forty-Fifth Annual Report of the Board. That report referring to this subject contained the following: "Another great difficulty in the administration of Indian property is the mass of conflicting laws and regulations relating thereto, which tie the hands and obscure the vision of officials engaged in its administration. There is need not only of a codification of Indian law to remedy the situation, but upon such a codification must be built a constructive remedial system." When the Forty-Fifth Annual Report was submitted it was not believed possible that the Board would be able within one year to complete a codification of Indian laws and to prepare the remedial system suggested. However, both the codification and the new system suggested have been completed. In the preparation of the proposed Indian Act the principles referred to in our Forty-Fifth Annual Report have been followed. In that

report we said, "We believe that not only as a matter of fundamental right but as a matter of sound policy no Indian funds should be used to pay administrative expenses, unless such course is made obligatory by treaty or otherwise, without first consulting the Indians interested. At the same time there should be a shifting of the burden of cost of administering Indian property from the Government to the shoulders of the Indian owners. Indian property should begin to protect and preserve itself by bearing its own administrative burdens. * * * * In short, we recommend a system of law and of administration which will make Indian property, by means of taxation and otherwise, automatically self-supporting; and we urge this recommendation, not primarily to relieve the Government of a large portion of the expense which it now incurs in the administration of Indian property, but as the only real means of educating the Indian to take his place in the white civilization of the country." The main provisions of the proposed act may be discussed briefly as follows:

(a) It places the management of Indian Affairs in the hands of a non-partisan Board of six Commissioners to be appointed by the President for a term of six years; two, to be appointed every two years. The Board to appoint the chief executive officers of the Indian Bureau and to prescribe regulations for the administration of Indian Affairs; to report to Congress and recommend legislation.

(b) It provides for a Director of Indian Affairs and

a staff of five assistants to be the administrative officers of the Indian Department, the Director and staff to be appointed by the Board of Indian Commissioners.

(c) It defines an Indian and provides a uniform plan of enfranchisement of all Indians.

(d) It substitutes for the present lack of law for the punishment of certain offences on unallotted Indian reservations, the laws of the State in which such reservations are located and provides a fixed and definite judicial system as a substitute for the present unregulated and irresponsible Indian court.

(e) It provides a system of local self-government for Indians still having tribal relations and guarantees them a voice in the handling of their own property.

(f) It provides a definite means for the termination of Indian wardship in the case of competent Indians.

(g) It provides a definite descent of personal property on unallotted Indian reservations.

(h) It provides for the limited use of Indian money for educational purposes after consulting the Indians.

(i) It modifies existing allotment laws making beneficial use a condition to allotment.

(j) It modifies and simplifies existing law for the lease and sale of agricultural Indian lands.

(k) It provides a definite and uniform system of law for the handling of irrigable, timber and mineral lands on reservations.

(1) It provides for the construction of roads and bridges on Indian reservations out of Indian funds and for compelling Indian labor on such roads and bridges.

(2) THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In our last Annual Report we said "We sincerely hope the probate procedure agreed upon between the county judges having jurisdiction among the Five Civilized Tribes and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will have beneficial results. This procedure should be made a part of the State law of Oklahoma, as recommended by the congressional delegation from that State. If this is not done, we believe the Federal Government should retake its former jurisdiction over the affairs of the restricted Indians. We also recommend that Congress be asked to enact a law giving the Secretary of the Interior jurisdiction over all leases of the lands of restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes."

The State Legislature of Oklahoma at its last session was urged by friends of the Indian to enact such legislation. It refused to do so. It not only refused to take this action to protect Indian minors but it refused to make an appropriation for the support of the Commissioner of Charities, the only officer armed with authority to protect Indian minors in that State.

This deliberate refusal of the State of Oklahoma to protect the interests of the members of a race formerly the wards of the Federal Government, entrusted by Congress to its

care and protection, leaves no room for argument as to what course should be taken. Congress without further delay owes it to thousands of helpless and unprotected Indian minors to retake its jurisdiction over the persons and property of these people wherever it is constitutionally and legally possible for it to do so. At the last session of Congress this Board prepared several items of legislation which if enacted will accomplish the purpose of this recommendation.

Items covering these points were presented to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs under date of January 18, 1916 and were as follows:

(1) That Section 9, of the Act of May 22, 1890 (Stat. L. 165) be amended by cutting out the following phrases beginning with line 5 of said section "the court having jurisdiction over the settlement of the estates of said deceased allottee", and substitute therefor, "and by the Secretary of the Interior or some person duly appointed by him."

(2) That no lease executed by a member or members of the Five Civilized Tribes covering lands from which restrictions from alienation have not been removed shall be valid unless approved by the Secretary of the Interior or by some officer located in the State of Oklahoma designated by him for that purpose, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Commenting upon the need of the legislation above in our letter of January 18, 1916 to the Chairman of the Senate

Committee, we said, "This power of the Indians to lease without supervision has enabled them to tie up their lands by means of a succession of leases for many years, at prices generally inadequate. This deprives the Indian's legal guardian, in the person of the representative of the Secretary of the Interior, of the means of inducing the Indian to farm his land or to sell all or a part of it to advantage, the lease in fact becoming a cloud on the title."

Referring to the matter of the first item above we said, in the same letter, "The law permitting the sale of inherited lands of restricted Indians on approval of the State probate courts of Oklahoma is just as mischievous in its effect. The Indian's legal guardian charged with responsibility of preparing the Indian for citizenship may find the land of his ward sold just at the time when he could make the land practically useful to said ward. The absurdity of the Government's pretending to continue a guardianship over restricted Indians while permitting its wards either by the direct leasing of their lands or by the sale thereof through a State court to take out of the hands of the guardian the sole and only instrument which can give the guardianship any real value would be ridiculous if it were not so serious in its consequences. The laws permitting these absurd and intolerable conditions should be amended."

It is our deliberate judgment that no matter affecting Indian relations in the United States is more important than that Congress should retake its jurisdiction over the

affairs of the restricted Indians of Oklahoma and this we urge with the greatest possible emphasis.

(3) RATIONING.

The field investigations made by the members of the Board have forced us to the conclusion that Congress should make some definite provision for old and destitute Indians. The present ration system is seriously defective and many of the cases of hunger and destitution found have been among those Indians owning valuable allotments of land or timber or having an interest in large incomes from the leasing of tribal lands. From the fund known as "Indian Money Proceeds of Labor" a fund derived largely from the leasing of tribal lands there was expended during the fiscal year 1914 for agency and tribal purposes \$878,311.90. This being Indian money, it should not be expended for agency purposes without first consulting the Indians to whom it belongs and the burden of caring for the old and destitute of any tribe should be provided for from the tribal funds before any of it is expended by the Government for purposes of administration. An adequate appropriation should be made by Congress each year to cover emergency needs of this class of Indians who have no funds of their own from which such expenses can be paid.

(4) ORPHAN INDIANS.

We renew our recommendation made to the last two

Congresses and contained in our Forty-Fifth Annual Report at the bottom of page twelve, that the Act of April 18, 1912, (Public No. 125) providing for the probate of the estates of the Cunge Indians in the State courts of Oklahoma be repealed.

(5) WAREHOUSES.

We repeat again our recommendations that the proviso in the present law limiting the appropriation for the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service to the maintenance of not to exceed three warehouses in the Indian Service, be eliminated. It is not in the interest of economy or efficiency arbitrarily to fix any particular number of warehouses. This should be a matter of discretion on the part of the Secretary of the Interior.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE INDIAN OFFICE TOWARD THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Indian Commissioners under existing law has no administrative functions and duties although its authority to make investigations in connection with various branches of the Indian Service and to report the same to the Secretary of the Interior is practically unlimited. In short, the Board has the broadest possible advisory power. It follows that the exercise of such power to be of value must be accepted and seriously considered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Since the members of the Board serve without salary, only drawing upon the appropriations of Congress to pay their actual expenses of travel and sub-

sistence, the services rendered by members of the Board are less expensive to the Government than any other class of similar services. These services can be made valuable in the administration of Indian affairs, just in proportion as the same are accepted and acted upon in good faith by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Unfriendliness on the part of the Commissioner toward the Board or his unwillingness to give honest consideration or otherwise to take appropriate action on the Board's reports and recommendations necessarily impairs, to a large extent, the usefulness of the Board and detracts from the value of the services rendered.

(From here on to page 23 is a frank but conservative statement of facts for the Board's consideration. Personally, I believe these facts should go to the Secretary either in this form or in a separate written report. It should be of record so that it could be placed in the hands of Congress if desired. F. H. A.)

Throughout the forty-five years of existence of the Board of Indian Commissioners, until the present administration, Presidents, Secretaries of the Interior and Commissioners of Indian Affairs have been uniformly glad to avail themselves of its advice and services. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs one year ago, before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, let it be known that he preferred to have the Board of Indian Commissioners abolished. The response of Congress to this suggestion from the Commissioner was an increase in the appropriation for the Board from \$4,000 to \$10,000 a year. This increased appropriation clearly indicated on the part of Congress a wish to increase rather than

to diminish the activities and usefulness of the Board and to extend its powers and authority. Notwithstanding this action of Congress, however, we regret to say that the attitude of the present officials of the Indian Bureau has been one of ^{constant pettiness and} hostility to the Board and its work. Numerous examples of this attitude could be brought to your attention.

Last year the Annual Report contained recommendations affecting the San Francisco Warehouse by Commissioner Dockweiler, approved by Chairman Vaux. This report made suggestions, which, if followed by the Indian Bureau would have resulted in economy and increased efficiency in the handling of Indian supplies. So far as it appears, this report was not even considered by the officials of the Indian Bureau. The same mistakes that were criticised in the previous year's letting at San Francisco were repeated in the letting of the past year.

The Board also made recommendations regarding open-market purchases after painstaking investigations and the recommendations contained in this report apparently have been ignored.

Last year after an investigation of conditions among the Navajo Indians it was recommended that allotments on the public domain to Indians be approved. Although the law itself clearly entitles these Indians to allotment, no action whatever has been taken by the Indian Bureau and not only the law but the advice of Commissioners Eliot and Ketchum apparently have been disregarded.

Last fall a thorough investigation was made on the Flathead Reservation by Commissioner Ketcham. In that report Indians were reported to be suffering from lack of proper food and recommendations were made for the purpose of avoiding in the future certain complications that had resulted from the appraisal of lands on that reservation. Instead of giving immediate consideration to the recommendations in this report an inspector who had no previous knowledge of conditions on the Flathead Reservation was sent to cover the same ground and the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Chairman of the Board which followed showed in some respects an utter lack of correct information on his part and a very apparent desire to detract from the value of Commissioner Ketcham's report. Before this report was filed with the Secretary of the Interior the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, having full knowledge that such a report would be filed, and that it would relate to a certain bill pending in the United States Senate concerning the purchase of lands on the Flathead Indian Reservation, nevertheless prepared a report on said bill for the signature of the Secretary of the Interior containing conclusions not warranted by the facts developed in the investigation and which, if they had been known to the Secretary doubtless would have led him to make a different report on said bill.

Commissioner Ayer made a report and recommendations concerning timber on the Fort Apache reservation. The reply of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Commissioner Ayer's

letter showed not only showed an ignorance of the subject matter on the part of the former, but an attitude of combativeness and a desire to try to find some excuse for not agreeing with or acting favorably upon the recommendations contained in said report.

In its Forty-Fifth Annual Report the Board criticised the large number of circulars that were issued from the Indian Office, pointing out that these circulars were detrimental to the service, taking unnecessarily a large portion of the time of the field officials who ought to be engaged in first-hand work among Indians. This criticism has also apparently been ignored during the last fiscal year. About the same number of circulars have been issued during the last fiscal year, with the same evil effect upon the service.

The matters mentioned above are only a few examples of the unfriendliness of the Indian Office to the Board and its unwillingness to correct errors pointed out in good faith by the latter. Practically every report made by the Board has met with the same sort of treatment. Indian Office officials have deliberately attempted to defeat the effectiveness of the increased appropriation made for the Board's expenses by the last Congress, by suggesting to the Auditor for the Interior Department who passes upon the accounts of the Board, limitations which could have no other effect than to deprive the Board of the means of acquiring information and rendering the service to the Government intended by Congress. For the first time in the history of the Board the

Auditor at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who officially examines the accounts of the Board, has refused to allow payment of the traveling expenses of the Board's Secretary who was directed to attend various lettings in company with members of the Board. This action made it impracticable for the Board the last fiscal year to arrange, as formerly, to supervise the purchasing of supplies for the Indian Service.

During the year members of the Board have also been called upon to pay expenses incurred on official business out of their own pockets because of the narrow and technical interpretations of regulations made by officials of the Indian Bureau in passing upon the Board's accounts.

* * * * *

(From the note on page 18 to here the text has been omitted from the present draft for the Secretary. E.E.H.)

(Absurd as it may seem the Board has always transmitted its accounts for administrative examination to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by whom they have been referred for settlement to the Auditor for the Interior Department.

Thus, this Board, whose duties by law extend to the investigation of every branch of the Indian Service and might very probably lead to an investigation of the Commissioner himself, has been subordinated to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as regards its accounts and the latter has been placed in a position whereby criticism or hostile action in the consideration of such accounts, or by the acquiring of information through their examination, might defeat the very

purposes of the Board's investigations. The absurdity of this practice perhaps, has never been realized before for the reason that heretofore Commissioners of Indian Affairs have not taken advantage of opportunities offered by the examination of the Board's accounts to harass and embarrass the Board.

The situation herein described leads us emphatically to recommend certain changes in existing law as respects the powers and duties of the Board and the future handling of its accounts, which may be accomplished by the inclusion of the following item in the next Indian Appropriation Bill:

"For the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners \$10,000, provided that hereafter this appropriation shall be available at the discretion of the Board for the payment of salaries as well as traveling and other incidental expenses of all employees engaged by the Board in connection with the maintenance of the Board's Office or its investigations of any branch of the Indian Service; and provided that hereafter the Board shall transmit copies of all its reports made to the Secretary of the Interior, to Congress, and provided further that all accounts of the Board and employees thereof shall be administratively examined under regulations to be provided by the Board and transmitted to the Auditor for the Interior Department for settlement."

.....

August 25th, 1915.

Dear Secretary Lane:

I received the enclosed letter from Ernest Oshkosh, Secretary of the Fair Association, and great grandson of the original Oshkosh of the Menominee Tribe, which speaks for itself.

I thought it would interest you to know that a full-blooded Indian could write as good a letter as this.

I am very sorry that I could not get up to their fair this year as my Golden Wedding occurs during the middle of their fair period.

Yours very truly,



Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

eea

August 26th, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Sells:

A few days ago I got the enclosed letter from Ernest Oshkosh, one of the prominent Indians of the Menominee Indian Reservation and a great grandson of the original Indian of that name that Oshkosh, Wisconsin was named after.

I attended their fair last year and was very much interested and am only sorry that it is impossible to do so this year, but our golden wedding occurs just in the middle of their fair so it is impossible for me to attend.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Sells and yourself, I remain

Yours very truly.



Hon Cato Sells,
Commissioner Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

ee2

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIES LEAGUE.

COL. JOHN S. LOCKWOOD, *President*
43 Federal Street
C. O. DORCHESTER, *Treasurer*
Southville, Mass.
MISS ANNIE FULLER, *Secretary*
125 Prospect St., Cambridgeport, Mass.

Boston, August 26, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railroad Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I have received your letter of August 11 in reply to mine of July 29, and notwithstanding you do not feel like contributing towards the improved aniline dyes for the use of the Navajos, I am exceedingly glad to hear from you, and thank you for your letter.

I think that my too voluminous papers which I have been sending out on this matter were defective in one particular. That particular was omitted because of my anxiety to get the Indian Bureau, through the superintendents of the two largest Navajo Reservations, namely, Ft. Defiance, and Ship Rock, interested to the extent of officially guaranteeing the blankets made at their agencies to be "fast to light," and to be made of clean wool with the grease practically out of it. The defect in my papers is my failure to state that after this exhibit had been made, by the approval of the Indian Bureau, I intended to take up the matter with some of the large Indian traders, against whom I have no fight at all, and sell them the I.I.L. dyes and mordants, and also make a practical exhibit of how best to compound them. I haven't the slightest intention of going into competition with the Indian traders. It is a part of the plan to get them

to sell good dyes instead of the common "Diamond" dyes which some of them are still using, and which dyes are not mordanted except by the use of common salt mixed in with the dry colors. In our process the mordant is not mixed with the colors, but is put into a liquid ^{form} and mixed with the colors (or added to them) while they are still in the dye vat.

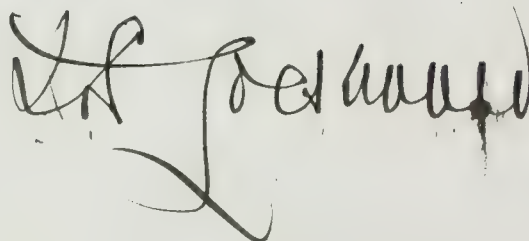
The Indian Bureau is already supplying some seals to certain blanket makers guaranteeing that they are clean and well made. What I am anxious to do is to get all the large Indian traders, particularly Cotton and Hubbell, to use these dyes, and gradually raise the whole matter of value of colors and quality among the Navajos. I know Mr. Hubbell's work quite well, and there is certainly nothing so good on the market. I make this explanation because I don't want you to think that we are trying to control the whole Navajo output. Of course, it would not be possible. But we are anxious to have a few first class carpet or dry goods men in ^{certain cities} the East make a market for these goods, and presently I shall do my best to carry out this work, without any prejudice against the traders, from whom we may be able ourselves to buy blankets and dispose of them.

I will assure you that the Society has dyes better than have been used for the past twenty years, and when we can get a stock of them, the traders are to have a chance to buy them, I think at a lower price than they are now paying for poor dyes; so you will understand that as soon as we have got through with the two Indian Schools and can get dyes, we shall be willing to take the matter up actively with the traders, but we cannot get to that point until we have spent some money in working out this present plan.

If you are willing to accept this general statement, which is written in haste, and approve of it in a general way, I shall be

very glad indeed, and perhaps later, after you are assured, you will be willing to give it some financial help, particularly as it won't be asked for until we are ready to go ahead in such a way as to make no mistake.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. L. Johnson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "H" and a long, trailing flourish at the end.

JSL/EW

August 26th, 1915.

Dear friend Oshkosh:

I have your very nice personal letter of August 12th and also the general invitation of August 18th, asking me to attend your splendid Indian Fair at Keshena.

I cannot tell you how glad I should be to be able to come and I cannot think of any other engagement that could keep me at home, but Mrs. Ayer and I have our Golden Wedding at Lake Geneva, our country home, the 7th of September, so you see it will be impossible for us to be away.

I note what you say in yours of August 12th about Mr. Nicholson and I am very much pleased that he should have such a tribute from you showing his high standing amongst the Indians.

I have also received the list of premiums for your fair and, as a slight token of my interest in your tribe and the splendid efforts you are making for your advancement, I want to add fifty cents to each first prize, and twenty-five cents to each second and third prize, in Class 3 and 4, Domestic Science Products and Embroidery. That would be adding \$1.00 to each and, there being thirty-six, I enclose my check for \$36.00, which please divide in these two classes, as I have made my crosses on the part returned.

I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of your letter to the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Commissioner of Affairs.

Yours most sincerely,

Mr. Ernest Oshkosh, Secretary,
Fair Committee,
Keshena, Wisconsin.

August 27th, 1915.

Dearest Parker:

I have yours of August 24th and contents noted.

It would give me great pleasure to be with you in Lawrence, Kansas, September 28th to October 3rd, but other engagements, as well as considerable rheumatism will pregent.

When you are in Chicago some time, I should like to take you through the Field Museum and through my great Indian collection of books in the Newberry Library. I know you will be interested. I have especially one item there that I know you would like, that is 1260 portraits in crayon, of Indians, by Burbank.

I made an extended trip of over eight thousand miles by automobile this year, reaching from Southern California nearly to the north border and then on over the plains and deserts of California, Arizona and New Mexico and home. I was on an autoing trip and, of course, did not have an opportunity to go deeply into conditions of the Indians but I found a great advancement in all the tribes in California and awakening in regard to their comfort and rights in northern California; the school at Riverside was splendid and I think the proper thing was done in moving the Indians from Warner's Ranch to Pala as it got them more out of the way of tourists and they seem to be in a very good and happy condition there; also, the school at Valentine, Arizona seemed to be in fine shape and there had been a great improvement amongst the Walpais.

You undoubtedly know that I served during the war in Arizona and New Mexico and have seen the Navajoes grow from a tribe

Mr. Parker-

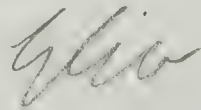
-2-

8-27-15.

of warlike nomads up to their present number of some thirty thousand.

There was also a great improvement in all of the tribes in northern Arizona.

Yours very truly,



Mr. Arthur C. Parker,
Education Building,
Albany, N. Y.

eea

Pur-Trans.

Mc

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1019.

Washington

August 27, 1915.

Description of empty
barrels on bills
of lading.

To Superintendents:

In making out bills of lading to cover the shipment of empty barrels to be filled with gasoline or kerosene, please describe them as "empty iron (gasoline or kerosene) barrels returned to be refilled," instead of "empty barrels" as is the present general practice. The freight on "empty barrels" is from two to five times as much as on "empty barrels returned," and your shipments are entitled to the lower rate if correctly described.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

8-EVB-18.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Ed-
Schools.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

Circular No. 1018.

August 31, 1915.

Industrial competition.

To all Field Officers and Teachers, also Public, Mission, and Private Schools having Indian Pupils in Attendance:

An industrial contest for pupils in Indian schools will be held during the school year 1915-16 to take the place of the usual composition contest of the past four years.

Regulations Governing the Contest.

In order that teachers may secure the greatest benefit from their work for their particular pupils it will be left to them to decide what articles listed in this circular shall be made by pupils in the different schools.

Dates to be Carefully Considered.

Preliminary work should be begun as soon as practicable after the date of beginning the fall term at each school.

Date of Exhibit, Class B, May 31, 1916.

Exhibits entered for grand prizes must be forwarded by superintendents to reach the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., by July 1, 1916.

Contestants.

All pupils above the Second Grade in Government boarding and day schools will be required to compete. It is also desired that all Indian pupils in contract, mission, public and private schools shall do so and invitation is accordingly issued to such schools.

On account of the industrial work in the schools not paralleling the academic, the following division of students is made:

First Division: Age, 6 to 13 years, inclusive.

Second Division: Age, 14 to 21 years, inclusive.

Prizes to be Awarded.

Class A:

A grand prize for the best article of each class to be submitted from prize winners in Class B. The board making the awards in Class B shall forward to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., any articles which they consider worthy of entering the contest for all schools. The Office will appoint the board to make awards in Class A.

Circular No. 1018--2.

Class B:

First and second prizes and honorable mention will be awarded for each class of articles entitled to enter the contest. A superintendency will be the unit of territory for awards in this class. In any superintendency having both boarding and day schools, the superintendent may, if he deems it advisable, divide Class B into two divisions--boarding and day schools, respectively.

The superintendent of the school or agency will appoint a board to make the award for Class B.

Basis for Making Awards.

	Points.
1. Utility (fitness for purpose for which intended).....	25
2. Design.....	20
3. Evenness of work, neatness, and finish.....	25
4. Durability.....	20
5. Composition: "How I Made My Article of Exhibit"*.....	10
Total.....	100

*Attach pattern or working drawing from which article was made.

Each article exhibited must be tagged with the name of the pupil, age, school, superintendency, and show whether the material was furnished by the Government or the person making the article. These tags will be furnished by the Office upon application.

All work entered for this competition must be done during the school year 1915-16 by the person entering the contest. In order that all contestants may have an equal showing, no article submitted may be an exact duplicate of one made by the pupil prior to the date of the first day of the school year 1915-16; and the article must embody results of industrial teaching given during the present school year. The teacher must certify to this requirement.

Educational Contest.

Subject: "How I Made My Article of Exhibit."

This composition, written by the exhibitor, shall contain not more than 800 words, prepared in booklet form on letter-size paper. The booklets should be attractively made up and may be illustrated.

Basis of Awards.

Compositions:	Points.
Subject matter.....	75
English.....	20
Neatness, etc.....	5
Total.....	100

Name of School

	W H I T E	I N D I A N
	Maximum : Minimum	Maximum : Minimum
Farm Labor		
Common Labor		
Man with 2 horse team		
Man with 4 horse team		

Official Title.

Name of School

	Skilled Labor				Skilled Helpers			
	White		Indian		White		Indian	
	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum
Sawyer								
Tinner								
Miner								
Blacksmith								
Stone mason								
Bricklayer								
Plasterer								
Engineer								
Electrician								
Paperhanger								
Plumber								
Painter								
Steamfitter								
Carpenter								
Millwright								
Cement Worker								

The composition should give a brief history of materials used in making the exhibit, showing where the material came from, whether it is domestic or imported, how it is manufactured for use, and any item of particular interest connected with it.

Articles for Industrial Contest.

First Division: Age, 6 to 13 years, inclusive.

1. Apron.
2. Handkerchief.
3. Towel.
4. Tub dress.
5. Bobbin lace.
6. Filet lace.
7. Irish crochet lace.
8. Drawn work.
9. Best darning.
10. Best patching.
11. Basket made from raw material.
12. Best article made from wood.
13. Best article made from iron.
14. Best article made from leather.
15. Best piece of pottery.
16. Best article made from reeds or grasses, not included in any of the above lists.

Second Division: Age, 14 to 21 years, inclusive.

1. Tub dress.
2. Handkerchief.
3. Towel.
4. Suit of lingerie.
5. Dainty muslin frock, suitable for afternoon or evening wear.
6. Shirtwaist.
7. Drawn work lunch cloth.
8. Embroidery lunch set.
9. Layette.
10. Best piece of darning.
11. Best piece of patching.
12. Lace, bobbin, filet, or Irish crochet.
13. Best loaf of bread.
14. Best cake.
15. Best cookies.
16. Best butter, one pound.
17. Best can of fruit in glass.
18. Best can of vegetables in glass.
19. Best glass of jelly.
20. Best glass of preserves.
21. Best glass of jam.
22. Best basket made from raw material.
23. Best piece of wicker furniture.
24. Best piece of pottery.

25. Best piece of furniture made from wood.
26. Best piece of wood carving.
27. Best article made from iron.
28. Best article made from leather.
29. Best complete boy's outfit.

Superintendents may extend this contest locally in different lines, as, demonstration in cooking, canning, laundering, etc. No pupil should be permitted to compete for more than two prizes. Superintendents should provide premiums for their respective jurisdictions, paid for from the support funds of the school or from miscellaneous receipts, Class 4. The prize should be some useful article. First prize may cost not to exceed \$3, second prize not to exceed \$1.50.

The first rating on exhibits shall be made by teachers, and typewritten or written in ink on tags supplied by the Office attached to each exhibit.

The five exhibits having the highest ratings from each class shall be submitted to the board designated by the superintendent to award prizes. Ratings of the board shall be placed on the tags before prizes are awarded.

Very truly yours,

8-LP-11

E. B. MERITT,
Assistant Commissioner.

TAGS.

Basis For Making Awards.

	Teacher's rating.	Rating of board.
1. Utility (fitness for purpose for which intended).....
2. Design.....
3. Evenness of work, neatness, and finish.....
4. Durability.....
5. Composition: "How I Made My Article of Exhibit",

Reverse of Tag.

Age.....Article.....
Jurisdiction.....
Name.....
Work on article exhibit begun (month).....(day).....
Work on article exhibited finished (month).....(day).....
Material furnished by Government (yes or no).....

To my knowledge and belief, this exhibit is not a duplicate of a similar article made by this pupil prior to the opening of the school year 1915-16, and shows the results of industrial training given during the year.

Teacher.

Kichenu - Wis.

Aug. 28-1915

Mr. Edward E. Ayer.

Railway Exchange Building.

Chicago - Ill.

Dear Friend Mr. Ayer :-

Your kind favor of the 26th inst. was received and also your personal check no. 42995 for \$36⁰⁰ was received. To be added to the premiums list .50 cents more to each first prize, and 25 cents more to each second and third prize in class 3 and 4. Domestic Science products and Embroidery. As you have explained so thoroughly and nicely so I will see to it that it is divided in these two classes accordingly. Furthermore, I wish to express my sincere thanks to you for your noble contribution as encouragement and interest in our progress and advancement.

We regret very much that you could not be with us again in our next reservation Fair. However we are extending our kind regards and good wishes to you & Mrs Ayer. Again thanking you for your encouragements I am most respectfully

Ever Sincerely
Secretary.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

August 31, 1915.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your note of August 26, and appreciate very much your thoughtfulness in sending me the letter from Ernest Oshkosh.

Permit me to congratulate you on the approach of your Golden Wedding Anniversary. With kind personal regards,

Cordially yours,

Min. Hale

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

*Five letters - There is hope in
one stuff.*

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Your report on a recent trip to California and Arizona has been approved by Chairman Vaux. The report was delivered today to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with a note attached stating that it was transmitted with Mr. Vaux's approval.

Respectfully yours,

Earl Y. Henderson

Clerk.

Education-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

Circular No. 1027.
Fire Protection.

September 24, 1915.

To all Inspectors, Supervisors, and Superintendents:

With the opening of the school year it is of the utmost importance that the greatest precautions be taken in every institution under the control of the Indian Service for the proper protection of pupils and Government property from injury by fire.

Reference is made to my circular of April 21, 1914, upon this subject, and superintendents must immediately review this circular and put into effect the provisions thereof.

Be sure that the proper fire drills indicated therein are held and that inspection of plants, of fire apparatus, and of fire escapes is immediately made with a view to correcting defects therein.

I can not too strongly impress upon the officers of the Indian Service responsible for school rooms, dormitories, and other places where large numbers of pupils are assembled, the importance of seeing that proper precautions are taken to insure the safety of children and others under their jurisdiction from danger by fire. Likewise it is their duty to see that Government property is fully protected.

Such precautions are doubly necessary where plants are of antiquated construction and oil lamps and coal stoves are used. I fully appreciate the difficulties which confront superintendents having buildings of this type under their charge, and efforts are being made as rapidly as practicable, with the funds available, to modernize buildings by the introduction of electricity and central heating plants.

Where oil lamps are used, care must be taken to see that they are not carelessly or thoughtlessly handled by children or employees, and they should be placed where they can not be accidentally upset. Where stoves are close to woodwork the wood should be properly protected by being covered with zinc or asbestos. In all of these matters I must insist on the exercise of the utmost care by superintendents.

In all cases where additional fire apparatus, fire escapes, or changes in construction are necessary, and funds are not immediately available, superintendents must not dismiss these matters on the ground that they have been brought to the attention of the Office and that they are thus relieved of responsibility. On the other hand, they must exercise immediate and continued diligence in this respect with the material and facilities they have at hand until the necessary funds can be provided.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

Enclosure.

Education
B S G

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

September 8, 1915.

Circular No. 1023

Labor rates.

To All Superintendents and Disbursing Officers:

The former practice of requiring Superintendents to specify the various kinds of labor and the maximum rates of pay in submitting requests for authority resulted in a large number of requests for modification of such authorities, and to avoid this the plan of fixing a maximum rate for skilled and unskilled labor was adopted but has not proven satisfactory. In passing upon requests for the employment of irregular labor the Office must know the maximum rate it is proposed to pay, and in order that this information may be available, Superintendents are hereby directed to submit, on the enclosed form, the rates they are required to pay for the various classes of skilled labor, farm and common labor, and for the hire of teams. This form provides for a minimum and maximum rate, as it is realized that owing to the distance from the railroad in many cases, and other unusual conditions, it is necessary at times for Superintendents to pay more than the current rates paid in towns or in other places surrounding the reservation.

The rates specified by Superintendents will be gone over carefully and if found to be reasonable they will be adopted as the standard rates of pay. Superintendents will be advised of the approval of the rates adopted, and in no case thereafter will they be allowed to exceed them without advance approval of the Office.

In the future, therefore, requests for authority will not specify the various kinds of labor nor the maximum rates of pay, but must contain the following statement:

"Rates for skilled and unskilled labor and the hire of teams not to exceed the authorized rates."

The payrolls will be checked against the approved rates and in case a higher rate is paid exception thereto will be taken.

Superintendents must procure all labor at the lowest rate obtainable, and it is believed that the maximum rate should not be paid except under unusual conditions and in cases of emergency. The maximum rate is provided in order that the Superintendents may not be handicapped in procuring labor under exceptional conditions, and the fact that maximum rates are authorized will not be sufficient grounds for them to pay all labor at those rates regardless of the circumstances and the service rendered.

Superintendents are hereby directed to fill out and return the enclosed form immediately.

Very truly yours,

Sept. 8, 1915.

E. B. MERITT,

Approved:

BO SWEENEY,

Assistant Commissioner.

Assistant Secretary.

Law-Heirship

L L

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1024.

Washington

Instructions regard-
ing heirship.

September 10, 1915.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND EXAMINERS OF INHERITANCE:

Regarding the holding of hearings to determine heirs it is desired that the simple cases be disposed of first. Preference, of course, must be given to those cases involving applications for sale, patents in fee, partition, and cases where Indians are in need of money arising from rentals for their support. After these are disposed of the remaining cases should be placed in two classes, the simple cases and the complex ones.

Your first attention should then be given to the simple cases.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

9-AHR-8.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 1025.

Office of Indian Affairs

Insanity among Indians.

Washington

September 10, 1915.

To Superintendents:

To complete the usual vital statistics of Indian tribes it is essential to know the extent to which insanity in all forms exists, if it does exist, among the Indians under your jurisdiction. Make a careful investigation of this subject and submit a full report thereon.

This report should describe each case by name, tribe, degree of Indian blood, sex, age, marital relations, education, physical condition, financial condition, whether confined or not; is so, when, where, and under what conditions; if away from the reservation, cost, etc., of maintenance.

This report should be prepared in connection with your physician, who should fully discuss the cases from the medical standpoint.

Early action would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

(COPY)

SHAWANO ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Shawano, Wis., Sept. 10, 1915.

Mr. E. B. Linnen,

Chief Inspector, U. S. Indian Service,

Neopit, Wis.

Dear Sir:--

Having learned that you are at present making an investigation of affairs on the Menominee Indian Reservation, a part of which is situated in Shawano County, we desire to call your attention to the fact that the business firms of the county, and especially of the City of Shawano have every reason to believe that they have been discriminated against by the management of the Reservation in the matter of giving any of business of the Neopit Mills or Keshena Agency. We believe that your records will show that in 1908 when the mill was being built, a protest was made by some of our business men against Manager Braniffs' giving the insurance for builders risk on the mill to some western firm, and that the Washington Authorities thereupon directed him to give such business to the towns adjacent to the Reservation.

Examination of the records of the Wisconsin State Insurance Commission and of the Neopit Office will show that now by far the larger part of the Insurance carried by the Neopit Mills is give to Rhinelander, Antigo and Green Bay; this is cited only as an instance, as we believe that it is only one of a great many cases wherein Shawano City and County merchants and business firms are not given opportunity to do business with the Neopit Mills or the Keshena Agency, and we feel that in view of the fact that the Management of the Reservation does not hesitate to call upon and use our City and County authorities, in matters criminal and otherwise, wherein no laws are on the Statute Books covering such cases on the Reservation, as the present management has done many times in the past, sending criminal cases to Shawano, sending sick and injured persons, attempted suicides, etc., to Shawano, the expense of which, we would respectfully call to your attention, must be borne by Shawano County, and Shawano City Tax Payers. Our County poor records also show that residents of the Reservation have been given aid, and are even now being given aid.

2-Mr. Linnen.

In view of these facts our business men feel that they should be entitled to some consideration in the matter, and that the securing of such business from the Reservation, that they can handle would be only fair reciprocation.

If consistent would you kindly advise, if you find such to be the case, why our business men and firms have been discriminated against in the matter, and advise what further we can do to secure business from the Neopit Mills and Keshena Agency.

Thanking you for consideration in the matter,
we are

Yours truly,

SHAWANO ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION.

By (Signed) A. N. Hazeltine,
Secty.

(COPY)

SHAWANO ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Shawano, Wis., Sept. 21, 1915.

Hon. A. S. Nicholson,
Supt. Menominee Indian Mills,
Neopit, Wis.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of the 14th instant directed to the Board of Directors of the Shawano Advancement Association, relative to a certain communication directed by the secretary of this association to Hon. E. B. Linnen, Chief Inspector, United States Indian Service, received.

In reply you are advised that your communication, together with a copy of our secretary's letter, has been submitted to the Board of Directors of this association. You are further advised that the communication of our secretary to Mr. Linnen was not submitted to our association or to the directors in a body or at a meeting or authorized by them. The letter was written by our secretary and shown to some of the business men of our city, including some of the directors, before mailing.

This matter has been discussed quite freely since your communication was received, both by members of this association and other business men, and it seems to be the feeling among many of our business men that we, here at Shawano, have not been receiving a fair share of the government business emanating from your office.

If you, as superintendent of the reservation, do entertain any unfriendly feeling towards the business men of this city,

as seems to be the sentiment among some and which condition has now been brought to our special attention, it is the desire of this association to learn the cause and then ascertain whether or not there is any way whereby that situation may be remedied.

If you think that a personal meeting with our association would result in a better feeling among all concerned, we would be glad to meet with you at your convenience.

Yours very truly,

Shawano Advancement Association,

By (Signed) J. E. Scanlon.
President.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Minutes of Meeting

at Koolana

Sept 10 - 1915

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT KESHENA, WISCONSIN, ON THE
MENOMINEE INDIAN RESERVATION ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915,
IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL AT THE SCHOOL HOUSE, THERE BEING PRESENT
263 ADULT MALE INDIANS OF THE MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS.
THERE WAS ALSO IN ATTENDANCE AT SAID MEETING THE FOLLOWING:

E. B. Linnen, Chief Inspector.
H. T. Brown, Special Agent.
T. K. Adreon, Special Agent.
William O'Nei, Superintendent of Logging.

Frances M. Badger acting as stenographer.

James H. Tourtillott)
and) Interpreters.
Frank S. Gauthier)

* * * * *

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Linnen, 10:30 A. M.,
in accordance with a verbal request made by some fifty of the
Menominee Indians at a meeting held at the Neopit School House
on September *v*, 1915.

Copy of Notice.

"As per request of a number of members of the
Tribe to Mr. E. B. Linnen, Chief Inspector, U. S.
Indian Service, for a conference at Keshena, all
members of the Tribe interested are accordingly
notified by this posted notice that a meeting will
be held at Keshena, commencing 10 A. M. sharp,
Friday, September 10, 1915.

A. S. Nicholson, Superintendent."

Mr. Linnen:

"My friends, the first business of the meeting will
be to elect some member of your tribe to act as interpreter, to
interpret everything said in the Menominee language into English,
in order that a proper record may be kept of same. Now what you want
to do is to select a very competent man to act as interpreter."

Frank Gauthier nominated James H. Tourtillott and

John Gauthier seconded the motion. Motion was then put by Mr. Linnen and carried. Vote unanimous in favor. Mr. Tourtillott was not present and other nominations were called. Motion was made and seconded nominating Charles Chickeney, but he refused to accept stating that he intended to occupy the floor. Frank S. Gauthier was then nominated to act until such time as James H. Tourtillott should arrive. Motion was seconded and carried and Frank S. Gauthier acted as interpreter.

Mr. Linnen:

"My friends, I am glad to see you here to-day, and more glad to have this opportunity to meet you all. About a week ago some fifty members of this Tribe met with me at the School House at Neopit, and asked for a council wherein you could state your grievances and that was granted and it is for that purpose that we are now assembled together.

We have been sent here by the Honorable Commissioner of the Indian Affairs to make a thorough investigation of your reservation. Associated with me are my brother officials Special Agent Brown, Special Agent Adreon and Superintendent of Logging O'Neil. We have been on your reservation now about ten days and our work so far has been confined in making an investigation of the milling operations at Neopit. It is our purpose to ascertain fully the true condition of affairs in connection with the mill and logging operation, and when we have completed our work over there we will know everything pertaining to the operation. We will know what it costs to log at every logging camp; what it costs to put the logs at the mill and to saw them into lumber at the mill; what the lumber costs in the pile; and what it costs on the cars ready for shipment - each car of lumber; and we will be able to determine whether or not your mill is running at a profit or a loss. We are also taking an inventory of everything on the reservation. Not a paper inventory, but an actual inventory, to count the actual lumber in the yard, and all tools and equipment in the mill, at each

logging camp, at the farm and on the reservation. We deal only with the facts and the truth, and we propose to do full justice to everybody. Before I get through I will also make an inventory of your School plant and your Agency here at Keshena.

Now you people have requested the opportunity to be heard in order to state anything that you desired to state to us. Your statements and complaints will be taken down in shorthand and reduced to writing and transmitted to the Commissioner of the Indian Affairs. The only request that we now have to make to you, gentlemen, is that you confine yourselves to the facts and the truth. And I want to say one other thing and that is that we are assembled in this assembly hall of your school. It is a nice new room and you want to keep it nice and there is to be no smoking here to-day and no spitting on the floor. You gentlemen should take pride in your building here and try to keep it clean.

I thank you, Gentlemen, and have taken up enough of your time. The floor is yours and I simply ask that you confine yourselves to the truth in every instance. And let us be just and honest with all persons. That is the only thing that succeeds - honesty, justice and truth.

Now friends, there is one other matter which I overlooked and meant to speak about, and that is that we have here among us and on the stage one of your friends and I understand a member of your Tribe - Mr. Kershaw of Milwaukee - who is an attorney. He takes an interest in your reservation and in your people and I understand has assisted many of you in the past. He is here now for that purpose. We are glad to hear from him if he desires to speak."

Mr. Kershaw:

"I am very glad to be here among my people, and I want to do all I can for the Menominee Tribe because I am proud of the fact that I am a Menominee myself. And I feel great gratification, great hope in listening to the address of Mr. Linnen. I think from his manner and the earnest way in which he talks that ~~we~~ we can take it for granted that this investigation will be on the square; that ~~it~~ it will discover the real truth and the Menominee Indians want the truth and nothing more. I want to say to you, my brothers, that I have great confidence in the Indian Office and in

the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. When he first took the office I happened to be in Washington within a few months after he took the oath of office and while I was there he invited myself and other members of the "Society of American Indians" together with teachers and employees of the Indian Service to a ten days conference."

Mr. Kershaw went on at length to tell what took place at this conference and some of the subjects discussed there.

He spoke of the Commissioner's interest in the reports made by the different employees, and his attitude toward the liquor question, and his desire to personally investigate each reserva-

tion. Frank S. Gauthier then interpreted his talk to the Menominees. By this time Mr. James H. Tourtillott was in the audience and was asked to come forward and interpret. He begged the privilege of having Mr. Gauthier stay with him as he (Mr. Tourtillott) had been absent from his Tribe for four years and was afraid he might make some mistake in interpreting. It was agreeable to the members present and Mr. Frank Gauthier remained with Mr. Tourtillott as an interpreter.

Mr. Linnen:

"Of course, we want to know that everything is interpreted correctly and honestly and, of course, it will be, but if anything is not interpreted as it has been stated, I want anybody to make the correction. Each speaker who desires to be heard should come forward so the interpreter can hear him.

Charles Chickeney:

"I wish to kindly ask to give a little address of what we wish in regard to our affairs."

Mr. Chickeney spoke at length on the early history of the

Tribe, beginning with the year 1842 and Mr. Linnen directed the stenographer not to take his speech in full, but to quote only such parts as might be termed a complaint. Following are the only references to the present administration made by Mr. Chickeney, and these were given in support of the statement that too many restrictions were placed upon the Tribe.

"We just get one set of regulations learned when they are changed and we have to learn another. One cannot cut wood for his fire without a permit. One cannot even visit relatives at their homes without first reporting to Assistant Superintendent Marble his whereabouts. One cannot have time to dig a grave for his dead without being ordered to bury same within twenty-four hours."

Joe Grignon:

"You know my friends that we now have before us some men from Washington who are influential men and who are here in our behalf, before whom we are to place our grievances, and when they are placed before them and this matter has been adjusted then we will discuss what we would like to bring up - what we wish for the future."

Louis LaFrombois:

"I want to say that I have been a lumberman all my life; brought up right in the woods, and my experience with lumber companies has been that when they started in to anything like what we have up here they economized, but here it is the other way. They build a big hotel where employees board, but here it is different. ~~It is a different operation~~ Now with this operation it has been different. It has been said that the Neopit Operation is a good operation. I claim it is the best proposition in the state of Wisconsin to-day. Other lumber companies have to buy their timber. They pay stumpage and the expense of logging and then made a lot of money. This plant was put right in the center of a great forest and we have not the expense that other companies have, and are not making the money we ought to make. The way ~~that~~ I look at it is this that someone will build it for us with our money. This man, our superintendent, all he knows is money.

In the first place the lumber in the yard is not piled right. There is forty million feet of lumber tied up there and it is depreciating in value. Number two into number three and that means loss of three or four dollars a thousand. Lots of men that come here that belong to some association that tell me there is no reason for so much hemlock being tied up. For some reason ours is tied up. I do not know.

There is the basswood. About two weeks ago a man came to buy some of this basswood. They use it for piano cases and pay about sixty dollars a thousand. He looked it over in the piles and turned it down. He told me that it is not piled right. Instead of turning white it turned yellow. And in fact all the lumber ain't piled right. Our best grade of pine is not covered right. The cover should be so arranged that the water would fall from the pile. A short time ago we sold some of our best grade of select pine and the ends had to be cut from the boards. They were spoiled because not properly piled. Mr. L. told us at the conference we had at Neopit that there was one hundred sixty thousand dollars charged to Neopit Operation for educating the Indians. Now the fact is that the white man has had the benefit of it. That means they were educated instead of the Indians. We have been told that we are incompetent. There have been a few white men up there that have learned something since this operation started. There is one man - Hansley - he came there to grade lumber. The fellow - Superintendent - took him in charge and found he could not grade lumber and had to learn him how. So they took him into the office. He stayed in the office quite a while. When Nelson was let out this Hansley was put into the yard to run the whole yard.

Now when this operation started Nelson came there to run the yard. He put his two boys into the yard and taught them to be graders. There was also another man named Jensen. He went there and it was the same thing. Another was Berg. All lumber graders, these fellows. One man named Edward LaPorte. This man was a setter. He set for his brother, and his brother learned him how to saw and when he got through learning to saw Mr. Adams put him in the yard to learn to grade the different kinds of lumber. Mr. Adams took great pains with this man."

Mr. O'Neil:

"Were these men Indians?"

Mr. LaFrombois:

"No, sir. They were white men. They never take that much pains to learn the Indians. Another gentleman named March, he learned to set and is now a sawyer. When we ask for a job they say we are incompetent. There are several cases I could mention but will mention one which happened since Mr. Nicholson put up the sign telling all foremen to give the Indians preference. My brother he is an engineer; runs those gasoline engines. He is a steady man and sober. Takes care of his mother. He asked for a job. I told him to ask for barn man. Mr. Nicholson told him, 'If I give you this job it will be like taking this white man's bread away from him.' I told my brother to wait awhile and he waited a week and then Mr. Nicholson said to him, 'I have come to the conclusion that I am not going to make a change there. You can get work from Kemnitz. Go help him.' He wanted to send the Indian off the reservation and keep the white man here. We have a road up there and if an Indian asks for a job they say he cannot do the work. (This road referred to the railroad.) I watch those fireman on this railroad and they do not fire their engines right. I am a fireman and I know. They run their engines into the woods and then they set around and wait. All they do is set around. Instead of caring for their grate and ash pan and getting ready to make a good clean fire. They use too much oil too. I got it from the man who handed it to them. We are making about forty miles a day and the cylinder oil they use in one day on one engine is two gallons. I went to the Wisconsin & Northern at Shawano and they have a big engine. Ours are 12 x 16 and 10 x 12 on the Lily, Wis., while the Wisconsin & Northern is 19 1/2 x 26. They use less oil than we do. They use about one quart for one hundred miles on the North Western road, the Wisconsin & Northern uses two quarts for 84 miles. We burn from two to three tons of coal on our engines, the Wisconsin & Northern burns three tons for their 84 mile run while the Indian's run is 40 miles."

Here Mr. LaFrombois presented a letter to Mr. Linnen in evidence.

Louis LaFrombois (continued)

"There was man here who runs a big farm. & I think he was connected with some college on farming. He said when he was here that the soil ~~in~~ his farm was like our farm. He explained that it would take five or six years to grow anything on this land. This farm should never have been put here at all. There is plenty of good land where the choppings are. I think it will never pay for itself. There are better lands on the reservation.

What are we going to do to help the Indian for this winter. The frost ruined the crops. Something must be done to help the Indians for this winter."

Frank Gauthier then spoke in Menominee but same was not interpreted. Mr. Tourtillott then talked in Menominee, but talk was not interpreted, and he was followed by Joe Grignon who spoke with no interpreter.

Louis LaFrombois:

"Pagan Indians are in critical condition. Don't see how they can live at all. We went up there to ~~x~~ fish a short time ago and they told us they had no clothes and nothing to eat. They complained about the fishing by white men. They used to be able to fish when they wished to and catch all they want. Now the white men come and pay a sum of five dollars for a party and go up there and fish and waste fish. I have been up there and seen where they have caught fish about six inches long and instead of throwing them back into the water they throw them on the rocks to die. The Indians do not do that. They are careful." "I wish to read this letter. I believe you (speaking to Mr. Linnen) have seen it before."

Permission was granted him to read same and it proved to be an affidavit made by Jane LaFrombois, wife of Louis LaFrombois, before Mr. Ashford of Neopit as Notary to the effect that her son Jacob had come home one night and complained of some men calling him vile names; that the boy had been ordered before Mr. Nicholson and because the lad was timid the mother had gone with him.

That upon their arrival at the office the men were asked for their statement and Mrs. LaFrombois thinking they were not stating the truth spoke up and corrected the statement, where upon she alleges that Mr. Nicholson told her to leave the office and called the policeman to remove her; that he did not wait for LaMotte, the policeman, but put her out himself and in so doing that she was hurt and from that injury she sustained a miscarriage; that she was attended by Dr. Ragan and that very shortly before the arrival of Mr. Dorrington, Special Agent, Dr. Ragan told her she was all right and ordered her to get up. After the paper was read Mr. Linnen asked that same be filed with him which was done.

Louis LaFrombois:

"Mr. Dorrington came to see my wife. He promised that he would give me a copy of his report of the case, but he did not do it. He told me though when he left to go talk to Mr. Nicholson and these are the very words he used, 'You go talk to Mr. Nicholson. It means money to you and money to him (meaning Mr. Nicholson) also.'"

the person is not a member
Joe LaFrombois spoke in Indian with no interpretation.

Joe Longley:

"In looking back a few years when the Menominee Tribe first settled on this reservation here there were beautiful forests. They lived here for many years before they came to the conclusion that they better do something for their future, for themselves. They had nothing. They were told they had something same as now. They borrowed money and went to logging. In about twenty-five years they had saved three million dollars. At this time they were credited as being progressive, practical loggers. Then that law was passed which was not in the Indians' favor in 1906, which appropriated over one million dollars to start this mill.

Uncle Sam selected a man to come take care of this plant. Did this man know anything about logging? No, he did not. It clearly shows that we are not making money as we should. They claim the Indian is incompetent. If an Indian wants job he has to show recommendation. I asked for job in logging camp. I had done this for four dollars a thousand and made money. Nicholson claimed that Indians is incompetent, is not civilized. He did not even make an effort to make a switch. I have worked for railroad companies outside for years and I have a recommendation in my pocket as an intelligent worker. I want to show that we are able to manage our affairs. Take these old soldiers for instance, they were asked by the President Abraham Lincoln to come and fight for the country. They are the men who freed the country and yet they claim they are not civilized."

Thos. Prickett:

"Mr. Nicholson says I am an agitator and a menace to the good of the reservation. I am a man 63 years old and do not know the taste of liquor, and I would like to have you ask the Tribe if they have ever seen me intoxicated. I am 63 years old and do not know the taste of liquor."

Mr. Linnen:

"Did Mr. Nicholson accuse you of being drunk?"

Mr. Prickett:

"I do not know just what he charged me with, but he sent word from here to Washington to have me removed ~~and~~ and they said in Washington that I was charged with using liquor."

Mr. Linnen:

"Do you know what Mr. Nicholson had charged you with?"

Mr. Prickett:

"No, I am not certain, but I know he said I was an agitator and I would like to have you ask the tribe and decide for yourself. Ask them if they have ever seen me drunk."

Mr. Linnen:

"My friends, Mr. Prickett has stated that the Superintendent has charged him in the Washington Office with having used liquor and having brought liquor on the reservation. He asks if there is any person present who has ever known him to

use liquor. If so, please stand up."

Evidently the question was not well understood for one man got nearly to his feet before he could be pulled back by his companions. There was no other effort to vote against Mr. Prickett and several voices from different parts of the room proclaimed, "No, he does not drink," "Never drinks," and similar statements.

Mr. Prickett:

at

"I was a delegate ~~to~~ Washington a few years ago and made a complaint against Nicholson and since that time I cannot get a job here. I was a policeman before he came and had charge of the barn at Neopit. They reported to the Superintendent while I was in charge of the building where they kept the tools that I would not issue them any tools and the Superintendent asked me if that was so and why I did that. I told him to come over and I would show him. He did and James Martin was riding by then on a grey horse. They were building a planer and I took him out and showed him where the tools were on the ground and laying about not used, and I asked him if I should issue any more tools. He touched me on the shoulder and 'You are doing just right, go ahead' was what he said to me. Well I went back and pretty soon I got a call to the phone and the man at the barn asked me some question about the barn and I told him that I had no right to give him any orders about the barn and he told me that the Superintendent had told him to take his orders from me. So then I told him what to do and from that time I was barn boss. Mr. Nicholson says that I was only a helper, but I was in charge, over a year and a half before Riley came.

I want to leave this letter with you, (Mr. Linnen) it shows how Mr. Nicholson wanted me removed from the reservation."

Mr. Linnen: "How?" "What reason does he give for wanting you removed?"

Mr. Prickett:

"I do not know. I think it is because I made a report against him at Washington. He made a certain report that Mr. Tyrell a lawyer from Gillett. Two men here were with Mr. Tyrell, and would like to have them called to see if Mr. Tyrell did say what - "

At this point Mr. Prickett seemed unable to state what he wanted to and somebody tried to help him, but he could not complete his sentence and Frank Gauthier asked for permission to speak and did so in Menominee. Joe LaFrombois also spoke and much excitement followed, but the speeches were not interpreted at this time. Peter Pamonicutt, Prickett, and Joe LaFrombois each spoke a few words in Menominee and the interpreter stated to the stenographer that Gauthier and each of the others had urged the Tribe to furnish matters of interest to the tribe and not their personal grievances. Peter Pamonicutt then suggested that we adjourn for dinner and it was moved, seconded, and carried that the meeting adjourn for three quarters of an hour to enable those to get ~~the~~ dinner that wished to.

1:45 P. M., September 10, 1915.

Meeting called to order.

Mr. Linnen:

"My friends, while there are so many of us here present I want to take this opportunity to tell you that your school here of which you should all feel proud will open on Monday. It has been built up and increased in capacity where now it will accommodate from 175 to 200 pupils. While I have not an opportunity to make investigation it has the appearance to

me of being a nice plant. It is far above the average Indian School in the service, and you Menominees should feel proud of your school and see to it that your children are brought here to attend this school. I think it is unnecessary for me to tell you that education is good for the white man and is good for the Indian. In order to get along well in life we must all have an education. And the opportunity that presents itself here for your children should not be neglected and I hope that you will bring your children in between now and Monday and fill this school up and show the government that you are in favor of education and that you do appreciate this school that you have here.

Now what is your pleasure, Gentlemen?"

Weiskesit:

"Now I want to ask you in regard to your investigation. At one time the Indians gathered down here and expressed their opinion and they had their minds made up to do something in regard to the Agent here which was a menace to them. There is nothing here which is satisfactory to the Menominee Tribe of Indians and they all voted to have the Agent removed and they wanted him removed, and they want to know why it is that he is still here. And if you want to know what their opinion was then, and is now, they will rise up and show you what their opinion is in regard to his removal. We are the same Indians that were here at the other council who expressed their desire to have the Agent removed and we now express it again. The Indians want to express their opinion in regard to both. This man in Keshena. When the Indian come to him and says something he does not like he is going to lock them up. We do not want a man here who lies."

Here Weiskesit called Joe Longley to speak and he did.

Joe Longley:

"I asked Mr. Nicholson if he would furnish me a copy of proceedings of council held at Keshena and he said yes. I got a letter the next day and this is the letter."

The letter was handed to Mr. Linnen for file. It proved to be a letter written September 2, 1915, signed by Mr. Nicholson and addressed to Joe Longley.

Mr. Linnen:

"On my way up here a couple of weeks ago I stopped at Milwaukee and interviewed Attorney Kershaw who has been here and made you a little talk to-day. He referred to me a number of complaints and letters which had been written to him by various members of your tribe and among other things a copy of a resolution which was passed by your council on January 16, 1915.

That was the first time that I ever saw that resolution. That resolution is here and if you ~~desire~~ desire it can be read to you and you can take such further action as you see fit. Mr. Tourtillott will you kindly read this to them." (Mr. Tourtillott read same in English and Mr. Gauthier interpreted to the Indians.)

After resolution was read same was handed to Mr. Linnen.

Copy was not furnished the stenographer so it is not possible to show same in these minutes.

Mr. Linnen:

"Now gentlemen, you have heard this resolution read. This is the resolution which I understand was passed at a meeting held on January 16, 1915. Now you have all heard this read, what is your pleasure? What is your wish at the present time? Do you feel the same now as you did at that time?"

Weiskesit: "That is our pleasure."

Mr. Linnen:

"And it is your wish to again vote on that resolution or to frame a further resolution?"

Several voices were heard from different parts of the hall and Weiskesit said, "The Indians are desirous of having both of the Superintendents removed."

Mr. Linnen:

"When you say both, who do I understand you mean? Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Marble?"

Peter Pamonicutt:

"That is one reason why we want you to see who is in favor of putting him out. That is why we want to take a vote on this resolution."

Mr. Linnen:

"What government official was in charge of the meeting at which this resolution was passed?"

Frank Gauthier:

"Louis Gauthier was chairman and Mr. Nicholson was present."

Mr. Linnen:

"No official from Washington was here?"

Frank Gauthier:

"No, sir."

Mr. Linnen:

"Then you want to add to this resolution also the name of Mr. Marble, the Assistant Superintendent?"

Voices: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Linnen then handed the resolution to Special Agent Brown with the request that he draft and add a clause that would include the name of Mr. Marble, the Assistant Superintendent. This was done and the paper again handed to Mr. Linnen. Clause was not read and stenographer has no copy. Same will be found on the original resolution.

Mr. Linnen:

"Then I will say that all who are in favor of this resolution will stand. (Mr. Brown had counted the number of men in the hall and found them to be 262.)"

It was found impractical to count the number standing so it was decided to put the question again.

Mr. Linnen:

"I will now ask that all who do not favor the resolution to stand."

One man stood - Louis Keshena.

Mr. Linnen to the stenographer:

"Having been put to a vote in favor of the resolution adding the name of Assistant Superintendent Marble to such, there were 262 votes of the adult members of the Menominee Tribe in favor of said resolution and one vote against same, viz., Louis Keshena who is employed at the Agency as a policeman."

Joe Longley:

"Mr. Nicholson preferred charges against us at Washington. Charges against me particularly. It was false. When we did this to him we wanted to use no underhanded work, we wanted to be fair and square, and asked him to defend himself, and he never said a word."

Mr. Linnen:

"For the information of the members of the Tribe I will say that Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Marble were invited to be here so that they could hear all that went on. As I stated in the first instance what we want to do in the first place is to be fair, honest and honorable. We must have good reason for all that we do. It will not answer to simply find fault with some person because you are displeased with him. You must go farther and show good and sufficient reasons. If a Superintendent or an employee of the Government is to be removed there must be good and sufficient cause. It must be shown that he is incompetent or that there is some good and sufficient cause to remove him. It appears, of course, that a man who has not the good will of any of the members of the tribe cannot succeed very well. You have had in the past six years three different Superintendents that I know of or rather Superintendents of your logging operation, and they were displaced for a good cause. I was here on both occasions and knew the reason why. And so I want to say to you as members of the Menominee Tribe and individually that if you have any further reasons and specifications to offer showing why he is disqualified, what he has done that he is dishonest, what he has done that he is incapable, present them to us."

Personal dislikes are not sufficient. We must have good and sufficient reasons and know these things which might casue his removal. The purpose of our investigation is to find out the true condition. I think you can trust us that before we get through we will know that. But there are many things here to contend with and we must be reasonable, we must be just, we must consider whether some other man can come in here and do better and so I say to you that the matters which have a final bearing on these things are what you should bring before us. In other words we are here to investigate and we want to know, and in order to find out these things we must be told. So far as the books and records go we can find out all about that, but the individual instances showing that he has done wrong, that he has not been just, that he has not favored Indians, but has favored white people, or that he has shown favoritism - those are the things that we want to know about. Thank you."

Mr. Linnen:

"It has been suggested that there are some members present who are not members of the Menominee Tribe, who were counted in that vote, and if there are any men here who are not members of it please stand so that we can count them and get the figures correct."

(To the stenographer)

"There are thirteen men who voted for that resolution who are not members of the Tribe. That will make the number in favor thirteen less or 249."

James Laughery:

"Last winter I hurt myself piling lumber. I went to Mr. Nicholson and asked him for a job in the office. He put me off and finally said he would put me on file and when there was a vacancy he would see. Mr. Nicholson has never been a friend of mine. Made trouble for me and my associates. Stirs up the rest of the employees. I do not think he has treated me justly. In the future when I ask for anything I want it."

Mose Potice:

"In regard to your remark to the fact that we should have proof for asking to have the agent removed. Would you like it if you had hired a man and he had been dishonest and lied to you after you had hired him to take charge of your affairs. You would certainly discharge him. That is the

way the Menominee Indians feel. When he speaks very favorable of something he will do the opposite. When he wants to do anything he goes to work just as though the Menominee money belonged to him. He says nothing to the Indian. When we had our last payment of \$5.00 he told us that he had to borrow money out of our treasury, and that it would be replaced. He said that this money was used by mistake. Who made the mistake? I do not think that Mr. Nicholson asked any Indian here for the privilege of borrowing that money. He never consults the Indians who are his boss."

Mr. Linnen:

"When was this payment made? How much was it?"

It proved to be the payment of \$5.24 made during the Third Quarter, 1912, on voucher No. 17, to which he referred.

Henry Wolf:

"I have a few things to say to our Father who came from Washington. We hear announced to -day that a man from Washington has arrived to fix up matters for the Indian, for us. In offering my thanks I also include this Menominee lawyer. And the reason why is because we see these people in this room. If you sat here all day you would hear the same thing over and over. Perhaps I am mistaken, but I am about sixty-three years old, and this is the first time that I knew such conditions existed. For the reason I always agree whenever anything was to be done they used to consult the Menominee Indians. If the Menominees object to it, it stops right there. They would gather together when a proposition was to be brought up on the reservation. Then they tell the Menominee Indians 'This is in your hands. Whatever your wish is, it will be so, or will be accomplished.' Then after that the Indians considers those matters that is brought up before them and some see that it is not beneficial to the Tribe. Then they express their opinion by refusing to accept such a plan. In a year or so whatever may be brought before us you will see that proposition going up. That is why the Menominee Indian thinks that now they are going to lose all they have accumulated. That is the reason that the Menominee Indians are giving you their expressions for the removal of their Agent. That is the way they are conducting prisons. If I should be walking along and turn my heel over I should be put ~~imprison~~ in prison. That is why I wear such big heels on my shoes. So I wont slip. All he does now is to watch me and if I would happen to have a crooked heel, he would lodge me in jail. That is the reason."

Peter Pamonicutt:

"This is the third time I have met our friend. (Meaning Mr. Linnen) I understand that the Chippewas christened him 'Eug-ge-no-ge-shig(Hole in the day)'. I hope that he will take the clouds away from the Menominee Indians and we will give him a better name than they did. Of course, he pleased the Chippewas that was why they gave him that name. While I was an officer there were eight different agents. This was the first time that I was dissatisfied. Now you can look at the change.

Now the time has come whereby we think we are going to suffer before spring. I understand that there is a little money left at Washington. Many of us who are trying to farm the frost struck our farm and destroyed our vegetables. I am frightened. I do not know what comforts we are going to have before the spring. There is no work whereby the young men can earn something. If our present Superintendent remains here I am afraid we wont spring out. The Superintendent told us that the Commissioner has cut out our annuities. It is my earnest request to see that we have a way of living and some comforts.

Out east here about three miles there is a building that was put up there. That building that is by a lake. We Indians are too poor to afford such things. The men that are working there are the carpenter and wagonmaker, drawing government salaries and when I come here to get some work done they are out to the lake and I cannot find them. We have no benefit out of that building. Our lumber built it. It is our logs. It is always locked when I get there. People come from Milwaukee and outside and they go there and have the use of the building. It would not take for you (Mr. Linnen) to go there and see for yourself what is being done.

Sam Pywaukee (Sam Hammer)

"I want to tell these men a few things. The first time when I went around looking over the log cuttings Mr. Marble sent for me after I came back. I see a great many things and these are facts, the way they are wasting the timber. I set down and looked around and see here they had burned limbs and brush and burned a great amount of standing timber so it was destroyed by those fires. These men that were working there have burned up those limbs and leaves, just like there was going to be a farm there. I see this employee was destroying timber. It did not look good to me, it looked very bad. If the Indian wants to cut a tree he cannot cut it. I have understood that

this timber belonged to the Indians. It hurt me and made me feel bad to see the timber these men were destroying. I finally arrived up where George McCall's camp was located. After he gave me my dinner he said, 'Now Grandfather, I will take you up here a little ways.', and of course, he was the boss and he took me out and we sat down on a log. He says to me, 'Grandfather, this timber is no good. This should have been cut three years ago. They send me up here to cut this timber. I have a large crew here and it costs a good deal to run this business and I cannot see that there is any money in it at all.'

Now I will tell what this man asked me, Mr. Marble. 'I am going to ask you a lot of things.' All right I am glad you are going to ask me and then I told him what I had seen. After I had told him he says to me 'Why to you employ an attorney?' I says, 'I will tell you. It seems to me you are spending our money too freely. If someone was squandering your money you would employ a lawyer. That is why.' I presume our conversation is in writing at the office at the time. After he got through questioning me I asked him a few. This is what I wished to ask Mr. Marble about. Whenever you have a proposition or scheme on hand you start right on without consulting anybody about it. You do not consult the Menominee Indians in regard to building those towers on the hill. You started right in without consulting them. It was not necessary to put that tower on that hill. You could go up on the hill and see all the different kinds of timber around without a tower.

In regard to these roads. Perhaps the Department has told you to fix these roads. Where does the money come from that these roads are built with. He told me it was the interest. That is why the Menominee Indians is hiring a lawyer to look up these matters. I just wanted to remark that perhaps Kershaw has given you already my testimony. I wish to copy my testimony."

Adolph Amour:

"We have a gun club at our place. Most of them are white, but a few are Menominees, mixed in with them. We never see any of these Menominees taking time on week days, not during working hours, but the white people, the employees, they do their shooting there in working hours. I can name them if you wish. Dr. Ragan, Hansley, Nicholson, Weissenborn, Frank Wegge, Geo. Pecore, Brigham, Mitchell Waukaw. Then they had a target fixed up and they sent the government employees over there to fix up the target. I do not know whether the Gun

Club paid them or whether it was taken out of our money. Then there was a building brought from across the river and that is where they stay and shoot. All day Sunday and all in the afternoon on weekdays."

Louis Skeesicks:

"I wish to ask you about this law under which we are now governed. We do not like this logging act. We do not like this logging act and Mr. LaFollett promised Mitchell Oshkenaniew the last time he was down there that he would have it changed. LaFollett told Mitchell Oshkenaniew to try this act for three or four years and if it does not turn out right we will then have it changed. There is a large portion of Menominee Indians spoke and requested that portable mills be built to saw up this timber. Every Indian here present has the desire to have the logging act changed, and we shall not give it up until it is changed. This refers to the act of March 28, 1908."

Tom LaBell, Sr.:

"He spoke of the logging act, that the Indians did not make it, but that Congress did and why the act was passed was so that the Indians would benefit from it. They get no benefit from it. The white man gets all. If the Indian does not get any work he is placed in the mills to work. The Indian does not like it. The people who passed this law know nothing of the Indian or his wants and it does not suit them. They are practically slaves under that law. But everything is marked Menominee Mills, Camp and Railroad. The Indian gets no benefit. The white man gets all. You recommend that we go to school; that our children go to school. Even when we do we get nothing from it. We get no work. We are not taught to do these things. The white man is taught. LaFollett told me himself that we should try this act for two or three years. Now the time has arrived that the Indians should have some voice in the way it is manufactured. It is for us and that is why. That is why we are here to-day asking you to intercede for us and this little lawyer that was here to-day can also see the wrong in the act and we wish to have it remodeled so that it will be satisfactory and meet the needs of the Menominee Indians. That is what the Indians want. An amendment to it, so he can be benefited by it, not the Polacks and the Swedes. We can see all this work going on and where are our profits is being wasted. It is written in Washington that this money is mine, but they do not ask me.

They don't give me any. When Mr. Nicholson came here he said, 'If I do wrong, cut my head off,' and we did it and are now doing it again. You will find the facts right here on the reservation."

Mose Tucker:

"I have met this gentleman once or twice before and what he attempted he accomplished, and I believe he is sincere, and will accomplish what he is after now.

I want to tell you how I am a farmer. In my early days I was a logger. I helped to earn this three million dollars which is spoken of. We were eighteen years trying to get that money in the Treasury. It appears to me that we are not getting cheated - not on the square under the old act. Then we got together and some of these people that were working after that suggested that we put in mills and manufacture this lumber ourselves. They said to try the act and if it was successful very well, and if not we should have it changed. The Congress in preparing this bill did not consider the Menominee Indian. The man who was working for or in behalf of the Indian suggested that we let the bill go as it was passed and try it out, and if not successful we could have it changed. There was a commission up here at the time ~~St~~ Braniff was removed from office. Some one asked why it was that where the Indians' farms had been was now growing up to brush. I tried to explain the matter. We told them I would make an attempt to answer the question they had asked the Menominees. I told them that the man who was industrious, careful and frugal and logged under the old act made some money and went back to his farm and farmed in the spring. At that time it was well under the old act. Plenty to eat and plenty to wear. Some of the wives dressed in silks. After the act was changed the work was different. The work was all done by foreigners. If we had continued under the old act, perhaps every Indian could have an auto, but until the present law is changed he never will own one. If the Department is in sympathy with the Indians and want him to progress they should give him a law under which he can do the work. When any agent comes from Washington and asks why the Indians is not progressing he is told the Indian does not progress because I have tried him and he is no good. I think the fact that the Indians saved up nearly three million dollars in about eighteen years should be sufficient to prove to the Department that the Indian is competent. There is no question but that there is enough land and everyone of them can

be independent and happy. He is not over-smart, but he has strength and ordinary brains to go on with this work if he gives him the chance he had under the old logging act. The Menominee Indian will never succeed or get along until they change this present logging act. The pressure is so strong among them that they are getting a bad feeling against each other. I work hard for my own living and they say he is a 'sucker.' The Department sends up here farmers and foresters. They hire a graduate from Yale college. He was the first man who was sent here from the Forestry. He first tore our money bag open and threw it into the mud. We sent it twice up, that bag, and have the law changed so we can get a new start. We presume that he is sent here to save our timber. The first forester that came here came from that college. When he came he had to learn the different timber. Crowell did not know one kind of a tree from another. What should have been used to teach us was used to teach him. When he learns he will go somewhere else and get a big salary. As the reason that the forester is put here is to save our timber, but instead of saving he spoils it. At one time he went through and piled up brush to burn. The fire got away from them and spoiled a lot of timber. There should be some law whereby a man who did that thing could be discharged. If the law is damage to a person they have a perfect right to change that until it is satisfactory.

They sent farmers among us to teach us to farm, but farmers are all used at around the agency. Very seldom I see a farmer unless I send for him. I sent word to the farmer to come down and alter some stock for me but I have not seen or heard from the. I suppose that those farmers were sent here to help us. We never will succeed as long as these things are going on. They will simply be sending in complaint after complaint unless they change this law. I don't know what they do, but I always see them right around the agency. Most every Saturday they go to town. They go out to the lake on pleasure trips but no work is done."

Mr. Linnen:

"Is there as much farming now as ten years ago?"

Mose Tucker:

"No. If they logged under the old act they could be able to farm, but under the present regime they cannot earn enough to support their families. The Menominee Indian is not such a fool but he licks up the opportunities. In order

that the Indian may progress and live well, feed his children, cloth them, and sent ~~xxx~~ them to school there must be a change in this act. The man who has no opportunity, who has no money, no work, no clothes, surrounded by enemies, is in misery, and until this law is amended he will get no relief."

Weiskesit:

"Up to the Zoar Settlement is one of the farmers Mose Tucker is talking about. I never saw him. He never came to me to show me how to sow different kinds of seed. All he does since he has been there when an Indian comes to want to use the team he hitches them up to the plow or what they want and tells them to go on. Doesn't even go with them to show them how. Two of our boys up there were fixing up a road. They were plowing on the side. This was about the time when the berries were ripe. All I saw him do was to hitch up the team. He was picking berries. I suppose he went farming among the berry bushes. If I had strength enough I would put him out myself." (The farmer referred to was Clark.)

Frank Waubano:

"I see that the people are complaining about their Superintendent. I have a complaint to make. At his first arrival on this reservation he had a gathering with the Indians where they discussed matters between him and the Menominee Indians. I heard him say this that he had no friends, did not intend to have friends. I did not understand what he meant by that. I presume other members here heard ~~xxx~~ him. Now it comes to me that he did have friends. I see how he is not even friends to the Menominees. He seems to be only friends to the white people and the Indians have to stand back. Sometime an Indian boy gets a job. The least mismove he is discharged. If he dismisses a white man it is not long before he places him in another position. Another Indian takes care of the horses at Neopit was out of service for sometime. Was out of a job for sometime, but he is now back. The head man at Neopit farm was discharged. To-day that man has a good job. The one that I refer to is a Stock-bridge Indian. He is another one that was reinstated. The reason why I say that ~~xxx~~ he is friendly with the whites and not with the Indians. I worked on the farm for two years, then I got hurt. The man (my boss) at the farm told me after I got hurt I would get my pay. I was taken up to Neopit where the Doctor was. The Doctor here had taken his vacation. The

Doctor at Neopit told me, "You come to the Hospital to-morrow morning I will be there at Nine O'clock." The next morning I started and went to the hospital and he came there at nine and fixed up the cut at the hospital. On the fifteenth day he came and discharged me from the hospital. The Doctor says "In a couple of days you will be able to work." I was using crutches. I told him I would go home after supper. I went home one and a half miles on crutches. Joe Lawe called me when I was going past the store and asked where I was going. I told him I was going home. He said to wait and he would go get a team and take me home. I was laid up two months and eight days. The Doctor that tended me spoke against the application for payment. Meantime the Keshena Doctor who was taking his vacation had returned and Nicholson ordered that I should report to the Keshena Doctor and I did. The head man at the Operation - the Superintendent of Live Stock - brought me to the Keshena Doctor, and gave him the blanks for compensation, which you have the Doctor fill out. I told the Doctor what the Neopit Doctor told me that I would be able to work in a couple of days and he said, "If I had a leg like that I would not work." He said, "I am under orders to fill out these blanks" and he filled them out, and completed them and sometime later on I asked him what had been done with the papers. He said he had given them to Nicholson to sign. I waited for sometime and asked Nicholson about it. Nicholson said the papers came back and they were no good. You were not entitled to compensation when you were hurt at Neopit Farm. The only place where you can get compensation is if you get hurt in the mill or woods."

Mr. Linnen:

"I would like some further information about the farm. Not only from this man but from any other man who has any knowledge of this subject. The principal thing I want to know is whether the farm is a paying investment; what they are raising there; what is its cost if they know it; whether it is making or losing money for the tribe; whether the soil is good and whether the farm should have been put some place else rather than there. Any information along that line I want to know."

Frank Waubano:

"All that I know about it was the first year that they cleared the land there. That is all I know. I know

it was not handled right. All I know the spring that I was there some oats were sowed there and instead of cutting it, it was turned over. The next year rye was sowed there and that failed and was turned under. A white man was overseeing the farm."

Mike Warrington:

"Morrison, the farmer at South Branch, came over there and told us there was Three Hundred dollars laid aside for improving the roads. We started to work. All the people here required to work ten days. Then he said that money will be gone. We worked four days and he ordered us to stop. Now he said you have paid your poll tax with this four days' work. All we work for is for poll tax. We did not get any pay. We cannot work without pay. Where is that Three Hundred Dollars they told us was there to pay us? They must pocket that. Of course, I did not get any horses. Those that did get horses had to pay extreme prices. Some bought teams and the agent took them away from them. Great many of the horses starving. Cannot get no work although we have a mill. Nicholson made a visit to South Branch and informed us that he was going to furnish us seed, at half price. When the seed came I paid 98¢ for oats. Is that half price? If it is half price it must be \$1.96 a bushel. If I could have handled that money that I used to buy that oats I could have bought it cheaper. I would only have paid 48¢."

Mr. Linnen:

"You live at South Branch, and Mr. Morrison is your farmer?"

Warrington:

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Linnen:

"How many farmers are there there?"

Warrington:

"About one-half dozen."

Mr. Linnen:

"About how large are the farms? What do they raise?"

Warrington:

"About fifteen or twenty acres. They raise wheat and corn."

Mr. Linnen:
"What does your farmer do to help the Indians?"

Warrington:
"Nothing. Rides around in the buggy."

Mr. Linnen:
"Does he give the Indian any instructions?"

Warrington:
"No. He watches whiskey. And he just got out of the way too. The other night the boys were after him and he just got out of the way."

Mr. Linnen:
"Do they all feel he is no good?"

Warrington:
"Yes, sir. They all feel the same as I do. I am better farmer than he is. I can see that."

Mr. Linnen:
"Did the corn mature?"

Warrington:
"No. The frost killed it. The only crop they had was rye. No wheat."

Mr. Linnen:
"Potatoes?"

Warrington:
"My potatoes is doing well, but I do not know about the others. I do not have time to go round to see. That is Mr. Morrison's business. He ought to go round and see."

Peter Pamonicutt:
"There is one thing that I am dissatisfied with and do not quite understand. In regard to the Hospital. This matter which I wish to speak of has started since Mr. Marble came here. Dancing at the Hospital. I do not think that the home of the poor old and sick was to be used for a dance hall. Those people that go from the Hospital

out to the lake to this summer resort and take their meals get it at the hospital. They are paid for taking care of the sick at the hospital and instead of doing that they go out to the lake and play. I presume that it is one of Mr. Marble's rules laid down by him that they should do that. Mr. Marble, his wife and daughter all three are government employees. Since the death of Mary Dixon who was killed Miss Marble has been in the post office. I travelled round with Mrs. Marble about one and a half months among the Indians I took her around to the different Indian houses and I noticed what she was doing. What her duties were. When we got to an Indian home she would stop there, sometime she would go in the house and sometime she would just go to the door and look around the house. She did not go into the house and try to teach the people what to do among the homes. I never heard her say to them, 'You should wash your house,' 'You should wash your flannels,' or any such instructions to the Indians. I discovered that she as well as the Indians did that she knew nothing about such things. Ever her own clothes she got washed somewhere else. We are paying her Two Dollars a day and all she does is to ride around. Any of our women here could ride around in a buggy if that is all she does. This is the truth and everybody here can testify to that fact."

Thomas LaBell, Sr.:

"I want to speak in regard to the farming. The Neopit farm. I worked there November first baling hay. Whenever we had trouble at the engine they put us in different work in the cellar, or barn. Piles of beets, onions and carrots there. They furnished us baskets and wheelbarrows and forks and we had to go into that cellar and shovel up these vegetables and take them down to the creek and leave them there. When they took in the crops in the fall they must have taken them in wet. They smelled so bad that it most knocked us over. No one could see how a farm continued on those principles could make anything. Men here who worked with me will say the same thing. The man who was working the farm was Ross. The dirtiest man in the world. His wife also. Mr. Marble and his wife had both been there, and never reported same. Like animals. Slept on the floor. A dirty, filthy place. Covered with vermin. If it had been one of our families it would have been reported. If a woman is busy and cannot clean up because a woman has not the time to keep up the house, they are deprived of their tribal share. They refused to give my boy his share because

he does not take care of his child. He does not have to take care of that child. I take care of her. He helps when he has work, but he cannot work all the time. He does all the work at our place. He does not drink, only smokes. I could say more, but the Indians would say I was only working for my own interest. I ask that I be issued some horses to use on my farm and a cow. They turned me down. I do not know why, but this one ~~xxxx~~ who has no farm gets these things. I suppose there is some reason for it. Some partiality."

Mrs. Maggie Connors:

"We have learned that we have to send our children to the Neopit school this winter. I do not see how we can send them to Neopit. There is no work this winter. I want to send my children to Keshena school. He wants us to farm. How we going to farm. We have no money. Our men has to try to work at the mill to support our families. If we had money we could farm. It makes me mad sometime when they say the Indian is lazy. We can work as well as the white man."

Mr. Linnen:

"How many children have you?"

Mrs. Connors:

"Seven."

Mr. Linnen:

"On the roll?"

Mrs. Connors:

"Only two."

Mr. Linnen:

"Which ones do you wish to send to Keshena School?"

Mrs. Connors:

"Two boys and a girl and he said I could not send them."

Mr. Linnen:

"Is your husband at work now?"

Mrs. Connors:

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Linnen:

"At the mills?"

Mrs. Conners:

"Yes. He has been always kind of sickly and can not work hard. They always give him work that is too hard. Now it is a little better - easier. When my children wants to go to work at the mill they say they are too small and I see lots of white children there working and then they turn my children down."

Mr. Linnen:

"How old are your boys?"

Mrs. Conners:

"One is seventeen and the other fourteen. There is a big school house at Neopit and that is the reason he wants to keep all the children there. I learned he had no right to build that school. The other school house was good enough for the Indians but they had to have a better one for the white children. That is all that was built for. The mill was shut down and we had to live. We had to go out and pick berries for support. A person cannot live on vegetables alone. I think if he wants us to farm he could give us Two Hundred dollars to start with. Who can farm when they have to hire teams and everything?"

Gus Ahyahsha:

"Since last fall when I would go to Mr. Marble and ask him for some work he would always tell me there was none. I would go to Shawano and get trusted. I am known all over there and they trust me. After awhile I found it was only those who were furnished with stock that were furnished with work. The thought came to me would it not be better for me to get some stock and then I would get a job. I went and asked Ernest Oshkosh if I could get some stock. He told me I could get ~~the~~ horses or anything I wanted. I told him I did not know anything about horses, but would take cows. Then he told me I had first to go and pick out a place for a farm. He told me I had to so I said we can make the cow deal right now. I told him I would take two cows, good ones. He told me I could have them on four years' time, and that I would take two One Hundred Dollar cows. I told him that I thought I could pay for them in that time. After we got the papers made out we got the farmer and he told me to pick out my farm. I did that and

when I went after the farmer in the morning he told me he was busy. He stood around there all the forenoon. I came again the next day at the appointed time and he served me the same that time. He stood around doing nothing. Then Marble hired me and gave me work and told me that there was not much money but he would pay me a dollar and a half a day. He told me that all I would have to do would be to break down fences. After I started he gave me a job of carpenter work and then the cows were brought down. I thought the cows were worth about Forty Dollars. They charged me Seventy-five dollars for the cow. If I did not take the cow I was to be discharged so I had to keep it. On account of my small wages I do not suppose I will ever be able to pay for that cow. Nobody can pay for a cow on small wages. They do it intentionally so we cannot pay for them.

There is one man who is reporting the Menominee Indians. That is the way we only get small wages. The mistakes he makes are blamed onto the Indians. At first they worked me nine hours a day. Dr. Michaels came up here and after that we only worked eight hours a day. Then Adams found a way to cut out wages down. The Indians just ~~h~~ voted to-day on a resolution to have Nicholson and Marble quit here. I think probably his name should be in there also."

Mr. Linnen:

"What Adams is this?"

Ahyahsha:

"I mean Johnson E. Adams. He does not work."

Mr. Linnen:

"Who does he mean was making mistakes and charging it up to the Indians?"

Ahyahsha:

"I mean Adams."

Louis F. Gauthier: (Requested privilege to speak for some of his fellow workmen, but could not name them.)

"We worked around the school here. Worked four days on the road fixing up the road and some here worked a whole week, and never got one cent for it."

Mr. Linnen:

"Who were these men who worked for no pay?"

Louis F. Gauthier:

"I do not know as I could name them. They were the boys who worked at the school."

Mr. Linnen:

"At the time Mr. Marble hired them did he tell them there was no pay?"

Louis F. Gauthier:

"Yes, sir. When I asked for work he asked me if I knew the regulations. I told him, 'No.'"

Here there was considerable discussion pertaining to the right to require the Indians to work out a poll tax.

Mr. Linnen:

"It is customary on all the reservations to require all of the adult Indians to work three or four days to keep up the roads. It is customary and is done on ~~xxx~~ nearly all the reservations. On the reservation here you boys pay no taxes on your lands as they are not allotted. It is held in common by the Tribe. There is no way of building roads on the reservation other than that way and the regulations have been to build the roads and fix them with the work of the people living there. I do not think any serious fault can be found with that. Except, of course, that the Indian should be notified when they are put to work that they would get no money."

Joe Grignon:

"I have always supposed that the reservation belonged to the Menominee Indians and that he had all the favor about it. I have always thought that there could nothing be done on the reservation without the knowledge and consent of the Menominee Indians. There are some of our youngsters that are not behaving themselves on the reservation."

There is something that we do not understand, and I don't believe that any of the Menominees know who gave the right to extend the railroad across the reservation to Phlox. The Menominee Indian knew nothing about it. Mr. Nicholson told me if I could find out by whose consent this was done that he would make it expensive for the railroad company. After we gathered up the evidence about the amount of timber that was destroyed, we took it to Mr. Nicholson and we heard no more

from it. We would like to have you investigate it."

Mr. Linnen:

"Was this under Braniff?"

Grignon:

"I think so. That is all that I want to know and you probably will be able to find it out. No one of the Indians consented or knew anything about it."

Mitchell Komanekin:

"I want to speak of the ~~liquor~~ liquor business. We do not object to the stopping of the liquor traffic on the reservation, but they are a little too severe with the Menominee Indians in this question. There is one employee by the name of Sullivan and who did in fact cover up and protect a white man from a liquor prosecution. The man's name was Ed Hill. They put him into a house and locked him up so the Indians would not see him. If we were treated the same we would have no kick coming, but they are friends. It was on the 6th day of August, 1914, on circus day. Old gentleman got off the train. (Ed Hill.) He was so drunk he could hardly navigate. It took him about five minutes to get over to the paint shop. Someone called Sullivan's attention to that man's being drunk. Sullivan and Brigham came and found the gentleman drunk. I understand that it was reported to the chief of police and reported to A. S. Nicholson and that was the last we heard of it.

I want to speak of Reginald Oshkosh. He is the one that we call a drinking man, and the next man to him a little lower in authority is Mitchell Waukaw. Both drinking men. Mr. Nicholson has finally succeeded in having these men conduct themselves ~~xxx~~ different and not drink any more, but as soon as they get out and get off the reservation they drink again. This Reginald Oshkosh to-day has one of the leading positions at Neopit. He is the means of a great deal of dissatisfaction among Indians. And Nicholson is also helping him a good deal to get him in a good job. He has one of the highest priced buildings ~~xx~~ in Neopit. This friend of mine who went up and saw the great waste of timber in the woods I think Mitchell Waukaw and Oshkosh are a great deal to blame for they should be looking after it and report the waste. If they follow the

rules and regulations laid down to them they should go at least twice a week and report. When they do go they always take a horse and go on the road and one stands cleaning the auto all day, and that ought to be good evidence that they are not capable of handling the positions they have. I say they should be removed and put in good men in there who are good walkers."

Louis LaFronbois:

"I here offer you a paper showing men who have introduced liquor onto the reservation and never were prosecuted. The names on the side are the witnesses."

The paper was given to Mr. Linnen. The stenographer has no copy so it cannot be embodied in this report.

Mr. Linnen:

"Were these parties reported to Superintendent Nicholson?"

LaFronbois:

"Yes."

Joe Waubano:

"I want to add to Mitchell Komanekin's statement to help him out. Mr. Nicholson intimated his opinion toward the Indians and at this time John O'Katchicum asked for rations, but in reply the Agent said 'Those who are against me I am not going to help or assist;' those who will help me and be on my side I will always help them' and that is how we come to see that Waukaw and Oshkosh are the only ones that are getting any help."

Komanekin:

"I forgot a little about Oshkosh. I want to ask Mr. Linnen to investigate Mr. Oshkosh also when he does this reservation."

Mose Tucker:

"I am coming here too often, but I think it is necessary that I should. Asking about the Neopit farm that is why I stepped forward. I know a little about farming and that is the reason I think I can answer the question. One that is not familiar with farming could not discuss matters of that kind. At the beginning of the farm there

they plow during the summer and fall and the next spring I went there to see the place. I did not go for that purpose but just happened to be there. Just before I got to the place I see where it had been plowed and it was a ~~fixed~~ field of about five acres. There was oats in that field about three or four feet high. I being a farmer I was satisfied that that was a good crop. Then I began to make inquiries whose farm that was. It belonged to Konaha and just before harvest time he came to my place and asked me to cut the oats for him. Then I came to this place, Neopit farm, I went along the fence of this Neopit farm and then it came to my mind I would look over the place. At that time it seems they sowed oats in all that field that I went over and plowed in under. Very true they could not cut it with the machine, nor with the cradle, that was the only thing to do to turn it under. I came to a field of corn. Everybody knows that on new ground you can usually raise good corn. I want to tell the truth. I want to tell what was good and what was not. It came to my mind in speaking about this Konaha I weighed these two things that I observed that the Indian was capable of selecting better soil for oats than the man who was conducting the Neopit farm. I think, I am not certain, but I think that this man plowed this field at the same time that the other man did. That was in a small field there. They plowed there a good deal of the summer. Plowed and dragged, pulled out stumps and put it in shape for cultivation. But I being an Indian I could tell that I could not make a living on such a place, as they selected for that farm. It is not only the farm. It is the same with all the departments that is being conducted up there. I always supposed that these white people coming over here was to show the Indian how but I see it is just the other way. The less an Indian can do the better they like it. The Menominee funds are decreasing all the time. I went to the farm there and saw all kinds of machinery. If any one does not believe my story they can go right up there and see the machinery. There are more Indians here if Mr. Linnen wants to find whether that was a paying proposition. All that I can see is that that proposition is a damage to the tribe. A few gets their daily wages there, but that is all. If the conditions are such that our funds are decreasing that is what you want to see and find out.

When I go to work for the milling operation in the

woods once in awhile I go on the railroad. I have seen a number of 'Polocks' working on the road. When the road is completed they turn round and hire these men and use them in the woods. On my visits over there I see them cutting trees down. I made it my business to see how long it would take them to cut a tree. During the time when I used to do logging whenever I discovered a man who took so long to cut a tree down I got rid of them. I know if I keep him longer he would be a disadvantage to me. I would not give them their board. They retain them. They hire them. That is why they do not make any money."

Mitchell Warrington:

"I want to ask about that poll tax we have to pay. One young man who stays at South Branch, a man by the name of Sanapow brought him up. Now to make that poor boy work four days, it does not feel right for me. I was raised outside at a place they call the Town of Washington. When I became twenty-one years of age I had to work my poll tax of eight hours, not four days. Now to-day we are still Indians, our lands have not been allotted yet, and we have to work four days. As far as myself is concerned I can stand it. But that boy."

Mr. Linnen:

"How old is that boy?"

Mr. Warrington:

"About thirty years. But he is not just right in his head. Kind of foolish like. He will do anything you tell him to."

Mr. Linnen:

"I understand that Mr. Fredenberg has a farm at South Branch. I would like to hear from him."

Abe Fredenberg:

"I started in there about six years ago farming and I have somewhere around seventy acres under the plow. And in those seventy acres there is about fifteen thousand grown trees, including some Jack Pine. I have asked the agent several times what I could to and never got any satisfaction. I made up my mind not to say anything until I saw someone who would pay any attention. I could have this timber sawed and use it to build up shed, barn, etc."

The farmer over there is no good for anybody that I can see. No good to anybody. There are small farmers there who have three or four acres of land. They are frozen out this year. Frost took all the vegetables. I do not think they need a farmer to show them how to put in a garden. I do not need him to show me how to farm. He comes to see me and passes time of day."

Mr. Linnen:

"Do you ever know of his assisting any Indian there to farm; teaching them to plant their crops and helping them?"

Fredneberg:

"No. I do not know. I do not ever have time to be round where he is. I am always home with my work. I do not think he is any benefit to the farmers over there. Most of them are pretty poor and have not the means to go ahead and farm. No work to give them over there."

Mr. Linnen:

"Have they raised enough vegetables and garden stuff to keep them there?"

Fredenberg:

"No. They will have to go to the woods this winter. The frost killed their crops this year."

Mr. Linnen:

Is there any person present who is familiar with conditions at the Hospital here. I understand there is a lady present who is or has been an employee there and I would be very glad to hear from her."

(Julia Irving came forward.)

"Now don't be backward at all and don't be nervous. Just speak up and tell us what you know."

Julia Irving:

"I worked there last five months. I commenced fifteenth day of February. What I found there was not very satisfactory. Large quantities of the supplies for the hospital are spoiled by the mice. There is a lot of sugar there in sacks. One hundred fifty pounds spoiled by the mice. Fifty pounds leaked out. I cleaned it. The hominy - in regard to that - the rat

drops were thicker than the hominy. Rice was the same. Everything was dirtied up by the mice. I also heard the remark the other day that some of the provisions were taken from the hospital to the lake and that is true. Also when they were working off the reservation on the road, the board was taken from the hospital down on the road, and deprived the patients. When I made cake it was just the same with the cake."

Mr. Linnen: "Who took the food away from there to the lake and who got the benefit?"

Mrs. Irving:

"The people who were working on the building got the benefit of it.

There was dancing there at the hospital as has been reported. Miss Marble and Mrs. Marble were there and played and danced when there were sick people in the building. I stayed at my work all the times, week days and Sundays. The reason was there were poor people left there and perhaps they might need my attention. I was invited to go to the lake but did not because they needed me. They would come over to the school and get ham for the patients and I ~~found~~ found it in very poor condition. Sometimes when I would cut it open I would find it rotten. The Agent used to have meat come up on the stage, and as soon as it come up it was cut up and distributed among the employees. Sloniker, Doctor and Marbles also got butter and milk at the hospital. One time they killed a steer at the school and a whole quarter was sent over to the hospital. We did not have the key to the ice-box. Simon had it in his pocket. And the meat was eaten by the dogs because it was not put in the meat house. Before I had time to report it to the agent Simon came back and said he had reported it to the agent and he said it was all right."

Mr. Linnen:

"Tell me about the moral conditions at the hospital as you know them:"

Mrs. Irving:

"There are women there who are bad character. She was arrested and put in the jail and then brought to the hospital. She slept there and mingled with the patients. The woman was brought over to the hospital and the man only got his meals there."

Mr. Linnen:

"Tell her that I have understood that there were immoral conditions existing among the employees there. Ask her what she knows of that."

Mrs. Irving:

"We all know that girls got into trouble there in the hospital."

Mr. Linnen:

"Girls who were employed there at the hospital?"

Mrs. Irving:

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Linnen:

"How many, and who were they?"

Mrs. Irving:

"Of course, I cannot say, but I have heard. I have not seen, but Simon Worden told me himself what was going on. Simon Worden got a girl in the 'family way.' "

Mr. Linnen:

"A girl who was employed there?"

Mrs. Irving:

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Linnen:

"Who was she?" "Tell me her name."

Mrs. Irving:

"Lizzie Lawe."

Mr. Linnen:

"Was Simon Worden a white man?"

Mrs. Irving:

"No."

Mr. Linnen:

"Indian?"

Mrs. Irving:

"Yes, sir. I am afraid if they hear that I have testified here that my husband will be discharged. He is working for the service."

Mr. Linnen:

"You can tell her he will not be. As long as they confine themselves to the truth nobody will be harmed. So if there is anything further we want ~~it~~. Were there any other immoral conditions there then that you know that you can tell?"

Mrs. Irving:

"No, sir."

John Gauthier:

"They have a logging ~~train~~ train up there used by the operation. This summer people came from Green Bay - fishing parties. Eight, nine or ten of them would come and he would have the engine fired up and take them up to the creek and they would fish and stay two or three days. Foresters go and stay with them."

Mr. Linnen:

"Foresters stay with them there?"

Gauthier:

"Yes, sir. It costs the Menominees something every time the engine goes up there. The parties got permits to fish on the reservation. They pay Five Dollars and then ~~a~~ a whole party go up on that permit. They use the logging trains without paying for it. The Tribe probably has to pay the cost of the train ~~crew~~ crew who take these men."

Mr. Linnen:

"Who are these men?"

Gauthier:

"I do not know."

Charles Frechett:

"I will start on the foresters. I will say ~~that~~ the foresters on the Menominee reservation is a detriment to the Menominee Tribe. Logs on the Menominee reservation are manufactured under the jurisdiction of the foresters. When a tree is felled it is got to be manufactured into logs as well

as into lumber. They send logs down to the mill which are rotten. Some of them fall to pieces when they are put at the mill. Good money paid for these. They know they are no good when they handle them. I demand in behalf of the Menominee Tribe that the foresters should be removed from the Menominee Reservation.

The Superintendent, also Mr. Marble. It has not come to my mind that the Superintendent has ever visited the sick or ever been to a funeral. Visiting the sick is not part of his rulings."

Mr. Linnen:

"Are the Indians better off than when they did their own logging?"

Frechett:

"No. Menominee Indians are in debt. All over the reservation they are in debt. Bought horses on the installment plan. To pay so much every three months on the teams which they have bought. They have no way to accumulate money or to meet their payments. I will take the situation at Neopit. They are having new houses built. Paying from ten to sixteen dollars a month. They get wages of \$1.75, \$1.80 or \$2.00 a day. Take the poor man's wages - \$1.75. If there is any loss of time, then they do not get a full month. Say they get twenty days at \$1.75. That would make \$35.00. After they pay sixteen dollars on their house they will have nineteen dollars to support a family - man, wife and maybe three or four children. With this high cost of living how they can be helped but be in debt. He is in debt. The Indians are in debt at the store. What can he do. Nothing to eat. Five or six dollars a month is all they should be asked to pay for rent."

Mr. Linnen:

"Go a little further and take the case of the Indian who has no employment, but who has the house. Or whether he has the house or not."

Frechett:

"The poor Indian who is not working at Neopit and has no house and has no team to pay for is destitute. At the time when Indians were doing their own logging they could go to Shawano and get trusted. To-day they cannot get five cents worth. Superintendent Nicholson has posted notice

not to trust the Indians one ~~xxxx~~ cent."

Tourtillott:

"Would the Indian when he was logging under the old regime have more credit than to-day?"

Frechett:

"Yes, sir. More credit and better dress than to-day. Men all farming at that time. Under the old rule he had fine horses. He did not have a nice team with five or six hundred dollars to pay. No! That team was all clear. He had nice carriages and farms, and worked their farms more than to-day. I do not believe there is anything growing on their farms to-day. The Tucker boys at South Branch worked their farm in the summer. Same with Tom LaBell. Same with George McCall. Various others. And they tell us we have the finest opportunities in the State of Wisconsin to farm. We have the land. The finest of land. We have not the means to farm. Look at the neighboring farmers. They had to start. I say this. A white man can buy a piece of land and he can mortgage his land for the means for livelihood. The Indian cannot mortgage his land. What is he going to do?"

Frank Gauthier then spoke to the Indians in their own language and then interpreted same as follows:

"I made a request of Mr. Tourtillott to speak for the welfare of the Indian. He was one of them and has a perfect right."

James H. Tourtillott:

"Gentlemen, Friends, Fellow-tribesmen!
I wish to speak to you as to the conditions of your tribal matters here of interest to all of you as well as to me. I have no general complaint to enter here, but will speak of the general conditions of your tribe. Mr. Linnen is here to answer your complaints. He is sent here from Washington. I believe he will shoot straight to the mark, no matter who may be in the way, he will pay no attention to that.

I want to speak of the act under which you first logged, and the results under that act and under this one in force at present. You logged during the winter and came out in the spring with money enough to farm where you pleased. Can you do that to-day? No! And all this time you were piling up money in Washington. Shortly after the beginning of the logging under that act we began to accumulate a little money.

It was soon after that time I became a member of your tribe. The first year you put in about twenty million feet of logs. You sold your logs and got about four dollars per thousand for banking them. You accumulated the nice little sum of two million nine hundred ninety-eight thousand dollars. That was about fifteen years of logging. It was said by many that you wasted your timber, ~~and~~ but you put in that timber and gained at least a nice little profit. Tell me what your profit is to-day. You were not satisfied with that. Some of you got together to see if you could not get a little more for your personal benefit. Yes! I am going to blame you, because you are to blame. It was personal greed. You were dissatisfied and wanted the law changed. You wanted to see a way in which you could benefit yourself. Some of you gentlemen who are here to-day were on that committee and you were asked if that was the law you wanted, and you said, 'Yes!' Don't blame ~~Mr.~~ Mr. LaFollett for everything. He is no more to blame than you or I if we were on that committee and said that was the law we wanted. If I am to blame for anything I want to carry my share of it. I think you ~~all~~ all feel the same way about it too. I want every Indian here to carry his own share of the blame. I am not here to protect Mr. LaFollett, nor to take the part of Mr. Nicholson nor Mr. Marble, nor anyone else who has done wrong, if so he has, but I am here to help you find the real trouble and get it corrected. You may say that Mr. Nicholson has done wrong; he has made mistakes. Perhaps he has, but Gentlemen, you have disappointed me to-day. I am ashamed of you. You have not brought this man here the facts as you should. If things are as wrong as you seem to think they are you should have gathered the figures to show for it. I believe you could do it if you set out. I know I could have done it if I had been here. I have been away from you for four years, and I am sorry I went if my Tribe needed me. I am sorry I did not stay and help you. These petty snarls have nothing to do with the question. You say Mr. Nicholson has taken your money; that he has built expensive buildings; and spent money extravagantly. I do not believe he has done anything that the law has not allowed him to do. It is the law that is wrong, if you do not like the results of this law, you must make an effort to change it. And in order to do so you must bring to these Gentlemen the facts and figures showing it to be a failure. Let the bill be as it may. If I were to ask you 'What has it brought to you?', you would answer 'It has brought me sorrow.' The only remedy in my opinion is the alteration of this bill, if not the entire change

of the bill. I believe it should be repealed entirely. In 1907 I predicted that some of you would weep your heart's blood for sending down there the men that you did. But you are not weeping alone. My heart is aching for you. It is a chance that the people in charge at Washington have not before this seen the failure that your law is making. I could go on for two or three hours and talk to you, but it is getting late and I will not take any more of your time. I thank you."

Mose Tucker:

"This talk was very interesting to me to hear those things - folks that talked. They are true as I would like to show him if I could. They seem to blame the Indians. I do not think they should be blame so much, but the blame should rest upon those who are intelligent. But this is the reason some of those people that are intelligent wish to fight among themselves. Sometimes one of these intelligent ones can foretell any wrong that may come upon the people, but the people do not believe and that is why they are not united. They have followers and that is the reason the Indians is not united. Where there is no unity, it cannot be expected that any results can occur. The only way to accomplish anything is to be united and to be one, and to fight together. For instance, myself, I can see the future benefits of this tribe. I am going to repeat the words I said some time ago. To utilize the good lands the Indians have around here is where the happiness lies. The Indians have sufficient amount of money at Washington to be able to get those comforts for himself. If there is not sufficient money in Washington, he has lots of timber on his land whereby he can get a start. The Indians cannot expect that they are going to derive any benefit from having other people work on his land. Not until ~~until~~ the Indian does his own work can he start himself farming or logging. Now then the Menominees have accumulated their own funds and that is proof that the Indians are capable of conducting their own logging or farming business. Now the whites are spending our money. In order to prove my statement. From the proceeds that I derived from logging I cultivated sixty-five acres of land. Under this act of March 28, 1908, I worked under this act a couple of winters. During the time I have worked on this act I have about seventy-six acres and forty-six acres under cultivation. Then there came the time I could not make anything. I cannot improve ~~land~~ my land now. All I can do is to keep on turning it over. I cannot enlarge it.

Now referring to that last contract I got four dollars a thousand to bank. Dry it must be. Two-thirds of the timber was dry. I made two hundred fifty dollars clear. If I could have cut the green timber I could have done better. The wish of the Tribe is to change that law that he can do the work himself. Then you won't hear them holler. You may hear a few, but they will be the heedless instead of the industrious ones."

Chas. Chickeney:

"I am not a man who will make any complaints in regard to the management of the reservation. I generally dig into the Federal laws. It is true that the Government has been spending thousands of dollars to educate the Indians."

Mr. Chickeney talked on for some minutes and there was considerable restlessness shown by the audience. Several left the room. Finally Peter Pamonicutt broke into the speech in Menominee and Mr. Chickeney left the floor.✕

Mr. Linnen:

"It is getting late and if any of you have further facts to present that we ought to know we will wait for them. We do not care to deal so much with your private affairs though they ~~xxx~~ may seem good to you. We want to deal with what concerns the tribe as a whole. Lay aside your little personal feelings and grievances and deal with what affects the Tribe. If you know of anything that is a violation of the law or Regulations of the Department that is also what we want to know. If you have any Government employee among you who is not doing his duty, and not doing what is right, we want to know that. In other words we want to correct the evils that exist. As far as the conditions which ~~xx~~ are shown up by facts and figures on the books we will be sure to get them, and so I say to you again, if you have any knowledge of anything irregular or wrong, any violation of law, then it is your duty to give us that information. Now if there be any among you this evening who care to be heard we will still listen to you."

Peter Pamonicutt:

"I want to speak about the forests on the reservation. When they first entered this reservation I was working for the Government at the time. In cutting this timber,

the forest rules are that when they cut down the tree that they should trim the trees and cut all the limbs and pile them in a pile. That I suppose is the rules of the forest. For the last two winters there has been some timber cut east of the agency and north and the people who cut out the timber there did not follow the rules. You can see the limbs there still."

Mr. Linnen:

"We have been there and seen it."

Peter Pamonicutt:

"And I want to ask of the gentleman friend of ours, could he not assist the members of the Tribe here who are now in poor circumstances in order to get help from the Government in the way of annuity at least one during the coming fall. I am not so much afraid of disease killing me, but I am afraid we are going to starve.

There is one of the liquor men about - man by the name of Sullivan. Let him stop here now grabbing up sober men. I was an officer myself. I never arrested a sober man. That was my wish to talk to these officers face to face. What is the matter with them. Why are they not here. That is the way men do when he wants to do business. Talks to a man face to face."

Mitchell Dick:

"In speaking of the forest rules. I was a forester here and on the 22nd day of July, 1914, I was sent over to the lake to work on a building for eight and one half days. July 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 1/2 of Aug. 1. (Attention was called to the fact that this was only 5 1/2 days instead of 8 1/2.) That is one of the complaints I have to make. I do not think it was any of my business to be there."

Mr. Linnen:

"Were you a forester?"

Dick: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Linnen:

"Paid by the Government?"

Dick:

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Linnen:

"Whose cottage is that?"

Dick:

"I do not know."

Mr. Linnen:

"Who occupies it?"

Mr. Linnen:

"Marble goes there and all the employees."

Mose Potice:

"If Mose Tucker could see the benefits of the Indians as well as day why did he not see when this obstacle came before us? The blame seems to be put on the uneducated. I was one of the members of this Tribe who opposed this law when it was first passed. I was not in favor of this manner of logging at the time of this 'blow down.' I was in favor of selling the timber outright. If we followed the old act we would have accumulated nearly six million dollars by this time. Now we have a plant going backward. Those people that were in favor ~~of~~ of this plant thought they were going to be the head men there, but that is not the case. Of course, a few of them had jobs there for a little while. Those people that had a chance there to log too are the same people that Mr. Tourtillott referred to. Now they are the main kickers. I do not know much about timber but from appearances their work looks like child's play to me. All the second growth pine has been ~~cut~~ cut at Neopit. I should think they would save that timber and preserve it. They were loaded on to the cars and were shipped a short time after they were brought back to Neopit again. Then after they brought back all of these poles of timber it was unloaded into the mill. I presume some of it went to the burner. I can see into that the same as those people that were interested in putting up that plant. I understood that they were to put up this mill and a boarding house. I did not suppose that they were going to put up a city there. I think that is where he broke the rules and regulations. The next thing they got a lot of little pine. Don't know whether they were paid for or were donated. Some were transplanted up towards the Evergreen. I was told by Louis Kitson they were transplanted there. I went up there just to see but I failed to find them.

There was thirty-five men employed there at that particular place, but I would not find them (the trees). That is one of the reasons why we would like an amendment in that law. It seems to me that those people who accumulated that money - if that money was taken to pay for those trees, we will not receive any benefit from those trees. It will take two thousand years before they will be any good. We are all afraid now on account of the heavy frost that the only thing we can depend on is our potato crop. I heard cannot my relatives ask for subsistence from the Government. The only thing that some of ~~xxx~~ us can rely upon is our ninety dollars. The Indians who get that money cannot spend it as they want to. They want that money in order to buy food. There was one old woman told me to-day to get part of this money to buy supplied. He was refused and told he should buy clothing or something that could be seend. I saw another old lady by the name of Mrs. Corn. I went up fishing at South Branch and got back about eight o'clock in the evening. I stopped there and did not know there was any-one there. Heard someone speak in the house. Come to find out she had no light, no kerosene, no meat, no pork, no sugar, had a little bread and that was all she had to live on. That was the reason I and great many of the old people are afraid to ask for that money because they cannot get it for their comforts. We are afraid to sign. Of course, we are also afraid of our Superintendent. The old annuity used to be about thirty dollars, but this was reduced to twenty- dollars and the last was five dollars. This is the reason why many of the old people are afraid to make application for this money. Sometimes our Superintendent will tell us a good story and when we come to find out it is altogether different. We sent a man there. They are telling us the truth."

Jos. O'Katchicum:

"I was up to the Evergreen at the end of this railroad. I followed the track to go to Neopit. Once upon a time I see a lot of lumbermen there logging on the side of the road. The next spring I followed this road again and I see it had been all cleared out and logged and then I see a lot of men at work piling up this brush. I used to log myself years ago and I examined the wood. Sometimes they were taking only one log off the tree and the rest was all covered up by brush. Tools and equipment were lying all over the woods. About the time this brush was fairly dry I see smoke in that direction. I went back there and half burned logs were scattered all along the track still. Then whenever there is a fire anywhere we get the blame. It is the white people that set these fires.

Mr. Linnen:

"When was it you see this timber there?"

O'Katchicum:

"A year ago last summer, 1913. About two years ago."

Mr. O'Neil:

"Does he mean that timber on the west side of the **river**?"

O'Katchicum:

"Yes, sir. I discovered what they had those hollow places for. They fill in with good timber in order to lay the track. I also discovered a great amount of this cable wire all over that had been burned. I have seen it myself. I am one of these old people who have been cut off the ration roll. Just because I **talked**. That is what Nicholson said, 'Those that co-operate with me will get help from me, and those that are against me I will not help.' On my way back home on my return from Neopit when I went to the railroad there is a crew near the logging train. I asked a ride to the end of the road and those people who were in charge of that road drove me off."

Mr. Linnen:

"You can depend upon us to do what is just. A motion to adjourn **is** in order."

It was moved, seconded and carried to adjourn.

Mr. Linnen:

"That is all and I bid you goodnight."

I hereby certify that the above is written from notes made by me as stenographer at the council meeting held September 10, 1915, at the Assembly Hall, Keshena Indian School, Wisconsin, and that same are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Stenographer.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

RELATING TO THE

DETERMINATION OF HEIRS
AND APPROVAL OF WILLS

EXCEPT MEMBERS OF THE
FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
AND OSAGE INDIANS

APPROVED SEPT. 13, 1915.

DETERMINATION OF HEIRS

and

APPROVAL OF WILLS

1.
Disposal of
trust allot-
ments to heirs
of intestate
Indians.

The Act of June 25, 1910, (36 Stat. L. 855) provides that when any Indian to whom an allotment of land has been made, or may hereafter be made, dies before the expiration of the trust period and before the issuance of a fee simple patent, without having made a will disposing of said allotment, as therein provided, the Secretary of the Interior, upon notice and hearing, shall ascertain the legal heirs of the decedent, and his decision thereon shall be final and conclusive.

2.
Disposal of
trust allot-
ments by will.

Any persons of the age of twenty-one years having any right, title or interest in any allotment held under trust or other patent containing restrictions on alienation or individual Indian moneys or other property held in trust by the United States shall have

the right prior to the expiration of the trust or restrictive period and before the issuance of a fee simple patent or the removal of restrictions to dispose of such property by will in accordance with these regulations. Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 855), as amended by the Act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L. 678).

3.
Validity of
will. How
attested.

No will thus executed shall be valid or have any force or effect unless and until it shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, who may approve or disapprove the will either before or after the death of the testator. (Ibid).

4.
Fraud in
connection with
the will.

Where a will has been approved and it is subsequently discovered that there has been fraud in connection with the execution or procurement of the will, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized within one year after the death of the testator to cancel the approval of the will, and the property of the testator

shall thereupon descend or be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the property is located. (37 Stats. L. 678).

5.
Trust period
continued and
how terminated.

The approval of the will and the death of the testator shall not operate to terminate the trust or restrictive period, but the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, cause the lands to be sold and the money derived therefrom, or so much thereof as may be necessary, used for the benefit of the heir or heirs entitled thereto, remove the restrictions, or cause patent in fee to be issued to the devisee or devisees, and pay the moneys to the legatee or legatees either in whole or in part from time to time as he may deem advisable, or use it for their benefit. (37 Stat. L. 678).

6.
Five Civilized
Tribes and Osage
Nation excluded.

The foregoing sections numbered one to five, inclusive, do not apply to the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Indians.

7.
Examiners of
Inheritance.

There shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs such a number of qualified per-

sons to be known as Examiners of Inheritance as may be required, at such compensation as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior.

8.
Assignment of
Field Work.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will assign Examiners to such parts of the Indian Country as in his discretion may be required.

9.
Clerical and
other assist-
ance.

Examiners may, where the duties involved in the assignment require, be allowed clerical and other assistance as the Department may deem necessary for the expeditious transaction of business.

10.
Superintendents
to act as Exam-
iners.

Where no Examiner of Inheritance has been assigned to a reservation, and the determination of heirs on such reservation is necessary for special reasons the Superintendent in charge shall perform the duties and functions of an Examiner.

11.
Preliminary
report of
conditions.

The expeditious determination of all heirship cases is important, and Examiners of Inheritance on assuming the duties of a special assignment will, as early as practicable, after consultation with the Superintendent, forward to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a report of

the condition of these estates, and then in the order of their relative importance, proceed to proper hearings.

12.
Notice of
hearing.

Having selected an estate deemed of importance for an early hearing, the Examiner of inheritance shall for thirty days in five or more conspicuous places on the reservation or in the vicinity of the place of hearing, post notices of time and place when and at which he will take testimony for the purpose of determining the legal heirs of the deceased Indian (naming him), and calling upon all persons interested in the proceedings to be present.

13.
Examination
of records.

Prior to the hearing the Examiner shall carefully inspect the allotment, census, annuity rolls, and other records on file at the Agency, as well as obtain all other information which may enable him to make a prima facie list of the heirs of such deceased Indians.

14.
Personal or
mail notice to
all interested
parties.

A written notice of the proposed hearing, giving full information as to the estate, names of alleged claimants, time and place of hearing, shall be sent to each claimant or presumptive heir who lives on the reservation and served on him personally, if he can be found, and those living off the reservation by registered mail.

These notices must be sent a sufficient length of time in advance of the date of hearing to enable claimants to be present.

15. Proof of service specially important.

A copy of each notice to a claimant or presumptive heir endorsed by the person serving the same on the party to whom addressed that the original was delivered to him personally at the place named and on the date stated; or the original notice endorsed by the claimant or presumptive heir that service was accepted on the date and at the place stated, or the registry receipt card must be filed in the record of every case.

16. Full notice must be given.

Unless a full thirty day notice has been given as provided herein, no hearing shall be held except by special permission of the Department.

17. Hearings outside of an Indian Reservation.

Whenever it becomes necessary to hold hearings to determine the heirs of fourth Section allottees, or of Indians whose trust or restricted property is outside the limits of a reservation, the Examiner of Inheritance will designate as the place of holding his hearings

some central point as easily accessible as practicable to as large a group of claimants as possible, and will in all particulars adhere to the general rules governing such hearings on the reservation. He will be allowed all reasonable expenses in procuring the necessary quarters for such purposes, prior authority being first obtained from the Department.

18. Authority to hold hearings can not be delegated.

These hearings are in the nature of judicial proceedings and not merely meetings or councils of the Indians. The power to conduct a hearing cannot be delegated by the Examiner of Inheritance or the Superintendent to any other person. If at any time it should become necessary for some person other than the Examiner of Inheritance or the Superintendent to conduct the hearing, such person must be expressly authorized thereunto by the Department.

19. Minors represented by guardians ad litem.

Minors must be represented at the hearings by guardians ad litem appointed by the Examiner.

20. Attorneys.

Parties interested in any heirship cases may be represented by counsel before the Examiner of Inheritance, if they so desire.

21. Examination in writing.

Where attorneys appear, the examination, and cross-examination, must be conducted in writing through the Examiner of Inheritance.

22. Objections, how noted.

Where an objection is made by an attorney to a question or answer, it should be noted on the records by the Examiner of Inheritance

23 Attorneys must file power of attorney

Attorneys must appear before the Examiner of Inheritance, or the Department, by a power of attorney from their respective clients, and must be licensed attorneys admitted to practice.

24. Attorneys may appear before the Department.

Attorneys may also appear before the Indian Office or the Department and submit written arguments, or briefs, in behalf of their clients. Where there are two or more parties with conflicting interests represented by counsel, the attorneys on the respective sides shall serve upon the opposing counsel, within a

reasonable time a copy of their written argument, or brief, filed in the case. When this has been done, a reasonable time will be given in which to file a reply brief, the same rule to be observed as above.

25. Witnesses' attendance.

The Examiner shall summon all persons named by the claimants to appear and testify at the hearings, and also shall summon other persons who are acquainted with and have direct knowledge of the family history of the decedent. By personal investigation prior to the hearings he should thoroughly acquaint himself with the records and so far as practicable of the kind and value of the testimony which should be taken, so that only material witnesses may be required.

26. Hearings and testimony.

On the day fixed in the notices heretofore given the Examiner will proceed to hear the case, under such conditions as he may establish for the convenience and expedition of the case. The allegations of the several claimants shall be read to those assembled.

and the witnesses examined on oath, and their testimony reduced to writing and signed at the end thereof. Any claimant may cross-examine a witness, and the Examiner must so conduct all examinations as to develop the actual facts on which an intelligent decision can be predicated. If, in addition to oral testimony, affidavits or depositions are introduced they must be read, and any opposing claimant may require the presence of the affiant, if practicable, either at the hearing or at a subsequent one, and an opportunity given for cross-examination or have counter interrogatories answered. All statements, testimony, and affidavits at the hearing must be made a part of the record.

27.
Credibility of
witnesses.

The Examiner shall give the age, sex, tribe, address and means of knowledge on part of witnesses, interest in case, and his impression of the intelligence and credibility of the person testifying.

28. Oaths, authority to administer. Examiners of Inheritance are authorized to administer oaths in investigations committed to them. (Ind. Appro. Act 1915, (38 Stat. L. 582).

29. Witnesses, care in summoning. Examiners must carefully avoid all unnecessary expenses, and see that there is no excess number of witnesses to any material fact. A careful working up of the case before the hearing will enable him to handle it inexpensively as well as conclusively.

30 Compulsory attendance of witnesses. As these hearings will usually be held near the place where most of the witnesses reside it should not be difficult to have the attendance of all required witnesses, but in case witnesses are wanted whose testimony the Examiner knows is material and the witness refuses to attend the Examiner should use all possible means to procure the attendance of

such witness, and upon persistent refusal the matter will be reported to the Indian Office.

31. Witnesses are expected to testify without cost, but in case it becomes necessary the expense must be paid by the party calling them, and if the Examiner is satisfied that material evidence from disinterested persons should be procured, the expense thereof, if charged, will be paid through the Indian Office, but in no case will more than two witnesses be paid by the Government.
- Witnesses fees,
who to pay.

32. On all reservations where no Examiner Superintendents to hold hearings, of Inheritance has been assigned, the Superintendent must under the same rules and restrictions hold all required hearings for the determination of the heirs of deceased allottees. In case an Examiner is subsequently assigned to his reservation the Superintendent will deliver to him all the papers and records in all pending cases, but where the case is ready for report he will complete and forward direct to the Indian Office.
- when,-----

33.

Speedy hearings
must be held.

Hearings should be had as speedily as possible in all cases of deceased allottees and must be held in all cases of applications for patents in fee, sales, or partition of inherited Indian land. Where the heirs of an allottee have been once determined by the Department on notice and hearing, however, no further hearing is necessary unless one or more of the heirs should die or other circumstance render a new hearing necessary.

34.

Report and its
essential features.

At the conclusion of all the proceedings, a prompt report must be submitted on form 5-107, and the instructions contained therein, both on sheet one as to "estate so far as known, under Government control." And the instructions on the reverse side of sheet No. 3 must be followed, and in each instance all the information indicated in the blank concerning the immediate family of the decedent, and the names of the next of kin must be given whether or not

all are heirs to the estate. In other words, the immediate family must be shown regardless of who are the heirs. This information is desired in order that the same may be on record for future use in the identification of subsequent heirs to the estate, as well as for present use. The name of the State in which the decedent was living at the time of his death is also important, when any personal property is to be distributed, as such is usually distributed under the law of the State wherein the decedent was domiciled at the time of his death. Among other things, the record must contain (a) written application of heir or heirs, or oral application, if such was made, reduced to writing; (b) copy of public notices of hearing; (c) copy of notice to heir or heirs; (d) proof of service of notice; (e) copy of subpoenas for witnesses; (f) testimony taken at hearing; (g) affidavits and depositions produced at the hearings; (h) certified copies of marriage records and decrees of divorce, if filed; (i) all papers and memoranda of the hearing; (j) names of all persons present at the hearing, (k) statement of reasons for absence of interested parties, if obtainable.

(1) statement as to whether the decedent lived on his allotment, and whether any portion of same could be termed a homestead. In cases where homestead right is involved, it should be fully set out in the finding. If the homestead is limited in value by the law of the State governing the descent, certificate of appraisal showing the value of the lands termed a homestead, or the lands on which the home and improvements are located, should be furnished.

35. Cases to be kept separate.

To avoid confusion in the general files of the Indian Office by reason of the consolidation of several heirship cases under one file, each heirship case must be made complete within itself independent of any other such case. Where the same evidence is applicable to more than one case, sufficient copies of the evidence should be made for all the cases, the correctness of the copies to be certified to by the officer conducting the hearings, together with a reference to the case in which the original evidence is to be found.

36. Prompt report when case is completed.

Thoroughness in completing each case before taking up another is essential to careful and effective progress in the work, and a prompt report of each completed case without any delay in awaiting others which may be nearly complete will expedite the work in the Indian Office and enable it to keep the calendar practically up-to-date. A case must be promptly forwarded as soon as it is ready for Office action, and not held until other partially completed cases are ready.

37. Supplemental hearings.

Supplemental hearings on fifteen (15) days' notice to parties in interest should be held on heirship cases returned from the Indian Office for further evidence on material questions of fact.

38. Does not apply to correction of clerical error.

These instructions do not apply to cases returned for clerical corrections or additional data which can be supplied from the records of the agency office.

39. Re-opening case, when.

Where an interested party believes that his interest has not been properly protected,

he may apply for a re-opening of the case by submitting through the Examiner who passed on it, or in his absence through the Superintendent of the agency, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a copy of all affidavits, records, or other evidence upon which he relies for a re-opening, at the same time serving a copy of the same upon the adverse parties.

40. Adverse parties allowed time to file brief.

The adverse parties will then be granted thirty days after the receipt of the aforesaid notice or motion for re-hearing, and copies of evidence and testimony submitted, in which to file a brief, if they so desire. The party making the motion will then be granted thirty days in which to file a brief in behalf of his contention, unless a prima facie case has not been made out in support of the applicant's motion.

41. Fee to be paid by heirs.

The law (Ind. Appro. Act for 1915, (38 Stat. L. 582), provides that on the determination of the heirs of a deceased Indian there shall be paid by (1) such heir, or (2) from

the estate of such deceased Indian, or
(3) deducted from the proceeds from the
sale of the land of the deceased allottee,
or (4) from any trust funds belonging to the
estate of the decedent, fifteen dollars,
which shall be covered into the Treasury of
the United States.

42.
Fee to be
collected
promptly.

Superintendents are instructed to
collect the required sum of fifteen dollars
as promptly as possible after the receipt of
notice that the heirs of a deceased Indian
under their jurisdiction have been determined
by the Secretary of the Interior.

43.
Superintendent
to approve check.
If the decedent has trust funds of any
description on deposit under Governmental con-
trol, the Superintendent will sign and approve
a check for the required fifteen dollars.

44.
Expense where
no trust fund
how paid.

If there are no funds belonging to
the estate available, and there are funds to
the credit of the heirs, or any of them, the
Superintendent will call upon each of them to
pay his or her proportionate share of the fif-
teen dollars. In cases where the heirs of a

decedent are all found to be competent to transact their own business affairs and request the issuance of a patent in fee, the fifteen dollars required by the above quoted act must be paid before such patent will be issued.

45.
Sale, how fee
is collected.

In case a petition for the sale of the allotment of the decedent, or any part thereof, is presented, the Superintendent will note on the petition whether the required fifteen dollars, or any portion of it, has been paid. In the case of a sale where no part of the fee has been paid, the fifteen dollars will be deducted from the proceeds of such sale before making distribution to the heirs.

46.
How taken up.

All funds received in payment of the required fee of fifteen dollars should be promptly taken up on the accounts of the disbursing officers and deposited to the credit of the United States as Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 1.

47.
Notice of
Collection.

For the convenience of the Indian Office, the Superintendent will notify it immediately of

any such deposit, indicating from whom or in what manner collected, with the name of the decedent and the number of his allotment.

48.
Fee collected,--
exception.

These instructions as to fees apply in all cases of trust allotments and in cases of restricted fee allotments, except those cases in which the alienation of the property must be approved by the President of the United States under Treaty agreements, and do not apply to cases only involving personal trust property.

49.
Wills,--How
filed for
approval.

The will of any Indian of the class who may make such an instrument shall be filed with the Superintendent having jurisdiction over the property proposed to be disposed of by such will, who shall aid and assist the Indian as far as possible in the drawing of the paper writing, so that it will clearly and unequivocally express the wishes of the

maker but the Superintendent must not in any way influence the person in the disposition he may wish to make of his property.

50

Wills,--how
prepared.

The execution of the will, whenever practicable, should conform to the laws of the state in which the testator is domiciled where personal property is bequeathed, and to the laws of the state where the real property is located when such property is devised, and the will should be submitted in duplicate.

51.

Wills,--
Form of.

The will should state (1) name, age, residence and tribe of the maker, if an Indian; (2) names, ages and relationship of the devisees; (3) the specific description of the restricted or trust lands attempted to be disposed of in order that examination may be made in the Indian Office by reference to its records to determine whether the land is actually allotted or inherited by the testator, whether a patent has previously been issued therefor or whether the land has been sold under any law applicable thereto; (4) in case

of personal property a description of the property bequeathed which will enable the Indian Office to identify it; (5) and signed at the end thereof by the maker in his own handwriting if he can write, otherwise by mark and thumb print, and in all cases to be witnessed by two or more adult witnesses who can write. The will should be written on one side only of heavy paper and preferably in letter size.

52.

Form must be used when practicable, Exception.

The form prescribed for wills as above must be adhered to strictly, **except** in cases where the will is filed with the Superintendent after the death of the testator, or must be made under circumstances which make it impracticable for the form to be used, as in cases of extreme sickness or otherwise, when delay would defeat the purpose of the maker. Superintendents must endeavor in all cases where practicable to insist and see that the regular form of will is followed.

53 Wills, Super-
intendent's

report on sub-
mission to

Indian Office.

The Superintendent or other officer,

before submitting such will, shall inquire fully into the mental competency of the Indian; the circumstances attending the execution of the will; the influences which induced its execution; and the names of those entitled to share in the estate under the State law of descent; and, where the distribution proposed by the will has cut off natural heirs and disposed of all the estate to persons who would not otherwise inherit, there should be obtained from the testator, if living, an affidavit setting forth the reasons for so disinheriting such natural heirs. In case the testator is dead, endeavor should be made to ascertain from the most reliable sources the reasons for making such disposition. The competency of all devisees and legatees to manage their own affairs should be investigated. The report must be accompanied with a certificate of appraised value of the land.

54 Will. To be re-
turned to agency.

Codicil subsequent-
ly executed if
desired.

In case the will is filed and ap-

proved before the death of the testator,
it will be returned to the Superintendent or other
officer for safe-keeping, and, after the death of the

53 Wills, Super-
intendent's

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officer for safe-keeping, and, after the death of the

55.

Heirs, when to
be determined
before will
approved.

testator, should again be forwarded for record in the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Indian should be advised that the filing and approval of his will will not prevent its subsequent modification or revocation by the testator, but any such modification or revocation can be made only with Departmental approval. The report of the Superintendent or other officer submitting the will should contain in full detail the information required by these regulations and a specific recommendation respecting its approval.

In cases where a will has been made and the testator has died before submitting the will for the consideration of the Department, a hearing shall be held to determine his or her legal heirs, and, where the distribution made in the will differs from that which would otherwise be made under the State law of descent,

if the testator had died intestate, the legal heirs shall be notified of the existence of the will and its provisions and be given full opportunity to object to its approval.

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Approved:

Sept. 13, 1915.

BO SWEENEY,

Assistant Secretary.

Copy

Sept. 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors

Shawano Advancement Association,

Shawano, Wis.

Gentlemen:

My attention has been directed to a letter issued under signature of Mr. A. H. Hazeltine, purporting to represent your association, alleging unfair discrimination on my part against the business men of Shawano and that they are not given a chance to secure any of the patronage of this Reservation.

It is needless for me to say that this is a downright misrepresentation of facts. I am assuming, until I am informed to the contrary, that this letter and its charges was the act of an individual, and that same was not authorized by your Association. If it was the act of one acting in an individual capacity, I should like to be so informed at the earliest possible moment. I would not like to think your Association would take secret action of this kind without at least the courtesy of investigation and the granting of a hearing to me.

You must be aware that the law prescribe my action in the award of business here. That for any article purchased or supplied, be it merchandise, Fire protection or Banking facilities that I must award to the lowest and best bidder.

The Board of Directors, (2)

My relation with Shawano in business and socially have been so pleasant that I am certain that the action this letter purports to represent was not conceived in a spirit of the honest light of day and fairness but rather that of an 'underhand jolt' to be administered behind ones back.

The record of purchases, and all business can be easily verified. The truth of this Reservations great burden in Shawano as set forth in said letter can be easily ascertained. Each record of every case in Shawano County, innestateated for this Reservation is at hand and its conclusion.

I am prepared to produce all records, they are an open book. I ask special action by your Association to know if said letter of which your Mr. Hazeltine can furnish you copy, before I must in self defense, seek such redress as is left me, by setting forth the whole subject to your sister communities *for their judgment.*

I await your early reply,

Respectfully,

Supt.

Sept. 14, 1915.

My dear Mr. Werner,

I wish you to do me this personal favor. I am inclosing you a letter which I wish placed in hands of the Board of Directors of the Shawano Advancement Association as I do not know officially who they are.

It is written because of a letter addressed Mr. E. B. Linnen, Chief Inspector of the U. S. Indian Service alleging gross discrimination against Shawano business on my part. I wish this letter placed in their hands for their official action and a reply to me within three days which I think fair, or else I shall be compelled to present the matter to the press of the surrounding counties, Oconto, Green Bay, Antigo, Rhinelander, Clintonville, etc., and all persons who do business here. This is the first time in my career that anything like the thought conveyed in that letter has been charged me. It is evidently intended to be used as evidence to show that the community and public sentiment outside the Reservation is against me as well as the Indians here. They, the Indians, naturally have cause because of disciplinary treatment having to be administered them. If I remember aright the sentiment expressed by business men to me and others have been complimentary. The tone of the press the same, and in public banquets of Shawano the same. Surely I have not interpreted this thing wrongly. Surely this thing must be the individual act of only one person, perhaps used by others or having an

Mr. Werner (2)

individual axe to grind. May I rely on your early action?

Sincerely,

Supt.

Neopit, Wis., September 15, 1915.

Mr. E. B. Linnen, Chief Inspector,
U. S. Indian Service.

Dear Sir:

My attention having been directed to a letter dated September 10 sent to you purporting to have been sent by the Shawano Advancement Association and signed by Mr. A. N. Hazeltine as secretary, in which effort is made to set forth that the business men of Shawano County are being discriminated against, etc., which representation Mr. Hazeltine endeavors to establish by citing a concrete example the distribution of insurance carried by this operation as proof that all other business is diverted from Shawano business men in like manner, and also setting forth certain claimed usages or expense that this reservation through its present management has entailed on Shawano County and for which they should be repaid by patronage, etc.:

I wish to state in answer for the record that said letter is not at all a real presentation of the facts, is the truth distorted beyond recognition.

1. Inquiry by me from various prominent members of the Advancement Association assure me of lack of knowledge of any meeting of said association authorizing said statement or in effect charges.

2. I know nothing of conditions existing prior to my

Mr. E. B. Linnen - #2.

administration here except hearsay, and know of no orders issued in Mr. Braniff's time directing a distribution of the patronage of this reservation to towns adjacent thereto. In fact, the regulations on purchase in effect prohibit any such thing, as you know.

3. Taking the concrete instance an example cited by Mr. hazeltine in effect to bolster up his statement, namely, the distribution of insurance carried by this plant, I find the records to show as follows, and I can only quote since my incumbency, namely, 1910. I find that in 1910 Shawano County carried through its various agents insurance for \$172,500, premiums paid \$4,627.56; Antigo, Wis., insurance \$326,050, premiums paid \$6,416.77; that there was cancelled after seven months of the year 1910, insurance \$85,000, premium paid \$1,618.50, leaving Antigo, Wis., carrying for the year insurance \$241,050, premiums paid agents \$4,798.27; Oconto, Wis., insurance \$10,000, premiums paid \$246.00; Rhineland, Wis., insurance \$81,500, premiums paid \$1,525.90. Mr. P. S. Everest was acting as disbursing agent in this year. So far from any discrimination being shown Shawano County, I personally took up with Mr. F. J. Martin, member of local board of insurance agents at Shawano, the matter of Shawano agents authorization being enlarged so that they could carry more insurance and this move was successful, as I think the board will verify. The matter of insurance

Mr. E. B. Linnen - #3.

placed in Rhinelander, Wis., in 1910 was done under instructions, Mr. Everest informed me, of Mr. Riley who was at the time manager of this plant, and his only excuse for so doing was that no local agents carried authorization large enough to place or care for the same.

Compare the situation of Shawano County business men in year of 1910 against that of year ending August, 1915, covering portion of 1914 and 1915. Shawano County agents - insurance \$425,830, premiums paid \$8,683.30; Green Bay, Wis., insurance \$90,100, premiums paid \$2,436.98; Oconto, Wis., insurance \$10,000, premium paid \$218.00; Rhinelander, Wis., insurance \$93,000, premiums paid \$1,639.66; Antigo, Wis., insurance \$210,600, premiums paid \$3,887.83.

A comparison of these figures will show that Shawano County carries more insurance and has benefited through premiums paid more than the totals of all other towns combined. That in so far as business was concerned because of advantage of position, Shawano increased business four times while practically all the other towns stood still. This is the record and fact against bare-faced say-so which had hoped general statement would prevail. The proof in this case is the same on all other business on which discrimination is claimed and the record of purchases, proposals sent out, bids received and awards made will bear out on examination. I am having a record compiled and some very interesting features

Mr. E. B. Linnen - #4.

stand out.

I find proposals sent to all business concerns known to us in Shawano County on all matters in which it is felt they are interested. Bids have been received in many cases and in some none. All awards made according to the law. I find cases where Shawano merchants were awarded bids and declined to deliver as market had gone up, or they had made mistake in calculation, or for some reason or other could not supply. I find proposals sent to Shawano on which certain business men there combined, one bid and the rest stood in to divide on the award. In majority of cases where Shawano business men awarded their bids as lowest or best bid, materials were supplied.

Shawano County, of course, in a large number of supplies needed for this reservation is handicapped in supplying here, due to having no wholesale or jobbing houses or manufacturing interests like the great outside world. Many persons awarded bids, of course, are wholesalers who supply Shawano merchants themselves.

Now as to use of Shawano County in matters criminal and otherwise which Mr. Hazeltine endeavors to set out in general statement but no concrete instances cited, I deny his implication. I would have you know, sir, that no one has ever been returned from here to Shawano for any reason whatever but that that person had first come here from Shawano. Criminal instances have happened and

Mr. E. B. Linnen - #5.

as courts of the state have jurisdiction solely in matters of whites or citizens, naturally they have had to handle these matters, the same as other counties of the state have to handle criminal matters concerning residents of Shawano County when necessity arises.

As to the poor house, no Indian of this reservation is within same and never has been to my knowledge. Possibly it may be true that temporary residents here, not Indians, have been in such circumstances that they have had to be cared for, but the law of the state provides that Shawano County shall care for the indigent and charge such cost and care to the home of the person so cared for.

All our employees here receive medical attention and medicines free, according to our facilities. There have been such seriously injured persons who have needed surgical attendances such as our facilities did not provide, namely, hospital treatment, nursing, operations. They have elected to go outside to Shawano, to Green Bay, to Marinette and other places, and, I believe, have paid their way. At least our records will show physicians and hospitals receiving pay from here out of compensation allowed injured employees.

I may cite, however, that in criminal matters and other matters in which the Indian is concerned, that Shawano County has

Mr. E. B. Linnen - #6.

in every instance dodged lending the helping hand by a claim of no jurisdiction. I could point to cases where its courts exercise little judgment in matter of granting divorces, marriages, etc., which tend to affect in a manner the control of the moral situation of the reservation.

I might point out the failure to enforce the Sunday closing law on saloons until lately which had a **large** indirect effect prior thereto in enforcing the federal statutes on liquor prohibition to the Indian.

In closing I wish to say that so far does the letter of Mr. Hazeltine misrepresent the real situation, that this management has been commended time and again in the Shawano public press and outside presses, for its efficiency, the progress of the Indian and his change for betterment in the last five years. This management has received congratulations in person, and direct to its employees, by the most prominent citizens socially and in business on the same lines. At public banquets speakers have extolled our work. This is record and I have in my files testimonial letters written by almost all Shawano's most prominent merchants, attorneys, bankers and professional men who from personal knowledge cited their views. I may be mistaken but I have had it to-day from most reliable sources that the same sentiment for fair gentlemanly treatment to Shawano does exist and that this letter does not at all represent Shawano County's views.

Mr. E. B. Linnen - #7.

The only discrimination that can be charged against Shawano by me is my discrimination against the bootlegging, liquor supplying element and certain unscrupulous liquor dealers who are continuously being prosecuted by me. The real cause of this letter and the sentiment behind same are well known to me. They are a pernicious one and against real Indian interests.

Respectfully,

MEC.

Superintendent.

P. S.- There is one thing more, I have in my mind the threat made to me and others within precinct of U. S. Court at Milwaukee, by attorneys engaged in defending violation of Sec. 2139, R. S., liquor violations, of their influence for my removal and of others, same being made by one I am told now present chairman of county political association. Reputable witnesses to the threats and also direct evidence of conference of Indian agitators with him and associates and have in fact the resolutions drawn by them in their office after said conference which provides in effect a statement declaring all Indian sentiment against my administration and asking my removal on these grounds, inclosed in envelope and on paper of this firm. The original resolution and its copies as made for their instruments to be used against me and which have

Mr. E. B. Linnen - #8.

been and are being used. Is this discrimination against Shawano by me or by Shawano supposedly reputable men against the management of the reserve here?

(COPY)

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK.

D. E. WESTCOTT, AGENT.

Shawano, Wis.

Whereas complaint has been made that A. S. Nicholson, Special Disbursing Agent at Keshena, Wis., has discriminated against the business interests of the city of Shawano, and especially against the Insurance Agents in said city, and Whereas said complaint has been brought to the notice of the agents comprising the Shawano Fire Insurance Agents Association of said city.

Therefore, Resolved by the Shawano Fire Agents Association, that we absolutely deny that said A. S. Nicholson has in any manner discriminated against the agents of this association, but on the contrary has been fair and reasonable in his business relations with us and we believe impartial in the distribution of the insurance under his control, and we regret very much that any complaint has been made involving this association and for which this association is in nowise responsible. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Nicholson to be used by him in any way he may deem best.

Dated this 18th day of Sept., 1915.

Shawano Fire Agents Association,

(Signed) D. E. Westcott, Prest.

(Signed) Ralph R. Hooper, Sec'y.

(Signed) J. L. Whitehouse, Jr.

(Signed) F. W. Humphrey.

(Signed) M. G. Eberlein.

(Signed) Ira J. Weeks.

(COPY)

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sylvester C. Dunham, President.

Hartford, Connecticut.

Life and Accident Departments.

R. R. Hoeper, District Agent.

Shawano, Wis., Sept. 18, 1915.

Mr. A. S. Nicholson,

Neopit, Wis.,

Dear Sir:-

At a meeting of the fire Insurance Agents of this city my attention was called to the fact that a letter had been addressed to the the Investigating Committee, where in it was stated that the agents of Shawano had been slighted on the giving out of the Insurance at Neopit, Wisconsin. You of course will note the feeling of the agents of this city that are already represented upon your risk by the resolution signed and mailed to you.

I wish to advise you personally that regardless of the agent or assured, no agent could expect to receive finer treatment than has been accorded to myself and any special agent that has called on you in my behalf, or any of your assistants.

I wish to thank you for past business and hoped to merit a continuance of the same.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Ralph R. Hoeper.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Chairman Vaux has requested that if you have not already sent to him your criticism on the draft of the annual report recently forwarded to the members of the Board, to kindly do so at once. The Secretary of the Interior has recently asked that the report be placed in his hands as soon as possible.

Respectfully yours,

Answer 9/27
see letter to
you dated 9/27
that
draft is
satisfactory
Earl G. Henderson
Clerk.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

TERMS, F. O. B. CARS,
NEOPIT, WIS.
NET CASH.
INSPECTION AND
TALLY AT MILL
FINAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS
NEOPIT, WIS.

WHITE PINE
NORWAY PINE
BASSWOOD
ROCK ELM
SOFT ELM
BIRCH
MAPLE
HEMLOCK
OAK
ASH
SHINGLES
LATH

My dear Mr. Ayer,

Sep 25-1915

I have your letter of Sept 21st also the "Outlook". You may be certain we all appreciate hearing from you and were intensely interested in the story of our Modest Indian Commissioner. You see we know something of him our selves. The picture of you is great and especially with your autograph will be prized by us. Even my "Kiddoes" knew their Mr. Ayer.

I am sending you some copies concerning investigation going on here. It is due to interests against the Board of Indian Commissioners, all in combination with The Indian Rights association - The Society of American Indians, and local political interests in Shawano county. I have learned that Mr. Linn met Mr. T. Brown in Kansas City - conferred with Mr. Kershaw an attorney and high in councils of Democratic organization or rather the factors of it in state, and also in touch with the local leader - one Dillett now postmaster of Shawano whom I had removed as U. S. Commissioner for dismissing liquor violation cases that came before

him - Dillett and his County chairman stirred up
a candidate for the Superintendency here one Dr. Royer
a horse doctor and who has been Mayor of Shawano.

Dillett and Winter have been council for the Legion
witnesses in boot legging cases before U.S. Courts.
My agitating Indian friends - You know them all well
got in touch with. Royer's qualifications as an easy
good man etc set forth and the programme was
under way.. The Committee to look into things arrived
in time to get the truth not white wash things as
previous investigators had done. All that Hamilton,
Chittenden, Kinney - Dimmick - Dorrington and
the Ayer investigators had done was to hide the truth.
Well this bunch has been here one full month today
and we yet to see any single thing brot to light of
day that is wrong. They are aided by Ashford
our former bookkeeper whom I had to let go because
of failure to perform duty - He preferred to live beyond
his income, borrow continually from subordinates,
gamble, drink - go out on joy riding parties in
Auto - Come to office in morning unfit for work and
when left in charge by me - instead of arresting
Drunks - let them go because they had been
born companions in some of his escapades.
Secret meetings were held with the agitators

Word was passed round that anyone that would
tell anything would not be harmed - a meeting
was arranged, that was to be a council - but I was not
to be informed etc. Although seen daily not a single
word was spoken to me of it, its purpose nor was
I invited to be present until by phone 10 am. the
day of same. Yet the Indians were told I was invited
to be present in such manner as to intimate I was
afraid to attend. I am enclosing your notes of the
meeting copy made by the stenographer. Note
the way vote was taken - note persons not members.
Spoke. Note no fair chance was given Indians
freely to go on record and there was some. The
only one who did get a chance "Keshna" was called
up front his name taken and pointed out to meeting
that he voted against action because he was an
employee. Note the serious charges that were
poured up at this meeting I cannot find any. Note
the resolutions voted on but not read in this open
meeting. It was effort to show sentiment of all the
Indians against me. I also inclose the effort made
to show sentiment of white people outside the meeting
against me and its result, which ended by showing
lossing its Secretary of its advancement association by
being practically forced. A number of petty things

have been endeavored to be put over but so far all their
great thunder has gone up in smoke before fire could be
lighted. It is only fair to say that this committee
has divided two of them are on record as saying they
will not have anything to do with anything crooked.
That all unscrupulous sources are sought for information
and that as yet no respectable source has been seen.
But they will not possibly get chance to go on record
as report will be made by the chief. Well so be it.

It's a fine situation for men to confront. It's fine
encouragement for employees to work their lives out, to
go up against tactics like this from the very ones
that should most loyally support them. But why
go on - Perhaps I'll see you some day and recite
to you better than I can write. I'm going to try
and attend the Army Camps at Ft. Sheridan on
Oct 1st to keep out on maneuvers. Perhaps you
may care to spend a day there renewing days of long
ago when you slept beneath the canvas. Col.
Nicholson is in command there. Do you know him.

With the very best wishes from all of us to
you and all of yours I am as always

Sincerely

August Nicholson

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA.

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVER'S No.

TIME FILED

CHECK

Charge Acct., Ayer & Lord Tie Co.

SEND the following message subject to the terms }
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

September 27th, 1915

George Vaux, Jr.,
1606 Morris Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Draft of ~~the~~ Boards annual report is entirely
satisfactory to me.

Edward E. Ayer

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.*

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. *No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.*

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. IS THE LARGEST TELEGRAPH SYSTEM IN EXISTENCE. OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLION MILES OF WIRE AND CABLES. IT ACCEPTS MESSAGES FOR ALL TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN THE WORLD, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS HEREON.

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAPH
COMPANY

ALL
COMPETING
COMPANIES

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TO ALL THE WORLD

Sept. 27th, 1915

Mr. Earl Y. Henderson
Clerk, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:--

Replying to yours of Sept. 24th. I have wired
Chairman Vaux at Philadelphia today that the draft of the
Board's annual report is entirely satisfactory to me.

Yours truly,

Edward E. Ayer

(Dictated E.E.A.)